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A COLLECTION

OF

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SANADS

RELATING TO

INDIA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES.

COMPILED BY

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UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

108935

VOL. IV.

CONTAINING

THE TREATIES, ETC., RELATING TO THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

PART I.—CENTRAL INDIA AND THE MEDIATIZED CHIEFS.

Revised and continued up to the present time

By the Authority of the Foreign Department.

CALCUTTA:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

1893.

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ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

Page 132.—In line 29, *after* "(No. XXXVI)" *insert* an asterisk; also before the foot-note.

Page 217.—In line 7 of first foot-note, *omit* the words "as Barkhera."

Page 364.—In line 21, *after* "Bhojakheri" *insert* "§"; and at bottom of page—

"§ Malcolm's 'Malwa,' No. 43 of Schedule No. III."

Page 365.—In line 18, *for* "(No. CXCIV)" *read* "(No. CCIV)."

Page 441.—In line 2, *for* "Dalpab" *read* "Dalpat"; and at bottom of page *read*—

"* Malcolm's 'Malwa,' No. 9 of Schedule No. I.

† Malcolm's 'Malwa,' No. 8 of Schedule No. I.

‡ Malcolm's 'Malwa,' No. 1 of Schedule No. III."

Page 510.—In line 3, *for* "1890" *read* "1820."

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS AND SANADS

RELATING TO THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

There are in the Central India Agency (besides the States in the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Agencies, which are treated separately as differing in many respects from other parts of Central India) six States under direct treaty engagements with the British Government, namely Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Dhar, Dewas, and Jaora, and ninety-four minor States and Estates, which are either held under agreements mediated between them and their superior Chiefs by the British Government, or are held direct from the British Government though not by treaty.

Of the greater States Bhopal and Jaora are Muhammadan, and the rest are Hindu (mostly Rajput or Mahratta).

Of the minor States, four, *viz.*, Kurwai, Muhammadgarh, Basoda and Pathari, are Muhammadan, and the rest Hindu.

The multiplicity of petty Chiefs and the peculiarity of the tenures on which they hold their States, founded as they are on the measures adopted for the pacification of the country after the Pindari war, necessitate on the part of the British Government in Central India and Malwa more interference in the affairs of the Chiefs than it is usual or expedient to exercise in the States of Rajputana. Under the Mahrattas, as had previously been the case under the Muhammadan Governors, the petty Chiefs in Central India exercised but limited powers within their respective States; and on the establishment of British supremacy in these provinces the officers of the British Government naturally assumed the position of arbiters of all differences by which the public peace could be disturbed, and of judicial functionaries to whom all sentences of life and death were referred, except in the case of

offences committed within the jurisdiction of the larger States, which had vitality enough to preserve peace within their limits. The minor Chiefs (other than those in whose favour an exception has been made by the Government of India) refer all serious cases, more especially those involving capital punishment, whether interjurisdictional or not, to the Political Agents concerned.

A list of the various payments made under treaty or otherwise by or to the British Government is appended to this introduction.

Rules for the amicable settlement of boundary disputes between the States of Central India by mutual agreement, and failing that for their judicial settlement by a Boundary Commission, for the demarcation of the boundary, the erection of pillars, their preservation, the punishment of States whose subjects infringe the settlement, and for appeals from the decisions given were laid down by Government in 1862. These rules formed the basis of those prepared in 1877 and at present followed in settling disputed boundary cases in Central India and Rajputana. They were slightly modified in 1891 chiefly with a view to the better protection of boundary marks.

The area of Central India, excluding Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, is 53,285·46 square miles, with a population of about 6,325,240 souls.*

Regarding the States which are in direct treaty relationship with the British Government nothing further need be said in this place.

The case of what are commonly called the *Mediatized Chiefs* is somewhat complicated, and the following remarks will serve to elucidate the subject :—

At the close of the Pindari war the districts in Malwa and Central India were in so disorganized a state as to be unsafe even for troops to pass through. It had been the policy of the chief Mahratta powers during the preceding years of anarchy to reduce to subjection the petty Rajput Chiefs within their influence. The Mahratta leaders parcelled out the districts among themselves either by mutual agreement or caprice, or according to their power to enforce obedience to their will and authority. Thus it came to pass that at the time of the introduction of the British power, the smaller States were found under tributary obligations to Sindhia, Holkar, or the Puars of Dhar and Dewas, and sometimes to all these Chiefs. The tributary claims of the Mahratta

* According to the census of 1891, the population of Central India, excluding Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, is 6,899,390. These figures include Railways and Cantonments. Including Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, the area of Central India (1891) is 75,230 square miles, with a population of 10,318,812 souls.

States were occasionally fixed and well defined, but generally varied, both in amount and in the regularity of their enforcement, with the power to exact them. Many of the smaller Chiefs, who had been driven from their possessions, found refuge in the hill fastnesses and jungles, and avenged themselves by levying contributions from, or altogether destroying, the detached villages which had been usurped by the stronger powers. Their example was imitated by men who, without any claims to territorial inheritance, had influence enough to gather round them a sufficient number of robbers to make themselves feared. Unable to suppress such outrages, the larger States found themselves compelled to purchase the good-will of the plundering leaders by allowing them a share of the revenues of their districts as black-mail or tankha on condition of their abstaining from aggressions.

Such a system could only exist in the absence of a power sufficiently strong to enforce peace and good order. For the pacification of the country all parties eagerly solicited the interference of the British Government, who the more readily undertook the task because of the opportunity which it afforded them of breaking the continuity of the influence of the Mahratta powers, with whom they had recently been engaged in a contest for empire, by establishing throughout Malwa a succession of Rajput Chiefs and others owing the security of their estates and the comparative independence of their position to the intervention of the British Government. The policy pursued by the British Government was to declare the permanency of the rights existing at the time of the British occupancy on condition of the maintenance of order; to adjust and guarantee the relations of such Chiefs as owed mere subordination or tribute, so as to deprive the stronger powers of all pretext for interference in their affairs; and to induce the plundering leaders to betake themselves to peaceful pursuits either by requiring their superiors to grant them lands under the British guarantee, or by guaranteeing to them payments equivalent to the tankhas which they levied.

The results of these measures, as described by Sir John Malcolm, were a virtual surrender of the supremacy over the petty States* and Chiefs to the British Government; the reduction of the military classes to the control of the British power; and the cessation of ruinous interference in the affairs of the smaller States on the part of their more powerful neighbours.

* The three schedules appended to Malcolm's Report on Malwa (History of Central India) contain lists of most of the Chiefs who had received guarantees. The engagements with nearly all of these will be found in the following pages of this book. But of some whose names are

From the guarantee thus given no deviation was permitted. "Where any circumstances," says Sir John Malcolm in his report on Malwa, "call for the interference of the British Government and an engagement or guarantee is given, no departure from that is permitted. It is indeed by the maintenance of the impression that the signature and seal of a British officer is, to whomsoever granted, the completest of all securities for his rights, privileges, or

entered in Malcolm's lists no trace can now be found. It will be convenient for purposes of reference to note these here:—

Extract from the schedules appended to Malcolm's History of Central India, showing those petty Chiefs, Girasias, &c., who received guarantees at that time but who cannot now be traced.

	No.	Names of Chiefs and those on whom they have claims.	Amount; and conditions under which it is paid.
Schedule II.	17	Rawal Nawal Singh on the Nawab (*Bhopal*).	5,001 Rupees annually to be paid from the kachahri.
	45	Nawal Singh on Holkar .	40 Rupees annually. (*Note.—This Nawal Singh is supposed to be the same as No. 17.*)
	40	Rao Zalim Singh on Kota.	400 Ditto ditto.
Schedule III.	13	Bishan Singh, Mandloi, with Bhikaji, Kamasdar of Dargaon.	Bishan Singh claimed certain dues from the pargana which the Kamasdar refused as being unjust. On reference, Sir J. Malcolm decided that the former should have 5 per cent. dami land, agreeably to the existing sanad; Rupees 4 bhet from each village; Rupee 1 bhet for each renewed patta; two villages in inam; and quarter of the collections on sayar, &c., 29th November 1819.
	20	Sudhan Singh of Bhilwara with Bhawani Das.	This was a dispute between Sudhan Singh and Bhawani Das, because the latter appropriated to himself the donations to the god Devi; settled that Sudhan Singh pay Bhawani Das a certain sum, and the latter not to interfere with the collections made from devotees, 4th December 1819.
	23	Mohan Singh with the Holkar State.	Mohan Singh's father held 300 bighas of land for village service from the Government, but on his death the land was resumed; settled that Mohan Singh receive a grant of 100 bighas in inam, June 1820.
	25	Unkar Lal, Zamindar, with Manik Ramjani.	Unkar Lal to pay Rupees 500 annually to Manik Ramjani, whose nose had been cut off at the instigation of Unkar's mother, and who also was plundered of all her property, September 1820.
	35	Rao Devi Singh Gond .	A jagir of Dhairi, and a bhet of Rupees 5, and Rupees 2 per cent. on the revenue from each village in Nimanpur Makrai. (*Note —A settlement of this kind was made* DIRECT *between the Dhar Darbar and Devi Singh, but* NOT *under the guarantee or through the mediation of the British Government. No trace of such guarantee is to be found among the Darbar records.*)
	36	Gulab Rao Gond . .	Ramgarh in jagir; a bhet of Rupees 5 from each village; a dami of 1 per cent. on the revenue. (*Note —This man was charged with cattle-lifting in 1834. Probably his rights were confiscated.*)

possessions, that our power over the multiplicity of States and Chiefships depends; and it is, above all others, a point upon which we can never with safety admit the slightest evasion, much less deviation." In later times, however, when long years of peace have obliterated the memory of the embarrassments which the Girasia leaders were able to create, their guaranteed rights have occasionally been lost sight of. The larger States have forgotten that their claims over the less powerful Chiefs were only established by a power stronger than their own; and it has been their policy to encroach on the guaranteed rights of their subordinates which they justly consider to be marks of dependence, and gradually to reduce the subordinates to entire obedience to themselves.

On the other hand, the guaranteed Chiefs, relying on the protection of the British Government and the limitation imposed on the power of their superiors, have not unfrequently attempted to assume a degree of independence to which they are not entitled. It has proved a matter of much difficulty for the officers of the British Government to hold both parties fast to their engagements; but the necessity for a strict adherence to the engagements concluded in 1818 is as strong now as it was then. The degree of interference exercised by the British Government in the affairs of the guaranteed Chiefs varies with the nature of the engagements concluded, which were very numerous and diverse in character, some being in the form of engagements between the superior State and the subordinates guaranteed by the British Government; others being sanads or deeds issued by the representative of the British Government either alone or conjointly with the ruler of the superior State; and others being mere orders or parwanas issued by the superior Chief to which the representative of the British Government attached his signature as guarantee.

But although there is very great diversity in their tenures the guaranteed Chiefs may all be divided into two great classes, *viz.*, *first*, those Chiefs in the administration of whose affairs the interference of the superior is excluded by the express terms of the guarantee, and *secondly*, those Chiefs whose sanads contain no such stipulation. The policy of the British Government towards the guaranteed Chiefs in respect to the devolution of the guarantee, the recognition of successors whether natural or adopted, and the levy of nazarana, is governed by the following general rules:—

(*1st*) The guarantee given by the British Government descends in all cases to direct heirs.

(*2nd*) When there are no direct heirs the previous recognition by the British Government of an adopted heir is, as a rule, essential to the continuance of the guarantee: with this previous sanction the guarantee descends to an adopted heir.

(*3rd*) When previous sanction has not been obtained the guarantee does not descend to adopted heirs unless the adoption subsequently obtains the formal sanction of the British Government.

(*4th*) When there are no heirs, direct or adopted, the escheat of the guaranteed estate or tankha is to the superior Chief and not to the British Government.

(*5th*) When the interference of the superior in the affairs of the subordinate Chief is expressly barred by the terms of the guarantee, the decision of all questions relating to succession, direct or by adoption, rests solely with the British Government.

(*6th*) When there are direct heirs to an estate or tankha, the sanad for which does not expressly bar the interference of the superior Chief, the decision regarding the succession and the continuance of the guarantee rests solely with the British Government; but the superior Chief has a right to be heard if he has any reasonable objections to bring with reference to either (*a*) the legitimacy, or (*b*) the directness of the descent.

(*7th*) When there are no direct heirs to such an estate or tankha, and the British Government sanctions the succession of an adopted heir, the superior is entitled to a hearing of his claim to the escheat; but he has no concurrent authority with the British Government in deciding the question of succession, nor, where a British guarantee is involved, can he take any step in recognition of an adopted heir in advance and independently of the British Government.

(*8th*) Tankhadars have no power over the tankhas beyond their own lives, and no right to burden them with sums payable after their death.

(*9th*) When the terms of the guarantee exclude the interference of the superior Chief, the subordinate Chief is not liable to pay nazarana. In other cases a nazarana equal to one-fourth of the net revenue of the guaranteed estate or tankha may be levied by the superior Chief on the occurrence of a succession by adoption to the guaranteed estate or tankha. On such occasions the superior Chief gives to the subordinate a dress of honour equal in value to one-fourth of the nazarana.

(*10th*) None of the mediatized Chiefs have power of life and death. They must submit all trials for heinous crimes and all sentences of death or transportation or imprisonment for life to the local officers of the British Government.

Rajkumar College.—Before 1882 there were no special arrangements for the education of the sons and other relations of Chiefs in the Central India Agency. In that year a separate building was taken for the purpose, and a suitable staff entertained. In 1885 a new College building, which had been specially constructed, was formally opened by the Viceroy under the title of the Daly (or Residency) College. The Gwalior and Indore Darbars have built separate boarding houses attached to the College.

In the year 1889 Rules were framed, with the approval of the Government of India, for facilitating the pursuit, apprehension and extradition of criminals between some of the States of Central India, such as Bhopal, Rajgarh and Narsingarh; and the rules have since received the adherence of several other States in the Agency.

List of payments made by Native States to the British Government—referred to in the fifth paragraph of the foregoing narrative.

Name of State.	Amount in British Currency.	On what account.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.		
Gwalior	19,656 0 4	For Malwa Bhil Corps.	Credited to the Indore Treasury.
„	34,398 0 6	Amjhera tribute, transferred to British Government for the Gwalior Contingent by Treaties of 1844 and 1860.	„ „ „
Indore	765 1 9	Tankha to the Chiefs of Sailana and Bakhtgarh.	„ „ „
Indore	5,285 6 4	Annual payment by Holkar on account of excess land made over to him in the territorial exchanges of 1861.	„ „ „
Bhopal	1,81,818 3 0	For the Bhopal Battalion.	„ Bhopal „
Dhar	7,656 0 4	For the Malwa Bhil Corps.	„ Indore „ *Vide* Foreign Department No. 503-I.P., dated 27th May 1880.

List of payments made by Native States to the British Government—continued.

Name of State.	Amount in British Currency.	On what account.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.		
Dewas	33,022 2 0	In place of the quota of troops formerly maintained by the two Rajas as part of the Malwa Contingent.	Credited to the Indore Treasury.
Jaora	1,59,027 4 4	In place of the quota of troops formerly maintained as part of the Malwa Contingent.	,, ,, ,,
Ratlam	65,520 0 0	Tribute originally paid to Sindhia but transferred to British Government for the Gwalior Contingent under Treaties of 1844 and 1860.	,, ,, ,,
Sailana	32,760 0 0	Tribute originally paid to Sindhia but transferred by him to British Government for Gwalior Contingent under Treaties of 1844 and 1860.	,, ,, ,,
Jhabua	1,474 3 2	For the Malwa Bhil Corps.	,, ,, ,,
Barwani	3,931 3 3	,, ,,	,, ,, ,, *Vide* Foreign Department No. 1354, dated 26th June 1865, and Agent to the Governor-General to Foreign Office, No. 26153, dated 3rd June 1865.
Ali Rajpur	1,474 3 2	,, ,,	Credited to the Indore Treasury.
Khilchipur	12,912 6 5	Revenue originally paid to Sindhia but transferred by him to British Government for the Contingent in 1844.	,, ,, ,,
Ajaigarh	7,013 12 0	Tribute paid on account of Khera and Bechons Districts.	Credited to the Nowgong Treasury.
Bihat	1,400 0 0	Tribute paid on account of the Laharganj District.	,, ,, ,,
Charkhari	8,583 9 6	Tribute paid on account of the Bhena and Chandla Districts.	,, ,, ,,

List of Payments made by Native States to the British Government—concluded.

Name of State.	Amount in British Currency.	On what account.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.		
Paldeo	242 0 0	Tribute originally payable to the Jagirdar of Purwa and now due to Government as the property of the Jagirdar was confiscated in 1857. It is made up of the following items:- Amount due on account of Jagir, Rs. 117 Amount due for 1 share of Seha diamond mine Rs. 125	Credited to the Nowgong Treasury.
Panna	9,955 0 0	Tribute paid for the Districts of Seorajpur and Ektawa.	„ „ „
Total .	5,86,894 8 1		

Payments made by the British Government to Native States.

Name of State.	Amount in British Currency.	On what account.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.		
Gwalior	6,00,000 0 0	Interest on railway loan of 150 lakhs.	Payable in two equal instalments on 1st April and 1st October of each year.
„	12,00,000 0 0	Annual instalment for the re-payment of the loan of 3½ crores of rupees to the Government of India by the Gwalior State.	To commence one year after His Highness the Maharaja comes of age (*vide* Nos. XXVII and XXVIII). The Maharajah is now (1892) 16 years of age.
„	3,12,500 0 0	Salt compensation .	Paid in two equal instalments on 1st April and 1st October of each year.
Indore	61,875 0 0	„ .	Paid on 18th November of each year.
„	29,484 0 5	Bundi lands; compensation to Holkar for one-third of the Kishorae Patan pargana made over to Bundi under the Treaty of 1818.	Paid on 1st June of each year.

Payments made by the British Government to Native States—concluded.

Name of State.	Amount in British Currency.	On what account.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.		
Indore	57,874 3 2	Partabgarh tribute, in consideration of the political influence lost by Holkar under the Treaty of Mandsaur.	Paid on 1st March and 1st September of each year in two equal instalments.
„	4,50,000 0 0	Interest on Railway loan of 100 lakhs.	Paid in two equal instalments on 6th June and 6th December of each year.
Bhopal	10,000 0 0	Salt compensation .	Paid on 19th September of each year.
Dewas [S. B.]	412 8 0	„ .	Paid on 4th August of each year.
„ [J. B.]	412 8 0	„ .	„ „
Jaora	2,500 0 0	„ .	Paid on 21st July of each year.
Ratlam	1,000 0 0	„ .	„ 24th June „
Sailana	412 8 0	„ .	„ 1st August „
Sitamau	2,000 0 0	„ .	„ 1st June „
Rajgarh	618 12 0	„ .	„ 1st August „
Narsingarh	618 12 0	„ .	„ 5th „ „
Datia	10,000 0 0	„ .	Paid in two equal instalments on 1st April and 1st October of each year.
Samthar	1,450 0 0	„ . .	Paid on 1st October of each year.
Total .	27,4		

Note.—For detailed reference, *vide* Table of Treaty and other payments issued by Comptroller of India Treasuries.

I.—GWALIOR AGENCY.

(I) GWALIOR.

RANOJI, the founder of the Sindhia family, began his career in the service of Balaji Rao Peshwa, by whom he was appointed to a command in the Paigah or body-guard. From this point his rise to the first rank of Mahratta Chiefs was rapid. He died (1750) in Malwa, where he had acquired some possessions, and was succeeded in the headship of the family by Madhoji Sindhia, his second son.

Madhoji Sindhia was present at the battle of Panipat in 1761, in which he was severely wounded. After the disastrous flight of the Mahrattas, Sindhia, like other Mahratta Chiefs, lost his possessions in Malwa. On the return of the Mahrattas to Hindustan in 1764 the most active of the predatory leaders was Sindhia, whose formidable army, organised under French officers, made him in reality the ruler of Hindustan, though nominally the servant of the Peshwa.

Madhoji Sindhia played a most important part in the struggle which took place for the Peshwaship after the death of Madho Rao Balal in 1772 (*see* Peshwa, Vol. VI.) He was the chief support of the party of Nana Farnavis. It was the policy of the British Government to secure peace by concluding a separate treaty with Sindhia, and then using him as a mediator with the other parties; but Sindhia's ambition and his insistence on some of the inadmissible conditions of the Convention of Wargaon (1779) defeated the negotiations which had more than once been commenced. The reverses, however, which he met with from a force which had invaded his territories from Bengal for the purpose of creating a powerful diversion brought him to terms, and a Treaty (No. I) was concluded with him by Colonel Muir on 13th October 1781, by which the respective forces of Colonel Muir and Sindhia were withdrawn, and Sindhia agreed to use his good offices to effect a peace and failing that to remain neutral. Peace was concluded with the Mahrattas by the treaty of Salbai on the 17th May, 1782, Sindhia being the guarantee for its observance. Under the third Article of this treaty the right of the British Government to the pargana and town of Broach was recognised. In June, 1782, Government conferred these on Sindhia (No. II) in consideration of his services, on condition of trade remaining unmolested. A separate Treaty was concluded on the 30th September 1785 (No. III) for the regulation of trade and the duties to be levied at Broach.

By the treaty of Salbai the independent power of Madhoji Sindhia in his relation with the British Government was first recognised, but in all other respects he continued ostentatiously to profess subjection to the Peshwa. The system of neutrality which the British Government then pursued left Sindhia at liberty; and he availed himself of the opportunity to establish his power over the northern parts of Hindustan, and to obtain control over the person of the Emperor of Delhi. Sindhia made overtures to share in the alliance against Tipu in 1790, but the conditions he proposed, that the British Government should defend his possessions in Hindustan and aid him in his wars with the Rajput States, were inadmissible. After the peace with Tipu in 1792 the feelings of Sindhia, who was probably jealous of the increasing ascendancy of the British Government, were rather hostile than friendly. It was partly through his influence that the proposals made by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 to the Nizam and the Peshwa for a definite treaty of guarantee against Tipu were defeated.

Madhoji Sindhia died in 1794, and was succeeded by his grand-nephew, Daulat Rao Sindhia, who was too young to carry out any dangerous designs which Madhoji Sindhia might have entertained. During the distractions which followed the death of Madho Rao Narayan Peshwa in 1795, Sindhia gained an ascendancy which enabled him to place Baji Rao in power, to usurp most of the possessions of Holkar, and to secure to himself the fortress of Ahmadnagar, which gave him the key to the entrance into the territories of the Peshwa and the Nizam. The power of Sindhia, whose army was commanded by French officers, was at this time most dangerous to the British Government. When by the treaty of Bassein in 1802 the British Government had recovered its influence at Poona and established a subsidiary force there, Daulat Rao Sindhia entered into a league with the Raja of Berar to defeat the objects of the treaty. The deceit and evasion with which Sindhia met the overtures of General Wellesley for an amicable adjustment of their differences rendered war inevitable. In the Campaign which followed the power of Sindhia was completely broken both in Upper and Central India. He was compelled to sue for peace, and to sign the Treaty of Sarji Anjangaon (No. IV) in 1803. By this he was stripped of his territories in Hindustan and south of the Ajanta hills, with the exception of some hereditary villages, and resigned his claims on subordinate Chiefs, with whom the British Government had made treaties.

Article 15 of the treaty of Sarji Anjangaon left Sindhia the option of becoming a party to the defensive alliance concluded by the British

Government with the Peshwa and the Nizam, and bound the British Government, in the event of his so doing, to maintain a subsidiary force of six battalions to be paid for out of the territories ceded by that treaty. Sindhia agreed to the alliance; and by a separate Treaty (No. V) concluded on the 27th February 1804, arrangements were made for the subsidiary force to be stationed near Sindhia's boundary, but within British territory.

The discontent which Sindhia felt at the determination to deprive him of Gohad and Gwalior, under the Article 9 of the treaty of Sarji Anjangaon, induced him to enter into a correspondence with Holkar which nearly led to an open rupture. Among other acts of hostility he attacked and plundered the Resident's camp and detained the Resident a prisoner. As Sindhia refused to release the Resident he was informed that his conduct had annulled the treaties with him; that Government were at liberty to deal with him as they might think fit; and that the surrender of the Resident must precede any friendly intercourse. The change, however, in the policy of Government on the arrival of Lord Cornwallis, who, independently of any reference to the settlement of differences with Sindhia, deemed it inexpedient to retain possession of Gohad and Gwalior, led to the renewal of negotiations on the basis of restoring these territories.

A Treaty (No. VI) was accordingly concluded on the 22nd November 1805, which confirmed the treaty of Sarji Anjangaon except in so far as it might be altered by the new treaty; ceded Gwalior and Gohad to Sindhia; abolished the pensions of fifteen lakhs a year paid by Government to Sindhia's officers; constituted the Chambal the northern boundary of Sindhia's territory; deprived Sindhia of all claim to tribute from Bundi or any State north of the Chambal and east of Kota; bound the British Government not to make treaties with Udaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, or other Chiefs tributary to Sindhia in Malwa, Mewar, or Marwar, or to interfere with the arrangements which Sindhia might make in regard to them; and granted an assignment of four lakhs a year to Sindhia, and jagirs of two lakhs to his wife Baiza Bai and one lakh to his daughter Chimna Bai.

In the Pindari war the plundering Chiefs looked for support to Daulat Rao Sindhia as the most powerful of the Mahratta princes, and one whose feelings were hostile to the British Government. He was also subjected to strong solicitations from the Peshwa, who was endeavouring to restore the broken Mahratta confederacy. Sindhia made no movement indicative of a design to aid the Peshwa, although he was no doubt hesitating as to

the line he would take. When the resolution was formed to commence a system of political alliances against the Pindaris negotiations were early opened with him, and the disposition of troops was so made as to compel him to either enter into the views of the British Government or range himself on the side of the Pindaris at the very outset. The points to be carried were his co-operation against the Pindaris and the abrogation of the Article 8 of the treaty of 1805, which restrained the British Government from forming engagements with the Rajput States. This treaty indeed had been regarded as substantially annulled in consequence of Sindhia's repeated infractions of it by his secret intercourse with the Pindari leaders. Still Government was willing, if Sindhia cordially entered into its measures, to leave him in all other respects the full benefit of former treaties and to guarantee to him the tribute of those States. To secure his co-operation, he was to surrender the tribute for three years, to put his troops in fixed positions, whence they were not to move without the consent of the British Government, and to give up the forts of Asirgarh and Hindia both as security for the lines of communication and as a guarantee for the performance of his engagements. These objects were secured by the Treaty of 5th November 1817 (No. VII).

The open defection of the Peshwa and the Raja of Berar shook the fidelity of Sindhia to his engagements. The strong fortress of Asirgarh was not surrendered as stipulated for by the treaty, and it therefore became necessary to reduce it by force. In the captured fort a letter was found in which Sindhia directed the Governor to obey all orders of the Peshwa, who, by attacking the Residency at Poona, had declared war with the British Government. In consequence of this want of good faith Sindhia was required permanently to cede the fort of Asirgarh.

In the following year, 1818, a Treaty (No. VIII) was made with Sindhia for the adjustment of boundaries, the British Government receiving Ajmir and other districts, and ceding lands of equal value.

Daulat Rao Sindhia died in March 1827. He left no son, and had repeatedly evaded the advice of the Resident to adopt a successor, leaving it to the British Government to do what they might think proper. In accordance, however, with what was believed to be the last wishes of Daulat Rao, a youth of eleven years, named Mugat Rao, of an obscure branch of the family, but declared to be the nearest relation of Daulat Rao, was adopted, was married to the grand-daughter of Daulat Rao by Baiza Bai, and was placed in power

with the title of Ali Jah Jankoji Rao Sindhia, and under the regency of Baiza Bai. The Baiza Bai acknowledged this succession most reluctantly, and maintained that it was her late husband's intention that she should hold the government during her life. She even pressed on the British Government the conclusion of a new treaty, in order that she might obtain the formal recognition of her right to exercise the powers of Regent during her life. But although Government did not enter into this treaty, and although in 1830 they insisted on the Bai using the young Maharaja's seal in all official communications, she still clung to the hope of keeping the government in her own hands, and took no steps to train the young Chief for the future exercise of power. The restraints under which the youth was held by the Regent became at last intolerable to him, and he fled from the palace and took refuge with the Resident. A reconciliation was with difficulty effected; and as Government gave no definite decision on the rights of the parties, the seeds of dissension remained and the quarrel finally came to a crisis in 1833.

The Baiza Bai's rule had then become most unpopular, and the cause of the young Maharaja was espoused by a large portion of the army; the Bai was compelled to retire from the Gwalior territory and the Maharaja was acknowledged by the British Government. To such a length was the principle of absolute neutrality carried at this time that Government declared it was a matter of indifference whether the Maharaja or the Bai was at the head of the Gwalior State, and that the only object of Government was to preserve the general tranquillity and its own reputation, recognising such ruler as might be placed by the popular voice at the head of the administration. The Bai was prohibited from using her asylum in British territory or any dependent State for the purpose of organizing an invasion of Gwalior, but she was left at liberty to return to Gwalior and rely on the support of her own subjects. The Resident was even censured for having called in the contingent in support of the Maharaja's authority, and it was ruled that the legitimate purpose for which the contingent was formed was the suppression of plunderers and the repulse of external enemies.

By the Treaty of 1817 Daulat Rao Sindhia had engaged to furnish a contingent* of 5,000 horse and assigned for its support the annual payments made to him by the British Government, and also the tribute from the States of Jodhpur, Bundi and Kota. After the close of the war the contingent was

* This account of the early history of the contingent up to the year 1833 is taken from Sutherland's Sketches, pp. 152, 153, and 160.

reduced to 2,000 horse at a monthly cost of Rupees 1,20,000, but this amount was in excess of the funds allotted to meet it. It was therefore agreed (No. IX) in February 1820 to reduce the force so as to bring the cost within the sum originally assigned for its payment, and that for the debt due on account of it by Sindhia certain districts should be temporarily transferred to the British Government. On the death of Daulat Rao his annual grant of four lakhs, which he had assigned in part payment for the contingent, ceased and some other arrangement became necessary. A loan of eighty lakhs of rupees at 5 per cent. was taken from the Baiza Bai, but as this arrangement proved inconvenient, the loan was paid off; and in 1830 the funds allotted for the payment of the contingent stood as follows:—

Allowance of Baiza Bai from the British Government	Rs.	2,00,000
Kota tribute	„	1,06,118
Kotris „	„	10,998
Jodhpur „	„	1,04,004
Ratlam and Sailana tribute	„	1,21,380
Revenues of Garhakota	„	35,000
Do. of Malthon in Saugor	„	20,000
Do. of Yawal, Chopra, etc., in Khandesh	„	90,000
Total Rupees		6,87,500

The total was still less than the cost of the contingent, which was Rupees 7,09,224.

When the Baiza Bai fled from Gwalior the revenues of her jagir were no longer available for the payment of the contingent, and a corresponding reduction of the force became necessary. But this was no sooner resolved on than the Darbar demanded that the revenues of the Khandesh and Saugor districts, which had formed part of the territories restored to Sindhia under the 6th Article of the treaty of Sarji Anjangaon, should be given back; that only the tributes from the Rajput States, amounting to Rupees 3,42,500, should be retained; and that the contingent should be still further reduced to correspond with this diminution of the funds. By the treaty of 1820 it was optional with the Government of India on the extinction of the debt either to restore these districts, or to pay rent for them, or to give other lands in exchange.

It was finally arranged that besides receiving the Rajput tributes the Government of India should retain the management of the districts of Garhakota and Malthon in Saugor, which yielded Rupees 75,000; that the Khandesh districts should be restored to Sindhia; and that in lieu of them

Sindhia should pay a sum of Rupees 66,926-8 a year, which was equivalent to their net revenues. No written engagement was concluded, but the contingent was re-organised in accordance with the above arrangement, and Sindhia promised to take measures for the proper management of the country and to respect the settlements which the Government of India had made with the Bhils.

The Court of Directors, however, were of opinion that the restoration of the districts was not required by the terms of the engagement of 1820, that Sindhia was not likely to respect the Bhil settlements, and that there was danger of the country relapsing into anarchy by its transfer to Sindhia's Government. They therefore desired that measures should be taken for obtaining the retrocession of the districts to the British Government. But the Darbar was unwilling to part with them, and Government at last resolved not to press the matter. The Darbar, however, was emphatically told that Government would not permit these districts to become haunts of oppression and disorder dangerous to neighbouring territories, and that if mismanagement should occur of a nature to endanger the security of the surrounding districts, the parganas would be at once taken possession of by the British Government and not again restored.

In 1823 the districts of Kandwai, Barwai, Punasa, Sailani, and the village of Dhangaon, and in the following year the districts of Asir (with exception of three towns), Bhamgarh, Mundi, Bilora, Atud, Deori, and Piplod, were made over (No. X) by Sindhia to the management of the British Government. Deori was subsequently ceded permanently to the British Government in exchange for Shujawalpur, but the tenure of the other eleven districts remained unchanged. The measure was in a manner forced on the Darbar who long continued to urge their right to the restoration of the districts. But in 1837 it was decided that the transfer of these districts to the administration of the British Government was an arrangement not revocable at the will of the Gwalior Darbar, and that the districts could not be relinquished without disappointing the expectations of the people and danger to the general tranquillity and to the freedom of commercial intercourse with Bombay. These districts were ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty under the treaty of 1860.

In 1831 the exchange of the pargana of eastern Shujawalpur for Sindhia's districts of Deori, Gaurjhamar, Chanwarpatha, Tendukhera and Naharmau was negotiated. The revenues of Shujawalpur were about Rupees 90,939

and those of Sindhia's districts Rupees 87,305. A money payment of Rupees 3,634 remained therefore to be made to the British Government by the Gwalior Darbar. The Court of Directors disapproved of this exchange of territory, but as the arrangement was convenient for both parties and its cancelment would be very unpalatable to the Gwalior Darbar, Government finally resolved not to disturb it. The Resident however was required, without inviting complaints, to use his influence to prevent injury to the inhabitants. Guarantees were given for life to four persons who had received jagirs in Shujawalpur from the British Government. Rajan Khan, a Pindari leader, brother of the notorious Chitu, had also received a life grant * of lands in Shujawalpur. He died during the negotiations for the exchange, and the lands, the value of which had been excluded from the estimated value of Shujawalpur, were continued to his family, and Sindhia was required to abstain from any arbitrary measure of resumption. Questions of succession to this jagir are usually decided by the British Government and the decision is communicated to Sindhia.

The rule of Maharaja Jankoji Sindhia was very weak. Although the Baiza Bai † had no strong party within Gwalior territories, she did not cease to intrigue and to use freely for this purpose Rupees 37,00,000 deposited in the Benares treasury, which sum, by the arbitration of the British Government, acquiesced in by Sindhia, was declared to be her private property. The Mama Sahib, the Maharaja's maternal uncle, occupied the post of minister during

* *Translation of the Sanad granted to Rajan Khan, dated 5th March, 1826.*

Be it known to the Chaudhris and Kanungos of pargana Shujawalpur that, in accordance with the orders of Government, three villages in the pargana have been granted in jagir and two villages on an istimrar lease to Rajan Khan during the period of his own life. He will accordingly possess the undermentioned villages without molestation. He will conciliate the inhabitants of the above five villages, maintain their prosperity, evince his attachment and obedience to the government, and pay the established rent into the Government Treasury.

Jagir Villages.

Piplianagar, Khajuria Alidad, Jabria Bhil.

Istimrar Villages.

Dugri and Jabri, to pay for the Fasli year 1233, Rupees 400,
" for Fasli 1234, Rupees 400,
" for " 1235 " 400,
" for " 1236 " 480, and
" for " 1237 " 500.

After the last mentioned period Rupees 500 will be annually taken for the two villages.

(*Note.—See Pindara Jagirs, Jabria Bhil, Bhopal Agency.*)

† The Baiza Bai was eventually permitted to return to Gwalior, where she died in 1863.

the greater part of his rule. But the court was a constant scene of feuds and struggles for power among the nobles, while the army was in a chronic state of mutiny. The weakness of the internal government prepared the way for the hostilities with the British Government which broke out shortly after the Maharaja's death, and resulted in an entire change of the British policy towards the Gwalior State.

Jankoji Sindhia died on 7th February 1843. He had no children and had expressed no wish regarding the succession, although repeatedly and earnestly urged by the Resident to do so. Tara Rani, the Maharaja's widow, a young girl of twelve years of age, adopted, with the concurrence of the Chiefs of the State and the army, Bhagirat Rao, son of Hanwant Rao, usually called Babaji Sindhia. He was the nearest relative, though a very distant one, of the late Maharaja, and the adoption was recognised by the British Government. The boy was then about eight years of age. On his accession he assumed the title of Ali Jah Jayaji Rao Sindhia. The adoption of a boy too young to administer the government rendered necessary the appointment of a regent. The Mama Sahib, who appeared to possess the greatest influence and was attached to British interests, was chosen by the Chiefs of Gwalior as regent. His selection was reported to give universal satisfaction to the troops and people; and he was accordingly recognized by the British Government as the responsible head of the State during the minority, and was assured of support. For three months affairs went on smoothly; but intrigues were carried on against the Mama Sahib in the palace by a party headed by Dada Khasgiwala, who gained over a portion of the army to his cause. The commencement of the intrigue is attributed to apprehensions instilled into the mind of the young Maharani that the Mama Sahib, whose daughter was married to the Maharaja, would supersede her authority, and it ended in the expulsion of the Mama Sahib from Gwalior and the establishment of the influence of Dada Khasgiwala, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Resident and the British Government.

Dada Khasgiwala showed himself to be hostile to the interests of the British Government. Offices were taken from those who were supposed to be favourable to the maintenance of friendly relations, and persons who at the request of the Resident had been expelled from Gwalior by the late Maharaja were recalled and restored to office. Such proceedings could not be viewed otherwise than as an affront to the British Government. They were accompanied by the assemblage of large bodies of mutinous troops at

Gwalior, by a threatened attack on Sironj in the territories of the Nawab of Tonk, where the Mama Sahib had taken refuge, and by disorders on the frontier at a time when war on the Sutlej was impending. Moreover it was necessary to secure the communications of the British army by the re-establishment of a friendly government in its rear at Gwalior. Thus the direct interference of the British Government was demanded in the interests not only of the Gwalior State but also of the British possessions.

Accordingly, the representative of the British Government was withdrawn from Gwalior until either a settled government should be established at Gwalior or his intervention should be solicited by the Maharani and the Chiefs for the restoration of order. Before final measures were taken the Resident wrote to the Maharani in reply to a letter in which she had invited his return, stating the conditions under which alone friendly relations could be re-established, and requiring the banishment of Dada Khasgiwala, whose presence was the only obstacle to the restoration of friendship. This letter was intercepted by Dada Khasgiwala, whose right to interfere in the affairs of the State had never been admitted by the British Government, and he concealed its contents from the Maharani. This act was considered to be a virtual assumption of the powers of government by Dada Khasgiwala and a supersession of the authority of the Maharani and the young Chief, whose position and supremacy the British Government were bound by treaty to maintain. A demand was therefore made for Dada Khasgiwala's surrender as the preliminary condition of further friendly intercourse. The objects proposed by the British Government were the surrender of the person of Dada Khasgiwala as reparation for the affront that had been offered to Government; security for the tranquillity of the frontier; and the reduction of the mutinous army which possessed the real power in Gwalior and overawed the government of the State. Dada Khasgiwala was seized by the Chiefs who were favourable to the restoration of peace, but he was released by the portion of the army whose support he had bought; and it was only on the advance of a British force towards Gwalior that he was surrendered.

It remained now to negotiate measures for the formation of an efficient government and the reduction of the army. For this purpose an interview was agreed upon between the Governor-General and the Maharaja, to take place at Hingona on the 26th December 1843. The day passed without the appearance of the Maharani and her son, who were held

in restraint by the mutinous troops. On the 29th December, when the British army was taking up its advanced ground, it was fired on by the Gwalior troops. The battles of Maharajpur and Panniar were fought on the same day and ended in the total defeat of the Gwalior army, and the conclusion on the 13th January 1844 of a Treaty (No. XI) by which it was agreed that territory yielding eighteen lakhs a year should be ceded to the British Government for the maintenance of a contingent force, and other lands for the payment of the debts of the State to the British Government and the expenses of the war; that the army should be reduced to 6,000 cavalry, 3,000 infantry, and 200 gunners with 32 guns; that the government during the minority should be conducted according to the advice of the British Resident; and that the just territorial rights of the Gwalior State should be maintained by the British Government.

From this time till the mutinies of 1857 there was little change in the relations of the British Government with the Gwalior State. By the mutiny of the contingent in June 1857 the Political Agent was forced to quit Gwalior. The counsels, however, of Dinkar Rao (afterwards Sir Dinkar Rao, K.C.S.I.), the Maharaja's able minister, who, during the four preceding years of his tenure of office, had reformed the internal administration, were strongly in favour of British interests. In June 1858 the Maharaja was deserted by his troops on the approach of the rebels under Tantia Topi, and compelled with his minister to seek refuge at Agra. On the 19th June Gwalior was retaken by Sir Hugh Rose's force and the Maharaja was re-established in his palace. From that date the confidence of the Maharaja was withdrawn from his minister, to whom he conceived an intense dislike. Dinkar Rao vacated office in December 1859, and Balaji Chimnaji was appointed in his stead with the concurrence of the British Government. In 1868 Balaji Chimnaji having become incapacitated by old age for the performance of his duties, Ganpat Rao Khadke, who was afterwards created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, was appointed Diwan. After Dinkar Rao's removal the Maharaja himself superintended the whole of his affairs until his death in 1886.

For his services during the mutinies Sindhia was informed that lands yielding three lakhs of rupees a year would be added to his territories; that permission would be given to him to raise his infantry from 3,000 to 5,000 men, and his artillery from 32 to 36 guns; that the arrears due to the British Government on account of the deficiency in the revenues of the districts

assigned under the treaty of 1844 would be remitted, and no payments would in future be claimed should these revenues fall short of eighteen lakhs; and that the annual payment of Rupees 10,000 out of the revenues of Barwa Sagar in the Jhansi district would be hereditary. These modifications of the treaty of 1844 were embodied in a new Treaty (No. XII) concluded on the 12th December 1860. This was based upon certain proposals which had been made in 1854, but had in the interval remained in abeyance, for an exchange of territory with Sindhia. The new treaty provided for the restoration to Sindhia of lands from the assigned districts yielding three lakhs of rupees a year; for the cession of the town of Burhanpur and the district of Zainabad in exchange for the town and part of the district of Jhansi; for the exchange of Sindhia's five districts in Guzarat, the pargana of Kanjia, the annual payment from Barwa Sagar, and all his territories south of the Narbada, with the exception of seven hereditary villages, in return for lands of equal value on the Sind and Betwa rivers; for the cession to the British Government in full sovereignty of all the districts, &c., assigned in 1844 which might remain after the above exchanges should be effected; and for the substitution of a subsidiary force costing not less than sixteen lakhs a year in the place of the extinct contingent.

All pensionary and charitable allowances and religious endowments assigned on the lands transferred to Sindhia under the treaty of 1860 in exchange, whether originally ceded districts or British territory, are paid by the British Government; because, though the treaty of 1860 provided for the calculation of the value of the lands to be mutually exchanged on the gross revenues, all cash assignments of the nature in question, which were very common with the Mahrattas, were deducted in the valuation statement of the Gwalior Darbar. In the case of the pargana of Nimach which was given as a reward to Sindhia for services during the mutiny, the Maharaja was informed that the continuance of pensions and allowances was discretionary. The aggregate annual charge on both the lands exchanged and those given in reward was Rupees 7,462-11-5; deducting from this Rupees 5,189-13-9, chargeable to the revenues of Nimach, an annual payment of Rupees 2,272-13-8 is made on this account.

Subsequently to the conclusion of the treaty of 1860 it was ascertained that the Char Thana estate, which formed one of the items of the assignments under the treaty of 1844, had never been taken over by the British Government, and had been allowed virtually to cease to form one of the ceded

items; as its revenues never appeared in the annual accounts, which were made up without reference to them. A note to this effect was entered opposite this item in Schedule A appended to Article 7 of the treaty of the 12th December 1860, and the necessary corrections were made in the number of villages, and in the amount of their gross value in Schedule C. Char Thana was subsequently included in the exchanges with the Gwalior State, the Darbar receiving credit in the account for its gross value Rupees 1,197-6-8.

In 1861 the Maharaja gave up the hereditary villages in the Deccan reserved to him under the 4th Article of the treaty for an equivalent on the Pahuj river.

In 1864, after the exchanges effected by the treaty of 1860 had been finally adjusted between the British Government and the Maharaja, there still remained a balance of Rupees 4,994-0-10 in his favour in excess of the land, and as there was no land then available an annual cash payment was made to him. To this arrangement Sindhia was averse, and it was eventually decided to give him an equivalent in land out of the pargana of Bhander, in the Jalaun district, which had been ceded to the British Government under the treaty of 1860. It was also decided to cede to the Maharaja territory of the annual value of Rupees 10,000 as an equivalent for lands taken up for the extension of the Morar cantonment, the Maharaja being left to settle the details of compensation with the proprietors and others interested in the alienation of the land.

In the meantime the British Government had undertaken negotiations for the transfer to the Nizam of ten ancestral villages possessed by Sindhia within the Hyderabad territories. These villages had enjoyed an exemption from the jurisdiction of the Nizam's Government, which in the interests of the general peace of the country could not be allowed to continue. Sindhia consented to cede these villages to the British Government on condition of receiving from it an equivalent in lands bordering on his territory north of the Narbada, while the British Government were to transfer the ten villages by a separate exchange to the Nizam, receiving in lieu of them an equivalent in Hyderabad villages on the Bombay frontier (*see* Hyderabad). The villages were valued by a British officer, by whose decision Sindhia and the Nizam agreed beforehand to be bound, at Rupees 15,000 per annum.

It was settled that all these exchanges should form one transaction and be included in a supplementary treaty. An annual payment to Sindhia of Rupees 452-9-4, representing village-rights and holdings in the Poona

Collectorate, was afterwards included in the list of claims. From this must be deducted an annual payment by Sindhia of Rupees 325-13-9 on account of other holdings in the Deccan and the equivalent of the revenue of the jagir of Anai in the Poona Collectorate, *viz.*, Rupees 2,602-13-0 per annum, which at the request of the Maharaja was conferred by the British Government on his minister Dada Ganpat Rao Khadke. The result of the settlement showed that territory to the annual value of about Rupees 27,500 had to be made over to the Maharaja and his heirs in perpetuity, and a Treaty (No. XIII) embodying these arrangements was concluded with Sindhia on the 2nd December 1871. The account was finally closed by a cash payment of Rupees 29,658-1-9, representing one year's payments on account of the balance due under the treaty of 1860 for the land ceded for the Morar cantonment and for Sindhia's Hyderabad villages, up to the date of the actual transfer of the villages ceded in exchange to him.

After the capture of Gwalior by the force under Sir Hugh Rose in 1858, British troops continued to occupy the fort of Gwalior. During the negotiations, however, which ended in the treaty of the 12th December 1860, Lord Canning promised that the fort should be restored to Sindhia when this could with safety be done. This promise was repeated to Sindhia by Lord Elgin. Its fulfilment depended on the withdrawal of the British force from Morar to some more eligible station, which was at that time contemplated. It was, however, decided in 1864 that the cantonment of Morar should be maintained, and this necessitated the continued tenure of the Gwalior fort by British troops. Sindhia agreed on 29th March 1864 to give up his right to the restoration of the fort on receiving an increase of twelve guns to his artillery, and on condition that his flag should fly on the ramparts of the fort; that he should be saluted from its guns; and that if at any time the British Government should withdraw from its occupation he should be allowed to occupy it with his own troops. The documents (No. XIV) recording these arrangements, *viz.*, Sindhia's letter of the 29th March, and the Governor-General's letters of the 12th April and 21st December 1864, which modify the 9th Article of the Treaty of 1860, are held to constitute supplementary Articles of that Treaty. The twelve guns referred to were supplied in the shape of two complete batteries of 9-pounder guns. In 1865 Sindhia received two 18-pounder guns in place of two of smaller calibre which were given up.

In 1856 the Maharaja being anxious to have the army under his immediate control withdrew the troops, amounting to 1,500 infantry, 12 guns, and 4,000 cavalry, from provincial service, and proposed to entertain in their place

a body of Najibs 3,000 strong for police. These 3,000 men were to be formed into three police corps; one to be stationed in Malwa, another in the Chambal district, and the third in Isagarh and the Bundelkhand frontier. This was sanctioned by Government on the understanding that the Najibs were to constitute a police and not a military force. In process of time these men came to be regularly drilled soldiers, and in 1866 the Maharaja urged that the Najib battalions should be organised on the same *quasi*-military footing as British police battalions were at the time of the enlistment of these men. He also asked that Article 9 of the Treaty of 1860 might be modified, so as to admit of these men being added to the regular strength of the army. The request was negatived as being contrary to treaty and opposed to the conditions on which the Maharaja had been allowed to raise the Najib battalions. The Maharaja accordingly re-organised them on the footing of police.

In 1855 the Gwalior Darbar agreed to spend four lakhs of rupees on the construction of the portion of the Agra and Bombay road running through its territory. Up to the time of the mutiny Sindhia had paid three lakhs of rupees, and from 1858, when the construction of the road was resumed, to 1860 between two and three lakhs more. In the latter year a fresh arrangement was made by which the Maharaja agreed to contribute Rupees 50,000 per annum for six years towards the completion of the road, and thereafter an annual sum of Rupees 12,000 towards its repairs. In 1867 Sindhia agreed after some discussion to allot, in lieu of the annual payment of Rupees 50,000 for the Agra and Bombay road, Rupees 63,000 annually for such portions of six roads named by him as lay in Gwalior territory; this sum was to be apportioned by the British Government in any way it pleased until four-fifths of the entire cost of the roads had been made up. In 1883 it was found necessary to reconsider these arrangements, and it was then agreed for the future that, after the payment by Sindhia of the arrears that had accumulated under the former condition, he should contribute in April of each year Rupees 50,000 towards the repair of roads in his territory in lieu of all his existing payments under that head.

In August 1887 the Council of Regency made a formal request that all the roads in Gwalior territory then under the charge of the Public Works Department of the Central India Agency should be made over to the administration of the Gwalior State. The Government of India agreed to the transfer on the condition that the roads which are important from an imperial point of view should be kept in thorough order and to the

satisfaction of the Government of India, who would make arrangements for examining them from time to time; and that if at any time the State should fail to keep the roads up to the required standard the Government would resume charge, the whole cost of such resumption and of future maintenance being chargeable to the Gwalior State. The transfer was accordingly carried out with effect from the 1st of June 1888, and the yearly contribution of Rupees 50,000 formerly paid by Gwalior ceased from that date.

In 1890 an Agreement (No. XV) was made by the British Government between the Gwalior and Ratlam States for the construction by the former of a metalled road, of which a portion runs through the Ratlam State.

The Raja of Amjhera,* tributary to Sindhia, formerly paid to the Gwalior State a yearly tribute of Hali Rupees 35,000, under an engagement mediated by the British Government. This tribute was part of the sums assigned in 1844 for the payment of the contingent, and is now payable by Sindhia to the British Government under the Treaty of 1860. Besides this the Maharaja contributes Hali Rupees 20,000 a year towards the payment of the Malwa Bhil Corps. Formerly Sindhia contributed only Hali Rupees 8,000 to this corps and the Raja of Amjhera contributed Hali Rupees 4,000. But when Amjhera was confiscated and made over to Sindhia in consequence of the rebellion of the Raja in 1857, the arrangement was made subject to a payment of Hali Rupees 20,000, no further contribution being required on account of Gwalior.

In 1859 Sindhia agreed to give all land which might be required for railway purposes in Nimar and to compensate the proprietors, except in cases where the property was of special value. Jurisdiction over all persons residing within railway limits was to rest with the railway authorities; but disputes between railway servants and Gwalior subjects were to be referred to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. On the transfer of Nimar to the British Government in 1861, compensation to the amount of Rupees 5,098 was paid by Government on account of land taken up by the railway. In 1864 the Maharaja agreed (No. XVI) to cede to the British Government in full sovereignty such land as might be required for either of the then proposed lines of railway from Indore to the valley of the Narbada and Baroda, and also to exempt from transit duties all through traffic by the lines in question. Sindhia subsequently preferred a request that all the concessions regarding the treatment of offences and offenders within railway limits which had been accorded to Holkar in the case of a similar grant of lands for railway

See below, Mediatized Chiefs.

purposes might also be extended to him; this was agreed to, and the terms settled between the British Government and Holkar were detailed in an explanatory Memorandum (No. LI).

In 1860 Sindhia consented to the construction of a bridge by British agency over the river Chambal. After considerable discussion it was decided that Sindhia should share with Dholpur in the net profits of the bridge and ferry at Rajghat, and that Dholpur should receive a moiety of the profits appertaining to Sindhia's ferry at Khantri (*see* Dholpur, Vol. III).

In 1865 Sindhia having lost his infant son, the third in succession which had died, obtained the sanction of Government to adopt an heir to his State. The privilege of adoption had been granted by Government in 1862 (No. XVII). The selection fell on Ranaji Sindhia, who was received at Gwalior with honour, and styled Chhota Maharaja. In 1870 Ranaji Sindhia voluntarily acknowledged his complicity in a plot against the Maharaja's life, and at Sindhia's request the Government withdrew their recognition of Ranaji Sindhia as the Maharaja's heir.

In 1866 Sindhia preferred a claim that holders of rent-free estates in those portions of the assigned district of Bhander which became British territory under the operation of Article 7 of the treaty of 12th December 1860 should have their titles to their estates therein confirmed in perpetuity by the issue of a sanad from the British Government under the terms of Article 3. The Maharaja was informed that the terms of clause 4 of Article 3 were not intended to apply to any portion of the assigned districts restored to him under the territorial exchanges provided for therein, and that he was free to deal with them as he pleased, but that he must faithfully carry out the term of that clause in respect of the landowners enjoying special rights in the British lands transferred to him, as would be done in respect of the same class of persons in the Gwalior lands transferred in exchange to the British Government; lastly, that the conditions in question were not applicable to the portions of the assigned districts transferred to the British Government in full sovereignty under Article 7, as the transfer had not been subject to any such conditions.

In 1866 certain rules were sanctioned by the Government of India for enforcing the responsibility of Native States for mail robberies committed within their territories. Sindhia asked to be specially exempted from the operation of these rules on the ground of the comparative excellence of his police arrangements; but the request was disallowed, and the Maharaja was

informed that it rested with him by still further improving his police to avoid the chance of being affected by the penalties of the rules.

In September 1872 Sindhia offered the British Government a loan of seventy-five lakhs of rupees for the construction of a railway between Agra and Gwalior, and in January 1873 a further sum of seventy-five lakhs for the construction of a line from Indore to Nimach, on condition that interest on these loans at four per cent. should be paid to him and his successors in perpetuity by the British Government, and that he should be allowed certain privileges in respect of free carriage on the line. He undertook to cede free of charge all the lands required for the railway, its stations, buildings, etc., and engaged that no transit duties should be levied on through traffic. He also ceded plenary civil and criminal jurisdiction on the lines. These loans were accepted in a kharita from the Viceroy, dated the 29th April 1873 (No. XVIII).

In 1882 Sindhia gave free of charges all the land in Gwalior territory required for the Indian Midland Railway Company, for the extension of the line from Gwalior to Jhansi and from Jhansi towards Bhopal. He also ceded plenary civil and criminal jurisdiction on these lines (*vide* Agreement No. XIX, dated 8th December 1888).

In 1890 the Darbar agreed to the construction of a line of railway from Bina on the Indian Midland Railway to Guna, an important place in Gwalior, where one of the two regiments of the Central India Horse has its head-quarters. The Darbar also agreed to the construction of a line from Ujjain in Gwalior to Bhopal, by way of Sehore. The former line is to be on the standard gauge; and the Government of India has consented to give, free of cost, the land required for it in British territory between Bina and the Betwa river. As regards the latter line the Gwalior Darbar has offered to defray preliminary expenses; and the Indore, Bhopal and Dewas States have promised to give all required land free of cost. The Indore Darbar has agreed to the same terms as those on which land was ceded in 1864 for the Holkar State Railway (*see* Indore). The survey is now (1892) in progress.

In 1875 Sindhia sat as a member of the mixed Commission by which Malhar Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda, was tried for an attempt to poison the British Resident at Baroda.

In 1877, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage held to celebrate the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India, Jayaji Rao Sindhia, who had been created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most

Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1861, was granted a personal salute of 21 guns, and was made a Councillor of the Empress. At the same time the title of Hisam-us-Saltanat was conferred upon him, and he was given the honorary rank of a General in the British army. He was subsequently made an Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

In August 1877, owing to the unusually small rainfall of that year and the consequent distress in Sindhia's northern districts, which entailed heavy expenditure in relief operations, the Maharaja obtained from the British Government a loan of fifty lakhs. It was arranged that the amount should be repaid in eleven years from the interest annually payable to Sindhia on his railway loan (No. XX). The balance, Rs. 13,77,847-15-9, was paid off in 1887.

In 1878 the British Government concluded an Agreement (No. XXI) with Sindhia by which he undertook to limit the production of salt in his State to 54,000 maunds in any one year; to prevent the export from his State of any salt manufactured in it; and to stop the import into, or passage through his dominions of all salt which had not paid duty to the British Government. He further engaged to impose no duties whatever on salt that had already been taxed by the British Government, and to take possession of any stocks of foreign salt then existing within his territories until satisfactory arrangements for its disposal should have been made with the British authorities. The Agreement also included an Article prohibiting the export from his State of any intoxicating preparations, such as bhang, ganja, opium, etc. In consideration of and as compensation for the above concessions, the British Government, while reserving its right to revise the Agreement, if necessary, agreed to pay to Sindhia Rupees 3,12,500 annually in half-yearly instalments. This Agreement came into force on 1st October 1878.

In 1879 Sindhia accepted liability for the cost of maintenance of convicts of the Gwalior State sentenced to transportation at the Andamans, and also of prisoners convicted of offences committed in Gwalior territory and confined in British jails in India. There is no special extradition treaty with Gwalior; and surrenders are effected in accordance with the procedure for the time being in force in British India.

In 1885 a Postal Convention (No. XXII) was concluded by the British Government with the Gwalior State to facilitate the exchange between the Imperial Post Office of British India and the post offices in the territories of

the Maharaja, of correspondence, money-orders, etc. This Convention came into force on the 1st of July 1885, was subsequently modified by an additional Agreement (No. XXIII) which was concluded in 1888, and came into operation on the 1st July of that year.

In 1885 the question of the surrender to Sindhia of the Gwalior fortress, which had been occupied by the British since 1858, was again brought under discussion. It was eventually decided to make over the fortress to the Maharaja together with the cantonment of Morar. In return for this concession, Sindhia agreed to pay to the British Government a sum of fifteen lakhs on account of expenditure incurred upon the fort, and to transfer to the British Government the town and fort of Jhansi.

At the same time Sindhia was allowed to increase his infantry by 3,000 men, but it was stipulated that he should not bring his regular cavalry beyond the actual strength at which it stood in November 1885. The terms of the transfer were embodied in Kharitas, dated the 24th February 1886 and 13th June 1888, addressed by the Viceroy to the Maharaja Sindhia (Nos. XXIV and XXV), and in a Kharita dated the 7th September 1888, sent by that Chief to the Governor-General (No. XXVI).

The intention of the Government to effect this transfer was announced by His Excellency the Viceroy at a Darbar at Gwalior on the 2nd December 1885. The actual evacuation of Gwalior and Morar by British troops took place on the 10th March 1886, and on the same date the town and fort of Jhansi were made over to the North-Western Provinces Government by the Gwalior authorities. By a proclamation dated the 10th June 1886, made under 28 and 29 Vic., c. 17, s. 4, the ceded territory was declared to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces.

Maharaja Jayaji Rao Sindhia died on the 20th June 1886, and was succeeded by his son Madho Rao under the title of Maharaja Madho Rao Sindhia. Madho Rao was born on the 20th October 1876, his mother Sakhiya Raja Sahiba being the daughter of Bapu Sahib Jadau, a Mahratta noble of Gwalior.

In accordance with the wishes of the late Chief, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, the administration of the Gwalior State during the minority was entrusted to a Council of Regency, which was appointed in September 1886. Rao Raja Sir Ganpat Rao Khadke, who had been for more than twenty years Diwan and Karbhari to Maharaja Jayaji

Rao, was appointed President of the Council, and seven members were selected from the principal Sardars and officials of the State. This administrative body was empowered to carry on the government of the Gwalior State in consultation with the Resident, who was instructed to supervise their proceedings, and to suggest measures for the improvement of the administration. Reforms have been initiated in almost every branch of the Government; and special efforts, which have met with a considerable measure of success, have been made to suppress crime, and more particularly organised dakaiti, throughout the State.

The accession to the gadi of Maharaja Madho Rao Sindhia was signalized by the abolition of all transit duties throughout the Gwalior State. This important measure was announced by a notification dated the 25th September 1886.

In 1887 the Council of Regency offered the Government of India a loan of three and a half crores of Government Rupees, to bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. This investment of a portion of the accumulations of State treasure, amounting to upwards of six crores, was approved by the Government of India, and the terms were embodied in an Agreement (No. XXVII). The last instalment of the loan was received at the Calcutta Mint on the 3rd September 1887. The interest on the loan is paid half-yearly at the Agra treasury in Government rupees, the dates on which interest is due being the 1st April and the 1st October of each year. It was further arranged that the repayment of the loan should be made by annual instalments of 12 lakhs, commencing one year after the Maharaja should come of age (No. XXVIII).

Rao Raja Sir Ganpat Rao died on the 17th August 1888, and with the concurrence of the Government of India the junior Maharani, Sakhiya Raja Sahiba Sindhia, was nominated to act as Regent during the minority of her son Madho Rao. Bapu Sahib Jadau, one of the Members of the Council of Regency and His Highness' maternal grand-father, was installed as President of the Council. It was however clearly laid down that the Maharani should have no administrative powers and no right of interference with the conduct of public affairs. In May 1891 the Maharani Regent was appointed to be a Member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

Arrangements were made for the education and training of the young Chief, and in February 1890, with the concurrence of the Maharani Regent and the Council of Regency, Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, Principal of the Daly

College at Indore, was appointed tutor to His Highness. In January 1891 the young Maharaja was married to a daughter of the Satara family in Bombay.

According to the returns for 1890 the forces maintained by the Gwalior State consisted of 884 artillerymen with 48 guns classed as serviceable; 1,920 regular cavalry and 3,584 irregular cavalry; 8,220 regular infantry, and 2,820 irregular infantry (excluding police). Of these forces, 1,200 cavalry, with a transport train of 500 ponies and 200 carts, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for Imperial Service.

The population of Sindhia's territory is 3,378,774 by the census of 1891, and the area is estimated at 29,047 square miles.* The revenue of the State from all sources is about Rs. 1,37,79,232. The present Maharaja receives a salute of 19 guns, and within his own territory a local salute of 21 guns.

* These figures are provisional and subject to final correction.

No. I.

TRANSLATION of a copy of the TREATY entered into by MOBARUS-UL-MOULK, IFTIKER-UL-DOWLA, COLONEL MUIR, BAHADOOR, MOHABUT JUNG, on the part of the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY; and the MAHARAJA SAHEB SOUBADAR, MADHO RAO SINDIA, BAHADOOR, on his part, 1781.

The Nawab, Amaud-ul-Dowla, Telledut Jung Hastings, Bahadoor, Governor-General of Bengal, &c., having obtained full authority from the Governor-General of Bengal, &c., grants full powers to Colonel Muir, above-named, to negociate a peace between Maharajah Saheb Soubadar, Madho Rao Sindia Bahadoor, and the English Company, in such manner, that whatever shall be agreed to by the Colonel, on the part of the Company, the Governor-General and Council shall also agree to and confirm: Colonel Muir and the Maharajah Saheb are both desirous of a peace and have determined upon and agreed to a peace on the following conditions, *viz.*:

First.—That having mutually resolved upon a peace and firm alliance they shall respectively observe their agreements for ever.

Secondly.—That within the term of eight days from the time of the confirmation of the Treaty, they shall, at one time, march off their respective armies. Colonel Muir, with his, shall return towards the country of Nawab Vizier-ul-Mulmalick, and the Maharajah, with his army, shall return to his own country.

Thirdly.—That should it be deemed advisable, the Maharajah shall endeavour to effect a peace between the English and Hyder Ally Cawn; also a peace between the English and the Peishwa. Should this peace be effected, it is well; otherwise the English have the choice to do as they shall judge proper, and the Maharajah shall not assist or oppose either party.

Fourthly.—That whatever country of the Maharajah's shall have been taken possession of by the Company, on this side the Jumna, Colonel Muir shall restore; and the Maharajah shall agree not to molest or disturb the country of Lokindar Rana Chatter Sing, Bahadoor, Deleer Jung, nor the fort of Gwalior, which is at present in his possession, so long as the Rana Saheb observes his Treaty with the English; nor the country of Mhy-put Rum Sing, Juggunder, Bahadoor, which is at present in the possession of the Rana.

Fifthly.—That the Maharajah shall bring Rajah Ram Chunder Rajah Chundrey and place him on the Raj, in the presence of the Colonel, and shall demand nothing of him. And whatever of his country (except that which shall have been in the possession of the Peishwa for a long time) has been taken from him by Raje Dhur Dewan, in rebellion, the Maharajah shall cause the said Dhur to restore, and he shall depose the said Dhur.

Confirmed, according to the above written conditions, with the seal and signature of Colonel Muir, on the part of the Company; and with the seal and signature of Maharajah Saheb Madho Rao Sindia, on his own part, this 13th October 1781, or 24th Shawal, 1195 Hegira.

No. II.

GRANT of the FORT, TOWN and PERGUNNAH of BAROACH to MAHARAJA SOUBADAR MADHO RAO SINDIA, dated the 6th June 1782.

To all whom these presents shall concern.

Whereas the Honourable English East India Company have long been in the quiet and undisturbed possession of the fort, town, and pergunnah of Baroach, which they hold by right of conquest from the Mogul Government: and whereas it was stipulated by the 4th Article of the "Treaty of Poorundur," dated 1st March 1776, "that the Peishwa and Muratha State do agree to give to the English Company for ever all right and title to their entire share of the city and pergunnah of Baroach, as full and complete as ever they collected from the Moguls or otherwise, without retaining claim of chouth, or any other demand whatever, so that the English Company shall possess it without participation or claim of any kind;" And whereas the said Article is accordingly declared to be continued in full force and effect by the 3rd Article of the Treaty concluded at Salpi (*Salbye*) the 17th of May 1782; We, the Governor-General and Council for affairs of the British nation in India, do, of our own free will and accord, and on behalf of the Honourable Company, in testimony of the sense which we entertain of the generous conduct manifested by Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia to the Government of Bombay, at Wurgaon, and of his humane treatment and release of the English gentlemen who had been delivered as hostages on that occasion, grant and make over unto the said Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia, all right, title, and possession in the said fort, town, and pergunnah of Baroach, whether obtained from the Moguls or from the Murathas, including both shares, in the same manner, and to the full extent in which the Honourable Company ever did or might hold and exercise the same, either by their own right or in virtue of the above stipulations.

Given under our hands and the seal of the Honourable Company, at Fort William, this 6th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

L. S.

(Sd.) WARREN HASTINGS.
" EDWARD WHELER.
" J. MCPHERSON.

Translation of an Agreement from Sindia, granting to the English the exclusive privilege of Trade in the City and Pergunnah of Baroach, dated the 21st March 1783.

This is to certify, that as the Governor-General and Council have of their own free will and accord, and on behalf of the Company, conferred upon me their entire right to the two shares of the fort, city, and pergunnah of Baroach, I have therefore accepted of the same, and will retain them always in my own possession. And I hereby agree that the English shall carry on trade as usual in the said city and pergunnah and no improper molestation shall be offered to them; and also, I will not permit any other European nation excepting the English to trade in any shape in the said city and pergunnah.

Written on the seventeenth of Rubee-oos-sanee, of the year one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven of the Hegira, corresponding with the twenty-first day of March one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three of the Christian era.

No. III.

Treaty with Maharajah Madho Rao Sindia, relative to the Honourable East India Company's Trade at Baroach, dated the 30th September 1785.

Whereas a Sunnud, bearing date the seventeenth day of Rubee-oos-sanee of the year one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven of the Hegira, corresponding with the twenty-first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three of the Christian era, was granted by Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia, declaring that the English should carry on trade as usual in the city and pergunnah of Baroach, and that no improper molestation should be offered to them, the said Sunnud specifying also that no European nation excepting the English should be permitted to trade in any shape in the said city and pergunnah; and whereas, in the said Sunnud, the particulars of the duties, etc., to be taken and the settlement of concerns of trade were omitted, and doubts have arisen on these subjects, which Maharaja Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia is willing to remove: For this purpose, and to support the English trade in the city and pergunnah of Baroach, We, the Governor General and Council of Fort William in Bengal, appointed by the King and Parliament of Great Britain to direct and control all political affairs of the Honourable English East India Company in India, on the one part, and Maharajah Madho Rao Sindia Bahadoor on the other part, agree to the following Treaty containing seven Articles, and bind ourselves and successors to the full and invariable observance of them.

ARTICLE 1.

Maharaja Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia Bahadoor agrees that in every year in which the English Company carry on trade in the district of Baroach, the duties thereon shall be taken according to the Treaty with the Nawab of Baroach, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four; that is to say, on the cotton which is purchased from Baroach, on every candy of Surat weight, one and a half Rupees and four felloos shall be paid, and the duty on other articles which are imported or exported by the Company shall be one Rupee eight annas for every hundred Rupees; and besides these established articles of the Company's trade, whatever other articles come from English individuals shall be subject to a duty of six Rupees in every hundred thereon, conformably to the usage which existed when the Company had possession of Baroach. The Governor-General and Council agree that the English shall not unite any Hindostanee in their trade, and that in case of such partnership, such duties shall be paid thereon as are paid upon the commerce of the merchants wearing turbans. The Governor-General and Council consent that the duties stipulated to be paid upon the Company's trade shall be paid by the Company's Resident at Baroach to the Amil of that district.

ARTICLE 2.

It has been the old established custom, on the wreck of any ship, vessel or boats within any of the ports in the neighbourhood of Baroach, that the owner of the port should take possession of the goods; but as at this time a firm friendship exists between the government of the English Company and Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia Bahadoor, the Governor-General and Council have requested that the goods of the ships, vessels, and boats of the English that may be wrecked in the river of Baroach, may be released, and Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia Bahadoor agrees, for the sake of friendship, that when any ship, vessel, or boat belonging to the English shall be wrecked in the river Nerbudda which belongs to the district of Baroach, and the Amil of Baroach may save any goods which bear the mark of the English, the Amil shall deliver all such goods to the Company's Resident at Baroach, who shall reimburse the amount expended in saving and keeping them.

ARTICLE 3.

Some disputes having arisen between the English and subjects of the Maharajah belonging to the fort of Baroach, in respect to the time of passing into the fort and out of it, it is now agreed, and the Maharajah has directed, that at the times when it is customary that the gate should remain open, the people belonging to the Amil of Baroach shall not prevent the going and coming of the English or their dependants, but that the gate shall be shut at the appointed hour, and none of the English or their dependants shall have any right to enter the fort, or go out of it, after that time. The English are not then to desire that the gate may be opened for them, not even to give intelligence of the arrival of any ship that may come into the port at night.

ARTICLE 4.

Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia Bahadoor engages that the servants of the English factory, and their household attendants, and the tradesmen such as carpenters or smiths, or porters who work in the Company's factory, and do not work anywhere but in the factory, shall be under the protection of the Resident at Baroach, and the Amil of Baroach shall in no manner molest them for duties or customs, &c. And when any crime committed, or supposed to have been committed, by any such persons, shall be discovered, the Amil of Baroach shall send notice to the Company's Resident, that he may examine and pass judgment upon such persons, or the Company's Resident shall send back such persons to the Amil, that whatever is proper in the case may be done by him; and the Governor-General and Council agree that when any tradesmen, &c., working in the Company's factory, shall go into the town of Baroach, and work also with other merchants and townsmen, the Amil of Baroach shall take the duties for such tradesmen, &c., according to the practice now in use with respect to the persons not working for the English only. For the sake of obviating any disputes that might occur on this point, the Company's Resident at Baroach shall prepare a list of the servants of the factory, with their descriptions and stations, and deliver it to the Amil.

ARTICLE 5.

The Governor-General and Council agree that the Company's Resident at Baroach shall not afford protection to any person of the town who may fly from the Amil and resort to the Resident for it, but shall, conformably to friendship, deliver up such person to the Amil.

ARTICLE 6.

It is agreed that the Resident at Baroach shall not entertain more sepoys than the number necessary for the protection of the English property in the factory, which number has been fixed at fifty men. It is also agreed that the English in future shall not beat the drum in the factory, as is the custom in the Company's districts. Such persons as may be in the train or sowaree of the Resident may have distinguishing badges, but are not to carry muskets.

ARTICLE 7.

Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia Bahadoor engages in respect to the debts recently incurred by the inhabitants of Baroach to the Company's subjects, or such as may be incurred in future and not duly paid, that the Amil of Baroach shall examine the claim in the kutcheree of his own Adawlut, and enforce the payment of whatever may be proved to be just; and in respect to the debts which were owing from the inhabitants of Baroach to the Company's subjects at the time when Baroach was given to Madhajee Sindia, the Amil shall ascertain whatever may be due, and if the debtor be in good circumstances, he shall force him to pay immediately; if not in good circumstances, he shall fix on proper periods of payment by instalment, and oblige the observance of them.

The parties mutually swear, according to their respective faiths, to abide by this agreement.

Dated the twenty-fifth day of Zilkad, one thousand one hundred and ninety-nine of the Hegira, corresponding with the thirtieth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five.

Seal of the Honourable Company.

(Sd.) JOHN MACPHERSON.
" R. SLOPER.
" JOHN STAPLES.
" CHARLES STUART.

Signed by Maharajah Sindia on the 7th of Rubee-ool-Awul in the year one thousand two hundred of the Hegira at Bursana.

Sindia's Seal.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE to the foregoing TREATY, dated the 9th January 1786.

Whereas in the first Article of the Treaty concluded between the Honourable Company and Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia, relative to the trade and other matters of the town and pergunnah of Baroach, it is specified that in every year in which the English Company carry on trade in the district of Baroach, the duties thereon shall be taken according to the Treaty with the Nawab of Baroach, in one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, that is to say, on the cotton which is purchased from Baroach, on every candy of Surat weight, one and a half Rupee and four felloos shall be paid, and the duty on other articles, which are imported or exported by the Company, shall be one Rupee eight annas for every hundred Rupees. And whereas the extent of the Company's trade at Baroach, in respect to the weight of cotton and the amount of piece goods, was not exactly known to either of the parties, and the specification of the same was required by Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia, the Governor-General and Council of Bengal, in compliance with the wishes of Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia, having written to the Governor and Council of Bombay on this subject, and ascertained the annual trade of the Honourable Company at Baroach to consist of eight hundred candies of cotton of Surat weight, and piece goods to the amount of one lakh and fifty thousand Rupees, prime cost; it is therefore mutually agreed to, that for every candy of cotton to the amount of eight hundred candies the Honourable Company shall pay a duty of one and a half Rupee and four felloos; and for piece goods to the amount of one lakh and fifty thousand Rupees,

prime cost, a duty shall be taken of one Rupee eight annas for every hundred Rupees; and that if ever a greater quantity of cotton or piece goods than what is here specified shall be purchased on account of the Honourable Company, they shall pay the same duty for such excess as has been settled with regard to English individuals.

Signed by Maharajah Sindia, at Bursana on the 7th of Rubee-ool-Awul, in the year 1200 of the Hegira, corresponding with the 9th of January 1786.

Sindia's Seal.

No. IV.

Treaty of Peace and Friendship with Dowlut Rao Sindia.

Treaty of Peace between the Honourable English East India Company and their Allies, on the one part, and the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, on the other; settled by Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, on the part of the Honourable Company and their Allies, and by Eetul Mahadeo, Moonshee Kavel Nyn, Jeswunt Rao Goorparah Ameer-ool-Omrah, and Narroo Hurry, on the part of the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, who have each communicated to the other their full powers.—1803.

Article 1.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable Company and their allies, on the one part, and the Maharaja Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, on the other.

Article 2.

The Maharajah cedes to the Honourable Company and their allies, in perpetual sovereignty, all his forts, territories, and rights in the Doab, or country situated between the Jumna and Ganges, and all his forts, territories, rights, and interests in the countries which are to the northward of those of the Rajahs of Jeypore and Jodhpore, and of the Rana of Gohud, of which territories, &c., a detailed list is given in the accompanying schedule. Such countries formerly in the possession of the Maharajah, situated between Jeypore and Jodhpore, and to the southward of the former, are to belong to the Maharajah.

ARTICLE 3.

The Maharajah likewise cedes to the Honourable Company and their allies, in perpetual sovereignty, the fort of Baroach and territory depending thereon, and the fort of Ahmednuggur and territory depending thereon; excepting those lands which it is agreed, by the eighth Article of this Treaty, that the Maharajah is to retain.

ARTICLE 4.

The Maharajah likewise cedes to the Honourable Company and their allies all the territories which belonged to him previous to the breaking out of the war, which are situated to the southward of the hills called the Ajuntee Hills, including the fort and district of Jalnapore, the town and district of Gandapore, and all other districts between that range of hills and the river Godavery.

ARTICLE 5.

The Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, for himself, his heirs, and successors, hereby renounces all the claim to the forts, territories, rights, and interests, ceded by the second, third, and fourth Articles; and all claims, of every description, upon the British Government and their allies, the Soubadar of the Deccan, the Peishwa, and Anund Rao Guicowar.

ARTICLE 6.

The fort of Asseerghur, the city of Boorhanpore, the forts of Powanghur and Dohud, and the territories in Kandeish and Guzerat, depending on these forts, shall be restored to the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia.

ARTICLE 7.

Whereas the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia has represented that his family have long held in enaum, as a gift from the Kings of Hindustan, the districts of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah-Kerrah, which are situated to the northward of the countries of the Rajahs of Jeypore and Jodhpore, and of the Rana of Gohud, and that lands in Hindostan, ceded by the second Article of this Treaty to the Honourable Company and their allies, are held in jaghire by persons of the family of the late Madhajee Sindia and others by principal Sirdars in his service, all of whom would suffer distress if deprived of the advantages they enjoy in those countries: it is agreed that the Maharajah shall continue to hold and enjoy in enaum the lands of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah-Kerrah, and that Bala Baye Sahib, and Munsoor Sahib, Moonshee Kavel Nyn, Boogajee Jamdah, Amrajee Jadhoo and Wirdah Charie, shall continue to hold their lands in jaghire under the protection of the Honourable Company. And further, in order that no individual may incur loss or suffer distress in consequence of this arrangement, it is agreed that the Honourable Company shall either pay pensions or grant lands in jaghire, according to the option of the British Government, to certain other Sirdars and others, to be named by the Maharajah, provided that the

total amount of the sums paid, or jaghires granted or held, does not exceed seventeen lakhs of rupees per annum, including the annual value of the lands, which it is agreed by this Article that Bala Baye Sahib, Munsoor Sahib, Moonshee Kavel Nyn, Boogajee Jamdah, Amrajee Jadhoo, and Wirdah Charie are to continue to hold; and provided that no troops in the service of the Maharajah are to be introduced into Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah-Kerrah, or the other lands held in jaghire, under the pretence of collecting the revenue, or any other pretence whatever.

ARTICLE 8.

Whereas the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia has represented that his family have long held in enaum certain lands, villages, &c., in the territories of Rao Pundit Purdhaun, *viz.*:—

Chomargoondee Pergunnah,
Jamgaum,
Ranjingaum,
Half of Seo Gaum Pergunnah,
Six villages in Umber Pergunnah,
Five villages in Pytun „
„ „ Niwaz „
„ „ Kurla „
Six villages in Poona Pergunnah,
Two villages in Wahy „
Six villages in Patutood „
Five villages in Pandipeergaum Pergunnah,
Five villages in Pagood Pergunnah,
Two villages in Parnyra „

which have lately been taken possession of by the British Government and their allies; it is agreed, that those lands and villages shall be restored to him, provided that no troops shall ever be introduced into those lands and villages under pretence of collecting the revenues or any other pretence whatever.

ARTICLE 9.

Certain Treaties have been made by the British Government with Rajahs and others, heretofore feudatories of the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia. These Treaties are to be confirmed; and the Maharajah hereby renounces all claim upon the persons with whom such Treaties have been made and declares them to be independent of his government and authority, provided that none of the territories belonging to the Maharajah, situated to the southward of those of the Rajahs of Jeypore and Jodhpore and the Rana of Gohud, of which the revenues have been collected by him or his Amildars, or have been applicable, as surinjamee, to the payment of his troops, are granted away by such Treaties. Lists of the persons with whom such Treaties have been made will be given to the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, when this Treaty will be ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General.

ARTICLE 10.

No person whatever is hereafter to be molested on account of the part which he may have taken in the present war.

ARTICLE 11.

It is agreed that the rights of His Highness the Peishwa to certain lands in Malwa and elsewhere shall be established as heretofore; and in case any difference should arise respecting those rights, it is agreed that the Honourable Company shall mediate, arbitrate, and decide, according to the principles of justice, between His Highness and the Maharajah, and whatever shall be thus decided will be agreed to by both parties, and will be carried into execution.

ARTICLE 12.

The Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia hereby renounces all claims upon His Majesty Shah Alum, and engages, on his part, to interfere no further in the affairs of His Majesty.

ARTICLE 13.

The Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia engages never to take or retain in his service any Frenchman, or the subject of any other European or American power, the Government of which may be at war with the British Government; or any British subject, whether European or native of India, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 14.

In order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the Governments, it is agreed that accredited ministers from each shall reside at the court of the other.

ARTICLE 15.

The Honourable Company being bound by Treaties of general defensive alliance with His Highness the Soubadar of the Deccan and His Highness Rao Pandit Purdhaun, to which the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia is desirous of acceding, he is to be admitted to the benefits thereof; and the Honourable Company, with a view to the future security of the Maharajah's territories, engage, in the event of his agreeing to the Treaty abovementioned, in two months to furnish him with a force consisting of six battalions of infantry, with their complement of ordnance and artillery, and usual equipments of military stores, &c., and the expense of this force is to be defrayed out of the revenues of the lands ceded by the second, third, and fourth Articles. But it is agreed, that in case it should suit the interests of the Maharajah's Government to decline to enter into the Treaty abovementioned, such refusal shall not affect any of the other stipulations of this Treaty of Peace, which are, in every respect, to be binding on the contracting parties, their heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 16.

This Treaty is to be ratified by the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia in eight days from this time, and the ratification is to be delivered to Major-General Wellesley.

Major-General Wellesley engages that it shall be ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, and the ratification shall be delivered to the Maharajah in three months or sooner, if possible.

The orders for the cession of the territories shall be delivered to Major-General Wellesley at the same time with the ratification of the Treaty of Peace; but the forts of Asseerghur, Powanghur, and Dohud are not to be delivered up till accounts will have been received that the territories ceded have been evacuated by the Maharajah's officers and troops.

Done in Camp at Surjee Anjengaum, this 30th of December, 1803, answering to the 5th Ramzaun, 1213 Fuzulee.

(Sd.) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
„ EETUL MAHADEO.
„ KAVEL NYN.
„ JESWUNT RAO GOORPARAH.
„ NARROO HURRY.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, 13th February 1804.
Ratified by His Highness the Nizam, on 28th April 1804.
Ratified by the Peishwa, on 14th May 1804.

MEMORANDUM* of the Jaidads belonging to the AMILS of ZUFUR YAB KHAN, the son of SUMROO.

In the Doab.

Pergunnah of Pulm		1,39,665
Do.	Boorhana	1,48,646
Do.	Beernaba	1,32,755
Do.	Amilpoor Byrat	1,00,875
Do.	Jharu Sama	50,000
Do.	Sirdhana	2,07,750
Do.	Jeewur Juhungeerpoor	1,42,000
Do.	Kootana	1,32,300
Do.	Doghal Gaon	12,400
Do.	Noorpoora	9,425

Belonging to Ajeet Sing and Heera Sing Jat, to the west of the River Jumna.

Pergunnah of Furreedabad		1,26,500
Do.	Foujdarry Delhy	6,000

* There is no schedule attached to the original Treaty, but this Memorandum, which is attached to a copy of the Treaty in the Foreign Office, is supposed to be the Schedule referred to in Article 2.

Lands under the Khalsa Mootsuddees, to the west of the River Jumna.

Pergunnah of Boodhopoor	6,000

Belonging to Mirza Akbar Shah, the heir apparent, to the west of the River Jumna.

Pergunnah of Kote Kasim	40,000

The Zemindaree of Runjeet Sing in the Doab.

Hoosyna Gunj and Panee Gaon	6,000
To the west of the River Jumna	13,23,370

Belonging to Madho Rowkutree.

Villages in the Doab	5,000

Belonging to Madho Rao Phalkia.

In the Doab	2,25,843

Belonging to Sutwajee Phalkia.

In the Doab	84,938

Kutoba Bysakh.

To the west of the Jumna	73,284

Baboojee Sindia, to the west of the Jumna.

Paniput	99,478
Mungothla	50,000
Govurdhun	10,000

Goolab Baee Kudum.

3 Mahals in the Doab	1,30,251

Gungadhur Bugaram.

2 Mehals in the Doab	1,22,568

Yeswunt Rao Sindia and Raghojee Kudum, 2 Mahals to the west of the Jumna.

Narnoul and Kathee	1,64,000

Lands assigned to the Postmaster.

In the Doab	33,750

Goordut Sing.

In the Doab, Mahal Jhunjena	36,554

Bhag Sing.

In the Doab	57,968

Seth Sing Seik.

Karnal, to the west of the River Jumna	14,000

Ahmud Ali Khan.

In the Doab	57,000

Nijabut Ali Khan, in the Doab.

Pergunnah of Wanhut	22,000
Do. Phoognar	20,000
Do. Doornee	7,000
Do. Sala Khera	7,000

Surmust Khan.

In the Doab	62,000

Fyz Talub Khan, to the west of the Jumna.

Pergunnah of Ruhtook	2,93,208

Mahomed Ali Khan.

In the Doab	32,000

Urub Ali Khan.

In the Doab	18,968

Resumed Jaghires, &c., in the Doab, and to the west of the Jumna, belonging to General Perron.

Pergunnah of Noojhil, to the west of the River Jumna . .	1,15,000
Duties collected at the Ghaut of Shahadwa, opposite to Agra .	5,248
Ditto Bhookur	60,300
Niloha	14,850
Keerapore	1,67,000
Bhoomas	8,200
Jubelee	4,650

Talookas in the Doab.

Tooksan	15,000
Bucha	15,000
Bajapore	18,000
Duties collected at Hunseergunge	36,047

To the west of the Jumna.

Soosa	20,000
Badurgur and Hasengur	25,000
Bahora	20,400

The Soobah of Suharunpore.

Huwelee Suharunpore	51,627
Meliapore	9,900
Sooltanpore	25,600
Nanoobad	15,200
Badowlee	32,605
Nameta	17,791
Teeturwara	10,070
Sukrar Khera	10,202
Subes, &c.	25,000
Lands belonging to Buhrmund Khan	3,100
Puhurkhera	48,000
Gunga Daspore	36,000
Moglearpore	3,200
Ubet, in part	5,493
Bhajepoor	10,000
Bursud and Fureedpoor	35,000
Roulapoor, &c.	89,901
The fair and jagir of Huridwar	50,000

Under George Thomas, on the right of the Jumna.

Pergunnah of Jhijur	1,51,930
Beree and Mudaoo	76,505
Padlee	62,982
Lahoree and Pathora	15,000

Belonging to Shah Nizam-ud-deen, in the Doab.

Seamlee	38,000
Chephoolee	53,000
Islamabad	33,000
Tehar	25,000
Buwara	56,223
Bhoosoonra	32,000

Belonging to Mr. John Baptiste, to the west of the River Jumna.

Rewaree	1,41,200
Tijara	44,349
Tawuro	35,000
Patodee	38,374
Wawul	28,610
Ferozepoor Jhilka	19,864
Talooka of Sursum	15,000

Designed for the expenses of His Majesty's Establishment.

Balput, in the Doab	1,72,425
Barun, in the Doab	1,04,895
Phoot and Siawa	1,75,235
Pruchitgur	77,200
Sonee, Julalabad, in the Doab	1,90,201
Hawelee Palum, in the Kusba of Delhi	1,89,533
Rahulee Goojur, in the Doab	1,08,896
Surwa and Khurkanda, in the Doab	64,434
Secunderabad, ditto	75,625
Shikarpoor, to the west of the Jumna	25,300
Khasra, in the Doab	72,064
Kirawuhan, in the Doab	32,700
Nujeebgur, to the west of the Jumna	1,10,760
Duttianee	4,000
Kiver	20,000
Mint of the City of Delhi	26,000
From the Office of Kurroree	1,25,601
Taxes from the shop-keepers of Delhi	17,000
Duties from the Mahals of the City	40,000
From the collection of Export Duties	1,500
Houses in Delhi, &c., becoming the property of the Crown from the death of persons without heirs	4,900

Runjeet Sing Jat.

Kama, Kawuree, Paharee	to the west of the River Jumna	1,00,000

Amildarees under the charge of Bamun Khunde Rao, to the west of the River Jumna.

Kanor	73,918
Rutteea Mundawur	29,756
Ismaelpoor	8,337
Neemrara	12,001
Kor Pootlee	40,042
Dadenee	53,001
Surae Saba Chund	1,401
Bijwara	2,500
Khodana	7,500
Goonalee Nahurjal	26,641

Under the charge of Krisnajee Appa, the Fort of Kishengur.

Bundara	1,324
Bhumbora	17,238

Under the charge of Krisnajee Appa, the Fort of Kishengur.

Khyrthul	1,712
Doorngur	2,500
Hoorsoolee	10,000
Futtehabad	8,000
Turrufpoor	7,000
Ambajee Inglia, Mutra, and the customs collected in Noojgeel	55,000

MEMORANDUM of the Mahals in Hindoostan formerly belonging to GENERAL DOUBOINGNE.

In the Doab.

Kol	1,70,000
Ungrolee	3,01,500
Dobhye	60,000
Koorja	1,40,000
Danpoor	5,000
Jellasore	2,15,000
Khuleelgunge	62,500
Khundolee	87,088
Gur Moktesur	70,000
Jewur	84,000
Math	1,41,500
Firozabad	4,00,176
Sadabad	2,02,088
Hassur	1,40,000
Chundosee	85,000
Khijr	1,15,000
Shikarpoor	41,500
Umbur and Kumalpoor	57,894
Seepoo	40,000
Roha	45,000
Aar	18,000
Byrampoor	31,000
Hatras	1,88,000
Moorsan	1,20,000
Biswa	12,000
Mahabun	21,424
Mewat	1,41,617

To the west of the River Jumna.

Pergunnah of Pulwul	2,72,375
Noop	1,05,687
Nudeem	45,725
Sohana	1,20,000
Sakras	15,634
Nownabee Chor	60,053
Horul	77,620
Hutteen	1,78,258
Buhadeemut Jehandawur	1,56,500

Under Rajah Ambajee Inglia, to the west of the River Jumna.

Pergunnah of Futeemabad	1,24,175
„ Uchuneree	1,30,000
Furoo	12,600
Koosee	1,98,553
Sergur	28,989
Husungur	1,50,000
Goryee	25,315

In the Doab.

Pergunnah of Duriapoor	15,000
Maheria	30,000
Meruth	2,03,855
Dasna	1,90,680
Baroolee	27,000
Hasian	55,000

Under Colonels George and John Hessing, to the west of the River Jumna.

Collections of the Customs and Mint at Agra	82.500
Pergunnah of Kurara	79,697
„ Surhudee	36,001
„ Jugner	45,238
„ Nalpoora	1,20,145
„ Khyragur	70,135
„ Herawulee	72,778
„ Futtehpoor Sikree	80,734
„ Iradutnugur	60,000
„ Shumsabad	1,12,104
„ Lohmundnee	1,36,425
„ Norsing	60,205

Talookas in the Doab belonging to the same persons in Suharunpore.

Gungoo	30,000
Jara and Gunget	13,550
Poorchupar	34,892
Lukhnoutee	15,000
Gunnoor	6,932
Chapyte Kheree	7,000
Sumalia	6,642
Shikarpoor Khooddee	61,883
Kuttowlee	80,917
Kandla	47,641
Sonput	39,348
Gohana	1,16,329

No. V.

Treaty of Alliance with Dowlut Rao Sindia, 1804.

Treaty of Alliance and Mutual Defence between the Honourable the English East India Company and the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia Bahadoor, and his children, heirs and successors, settled by Major John Malcolm, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Bapoo Eetul Punt and Moonshee Kavel Nyn, on the part of the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, after having communicated to each other their full powers, the said John Malcolm being deputed to the Court of Dowlut Rao Sindia by Major General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley; the Honourable Major General aforesaid being invested with full powers and authority from His Excellency the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed by the Honourable Court of Directors of the said Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies.

Whereas, by the blessing of God, the relations of friendship and union have been happily established between the Government of the Honourable

Company and that of the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia Bahadoor by a recent Treaty of Peace, the two Governments aforesaid, adverting to the complexion of the times, have now determined, with a view to the preservation of peace and tranquillity, to enter into this Treaty of general defensive alliance, for the reciprocal protection of their respective territories, together with those of their several allies and dependants, against unprovoked aggression and encroachments of all or any enemies whatever.

ARTICLE 1.

The friendship and union established by the former Treaty between the two States shall be promoted and increased by this Treaty, and shall be perpetual: the friends and enemies of either State shall be the friends and enemies of both, and their mutual interests shall henceforward be inseparable.

ARTICLE 2.

If any person or State whatever shall commit any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against either of the contracting parties, and, after due representation, shall refuse to enter into amicable explanation, or shall deny the just satisfaction or indemnity which the contracting parties shall have required, then the contracting parties will proceed to concert and prosecute such further measures as the case shall appear to demand. For the more distinct explanation of the true intent and effect of this Article, the Governor General in Council, in behalf of the Honourable Company, hereby declares that the British Government will never permit any power or State whatever to commit with impunity any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against the rights and territories of the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, but will, at all times, in compliance with the requisition of the Maharajah, maintain and defend the same, when such requisition is made, in the like manner as the rights and territories of the Honourable Company are now maintained and defended.

ARTICLE 3.

With a view to fulfil this Treaty of mutual defence, the Maharajah agrees to receive, and the Honourable East India Company to furnish, a subsidiary force of not less than six thousand regular infantry, with the usual proportion of artillery, and with the proper equipment of warlike stores and ammunition. This force is to be stationed at such place near the frontier of Dowlut Rao Sindia as may hereafter be deemed most eligible by the British Government, and it will be held in readiness at such station to proceed as soon as possible for the execution of any service on which it is liable to be employed by the condition of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 4.

And it is further agreed that in conformity to the stipulations of the fifteenth Article of the Treaty of Peace, concluded by Major-General Wellesley, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Bapoo Eetul, Moonshee Kavel Nyn, &c., on the part of Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao

Sindia, that all charges and expenses of the six battalions abovementioned and of their ordnance, artillery, military stores, and equipment shall be defrayed by the Honourable Company out of the produce of the revenues of the territories ceded by the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rão Sindia to the said Company, by the second, third, and fourth Articles of the aforementioned Treaty of Peace, which territories are specified in a statement annexed to that Treaty.

ARTICLE 5.

Grain and all other articles of consumption, and provisions, and all sorts of materials for wearing apparel, together with the necessary number of cattle, horses, and camels, required for the use of the subsidiary force, shall, whenever the aforesaid force is within the territories of the Maharajah, in consequence of his requisition, be entirely exempt from duties; and whenever any further force of the Honourable Company shall, in consequence of war with any other State, be in the dominions of the Maharajah, they shall, in like manner as the subsidiary force, be exempt from all duties upon the aforesaid articles of necessary use and consumption: and it is also agreed that whenever any part of the army of the Maharajah is in the territories of the Honourable Company, for purposes connected with the fulfilment of this Treaty, that no duties on grain, camels, wearing apparel, &c., as stated above, which the party of the army of the said Maharajah may require, shall be collected: and it is further agreed that the Officers of the respective Governments, while they are in the fulfilment of the Articles of this Treaty, either with the army or in the territories of the other, shall be treated with that respect and consideration which is due to their rank and station.

ARTICLE 6.

The subsidiary force will, at all times, be ready, on the requisition of the Maharajah, to execute services of importance, such as the care of the person of the Maharajah, his heirs and successors, the protection of the country from attack and invasion, the overawing and chastisement of rebels or exciters of disturbance in the Maharajah's dominions; but it is not to be employed on trifling occasions.

ARTICLE 7.

Whereas it is agreed in the thirteenth Article of the Treaty of Peace that the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia shall never take or retain in his service any Frenchman, or the subject of any other European or American power, the government of which may be at war with Great Britain, or any British subject whatever, European or native of India, without the consent of the British Government, the Maharajah now further engages that he will hereafter never employ in his service, or permit to reside in his dominions, any European or American whatever, without the consent and acquiescence of the British Government; the said British Government, on its part, engaging that it never will employ, or permit to reside in its dominions, any person subject of the Maharajah or others, who shall hereafter be guilty of crimes or of hostility against the person or government of the aforesaid Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia.

ARTICLE 8.

As, by the present Treaty, the union and friendship of the two States is so firmly cemented, that they may be considered as one and the same, the Maharajah engages neither to commence nor to pursue in future any negociation with any principal States or powers, without giving previous notice and entering into mutual consultation with the Honourable East India Company's Government: and the Honourable Company's Government, on their part, declare that they will have no manner of concern with any of the Maharajah's relations, dependants, military chiefs, or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute: and that they will, on no occasion, ever afford encouragement, support, or protection, to any of the Maharajah's relations, dependants, chiefs, or servants, who may eventually act in opposition to the Maharajah's authority, but, on the contrary, at the requisition of the Maharajah, they will aid and assist to punish and reduce all such offenders to obedience: and it is further agreed that no officer of the Honourable Company shall ever interfere in the internal affairs of the Maharajah's government.

ARTICLE 9.

As the chief object and design of the present defensive alliance is the security and protection of the dominions of the contracting parties, and their allies and dependants, from all attack whatsoever, the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia engages never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against any State or Chief in alliance with the Honourable Company, or against any other principal State or power; and in the event of differences arising, whatever adjustment the Company's Government, weighing matters in the scale of truth and justice, may determine, shall meet his full approbation and acquiescence.

ARTICLE 10.

The contracting parties will employ all practicable means of conciliation to prevent the calamity of war, and for that purpose will, at all times, be ready to enter into amicable explanations with other principal States or powers, and to cultivate and improve the general relations of peace and amity with all the principal powers of India, according to the true spirit and tenor of this Treaty; but if a war should unfortunately break out between the contracting parties and any other State or power whatever, then the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia Bahadur engages that the English force, consisting of six battalions, with their guns, &c., joined by a detachment of his army, consisting of six thousand of the Maharajah's infantry, and ten thousand of his Pagah and Sillahdar cavalry, which force the Maharajah engages always to keep ready, shall be immediately put in motion for the purpose of opposing the enemy: and the Maharajah also engages to employ every further effort for the purpose of bringing into the field the whole force which he may be able to supply from his dominions, with a view to the effectual prosecution and speedy termination of the said war. The Honourable Company, in the same manner, engage on their part (on such event occurring), to employ in active operations against the enemy as large a force as the service may require, over and above the said subsidiary force.

ARTICLE 11.

Whenever war shall appear probable the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia engages to collect as many Binjaries as possible, and to store as much grain as may be practicable in the frontier garrisons. The Company's Government also, with a view to the effectual prosecution of the war, engages to adopt similar measures in their frontier garrisons.

ARTICLE 12.

The contracting parties entertain no views of conquests or extension of their respective dominions, nor any intention of proceeding to hostilities against any State or principal power, unless in the case of unjust and unprovoked aggression, and after the failure of their joint endeavours to obtain reasonable satisfaction, through the channel of pacific negociation, according to the tenor of the preceding Treaty. If, contrary to the spirit and object of this defensive Treaty, war with any State should hereafter appear unavoidable (which God avert), the contracting parties will proceed to adjust the rule of partition of all such advantages and acquisitions as may eventually result from the success of their united arms. It is declared that in the event of war and of a consequent partition of conquests between the contracting parties, the shares of each Government shall be equal, in the division of any territory which may be acquired by the successful exertions of their united arms, provided that each of the contracting parties shall have faithfully fulfilled all the stipulations of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 13.

The interests of the contracting parties being identified by this defensive alliance, it is agreed that the Honourable Company's Government shall be at liberty to employ the whole or any part of the subsidiary force established by the Treaty in the quelling of any disturbances which may arise within their territories, or in the performance of any other service which may be required by the said Honourable Company's government, provided such service shall not interfere with any other duties on which the said subsidiary force is liable to be employed under the conditions of this Treaty. And if disturbances shall at any time break out in any part of the Maharajah's dominions which lays contiguous to the frontier of the Honourable Company, and to which it might be inconvenient to detach any proportion of the subsidiary force, the British Government, in like manner, if required by Dowlut Rao Sindia, shall direct such of the Company's troops as may be most conveniently stationed for the purpose, to assist in quelling the said disturbances within the Maharajah's dominions; and if disturbances shall at any time break out in any part of the dominions of the British Government which lay contiguous to the frontier of the Maharajah, the Maharajah, if required by the British Government, shall direct such of his troops as may be most conveniently stationed for the purpose, to assist in quelling the said disturbances within the dominions of the British Government.

ARTICLE 14.

In order to strengthen and confirm the friendship established between the two States; it is agreed that neither of the two contracting parties shall enter into any alliance, or have any concern with the tributaries or chiefs of the other: and, in order to support the independent authority of both Governments, it is agreed and declared, that hereafter neither of the contracting parties will give protection or countenance to the rebellious tributaries and subjects of the other, but they will use their utmost endeavours for the apprehension of such rebels, in order that they may be brought to punishment.

ARTICLE 15.

The Honourable Company agree to exert their influence to maintain the observance of such usages on matters of form and ceremony, and other customs, as shall appear to have been fixed on all points of intercourse and communication between the Peishwa and his ancestors, and the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia and his ancestors: and the English Government also agree to recognize the rights of Dowlut Rao Sindia to all possessions he holds, whether by written Sunnuds, or by grants, or by the unwritten authority of the Peishwa, according to former usage, provided such Sunnuds do not interfere with the faithful fulfilment of the Treaty of Peace; and provided also that in all cases where disputes may arise, on the subject of possessions held by unwritten authority, the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia agrees to refer it to the arbitration of the said British Government, who will decide, with reference to former usage, on the principles of truth and justice. The English Government further agrees to use its endeavour to prevent any acts which have been done by Dowlut Rao Sindia, or his ancestors, under the authority reposed in him or them by the Peishwa, or his ancestors, from being subverted provided their being supported is strictly consistent with the preservation of the honour and dignity of His Highness the Peishwa, and of the stipulations of the Treaty of Peace.

ARTICLE 16.

This Treaty, consisting of sixteen Articles, being this day settled by Major Malcolm, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Eetul Punt and Moonshee Kavel Nyn, on the part of Dowlut Rao Sindia, Major Malcolm has delivered one copy thereof, in Persian and Mahratta and English signed and sealed by himself, to the said Maharajah, who, on his part, has also delivered one copy of the same duly executed by himself: and Major Malcolm by virtue of a special authority given him in that behalf, by Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley (himself vested with full powers as before stated), hereby declares the said Treaty to be in full force from the date hereof, and engages that a copy of the same from the Governor-General in Council, in every respect a counterpart of that executed by himself, shall be delivered to the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, in the space of two months and ten days, and on the delivery of such copy, the Treaty executed by Major Malcolm shall be returned.

Done at Boorhanpoor, the 27th February, Anno Domini 1804, or 14th Zeecada, Anno Hegira, 1218.

Company's Seal.

(Sd.) WELLESLEY.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, 23rd March 1804.

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW.

„ G. UDNY.

No. VI.

TREATY with DOWLUT RAO SINDIA, with the Declaratory Article annexed, 1805.

DEFINITIVE TREATY of AMITY and ALLIANCE between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and the MAHARAJAH ALI JAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR, and his children, heirs and successors.

Whereas various doubts and misunderstandings have arisen respecting the clear meaning and interpretation of parts of the Treaty of Peace concluded between the British Government and Dowlut Rao Sindia, at Surjee Anjengaum, on the 30th December 1803, with a view of doing away all such doubts, and of preventing the recurrence in future of any misunderstanding, this definitive Treaty of amity and alliance is concluded between the two States by Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm, acting under the immediate direction and superintendence of the Right Honourable General Gerard Lake, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces, &c., &c., &c., and vested with full powers and authority from the Honourable Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Baronet, appointed by the Honourable Court of Directors of the said Company to control and direct all their affairs in the East Indies, and Moonshee Kavel Nyn, vested with full powers and authority, on the part of the said Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia.

ARTICLE 1.

Every part of the Treaty of Peace concluded by General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B., at Surjee Anjengaum, except what may be altered by this engagement, is to remain binding upon the two States.

ARTICLE 2.

The Honourable Company can never acknowledge that Dowlut Rao Sindia has any claim or right, grounded on the Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum, to possess the fort of Gwalior or the territories of Gohud; but, from considerations of friendship, it agrees to cede to the Maharajah that fortress, and such parts of the territory of Gohud as are described in the accompanying Schedule.

ARTICLE 3.

As a compensation for this cession, and to remunerate the English Government for the annual expense incurred in supporting the Rana of Gohud, Dowlut Rao Sindia agrees, on his own part and that of his Sirdars, to relinquish, after the 1st of January 1806, all right and claim whatever to the pensions of fifteen lakhs of Rupees granted to several of the chief officers of his State, by the seventh Article of the aforesaid Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum.

ARTICLE 4.

The Honourable Company agree to pay to Dowlut Rao Sindia the arrears due upon the pensions granted by the seventh Article of the Treaty of Peace, as above mentioned, up to the 31st of December 1805, and also the balance due upon the revenues of Dholepore, Rajah-Kerrah, and Baree up to the same date, making deductions on the following heads:—

1st.—Pensions forfeited by Bappoo Sindia and Sudasheo Rao, by acts of hostility towards the British Government, to be stopped from the date of their hostility.

2nd.—Plunder of the British Residency.

3rd.—Cash advanced by Mr. Jenkins to parties of the Maharajah's troops.

4th.—Charges of collection, &c., for the provinces of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah-Kerrah.

ARTICLE 5.

With a view of preventing any misunderstanding relating to their respective possessions on the quarter of Hindustan, it is ageeed that the river Chumbul shall form the boundary between the two States, from the city of Kotah to the west to the limits of the territories of Gohud to the east, and within that extent of the course of the Chumbul, Dowlut Rao Sindia shall have no claim or right to any rule, tribute, revenue, or possessions on its north bank; and the Honourable Company shall have no claim or right to any rule, tribute, revenues or possessions on the south bank of that river. The talooks of Bhadek and Sooseperarah, which are on the banks of the Jumna, will, however, remain in possession of the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 6.

By the fifth Article of this Treaty, which makes the river Chumbul the boundary of the two States, from the city of Kotah to the west to the limits

of the territories of Gohud to the east, the Maharajah resigns all pretensions and claims to any tribute from the Rajah of Boondee, or any other, on the north bank of the Chumbul, within the aforementioned limits: also to the countries of Tank Ramporah, Bahraungaum, Zemeidah, &c., and to the districts of Dholepore, Rajah-Kerrah, and Baree, all which remain in the possession of the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 7.

The Honourable Company, on consideration of the benefits derived from the Article which makes the Chumbul the boundary between the two States, and from friendship to the Maharajah, agree to grant him, personally and exclusively, the annual sum of four lakhs of rupees, to be paid by quarterly instalments, through the Resident at the Durbar; and the Honourable Company also agree to assign, within their territories in Hindustan, a jaghire (to be holden on the same footing as that enjoyed by Balla Bai) amounting to a revenue of two lakhs of rupees per annum, to Baiza Bai, the wife of Dowlut Rao Sindia, and a jaghire, amounting to the sum of one lakh of rupees per annum, to Chumna Bai, the daughter of that Chief.

ARTICLE 8.

The Honourable Company engage to enter into no Treaty with the Rajahs of Oodeypore and Jodhpore, and Kotah or other Chiefs, tributaries of Dowlut Rao Sindia, situated in Malwa, Meywar, or Marwar, and in no shape whatever to interfere with the settlement which Sindia may make with those Chiefs.

ARTICLE 9.

The Honourable Company are now engaged in a war with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and using every exertion for his reduction; but should they hereafter make a peace, or enter into any agreement with that Chief, they engage not to restore to him, or desire to be restored to him, any of the possessions of the family of Holkar in the province of Malwa, lying between the river Tapti and Chumbul, which may have been taken by Dowlut Rao Sindia, nor will the Honourable Company interfere in any manner whatever in the disposal of those provinces; and they will consider Dowlut Rao Sindia at full liberty to make such arrangement as he chooses with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, or with any other branch of the Holkar family, respecting the claims of that family to tribute from the Rajahs, or others, or to any possessions situated to the north of the river Tapti and to the south of the river Chumbul: but it is clearly to be understood, that as the Company's Government agrees not to concern itself with the arrangements which Sindia may make with the family of Holkar, respecting their claims or hereditary possessions, situated between the Tapti and the Chumbul, that Government will not take part in any dispute or war which may be the result or consequence of such arrangement or settlement.

ARTICLE 10.

As Serjee Rao Ghaultka has acted in a manner calculated to disturb the friendship between the two States, the Maharajah agrees never to admit that

Chief to share in his councils, or to hold any public employment under his Government.

ARTICLE 11.

This Treaty, consisting of eleven Articles, has been this day settled by Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, acting under directions of the Right Honourable Lord Lake, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Moonshee Kavel Nyn, on the part of Dowlut Rao Sindia. Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm has delivered one copy thereof, in Persian and English, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Moonshee Kavel Nyn, to be forwarded to the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, and has received from the said Moonshee Kavel Nyn a counterpart of the said Treaty signed and sealed by the said Moonshee. Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm engages that a copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the Honourable the Governor-General, in every respect a counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Moonshee Kavel Nyn, to be forwarded to the Maharajah, within the period of one month from this date, and on the delivery of such copy to the Maharajah, the Treaty executed by Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm, under the immediate direction of the Right Honourable Lord Lake, shall be returned; and Moonshee Kavel Nyn, in like manner, engages, that another copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, in every respect a counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm, to be forwarded to the Honourable the Governor General, within the period of one month from this date; and on the delivery of such copy to the Honourable the Governor-General, the Treaty executed by Moonshee Kavel Nyn, by virtue of the full powers and authority vested in him, as abovementioned, shall also be returned.

Done at Mustafapoor, this 22nd day of November, Anno Domini 1805, or 29th of Shuban, in the year of the Hegira 1220.

(Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM.
,, KAVEL NYN.

DECLARATORY ARTICLES annexed to the TREATY concluded between the RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD LAKE, on the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY, and MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA on the 22nd November 1805.

Whereas objections have arisen to the terms of the fifth, sixth, and seventh Articles of the aforesaid Treaty, it is hereby agreed and declared, that in lieu of those three Articles, the two following shall be substituted: —

ARTICLE 1.

With a view to prevent any misunderstanding relating to the respective Possessions of the Honourable Company and Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia

in the quarter of Hindostan, the Maharajah hereby agrees to cede to the Honourable Company all the territory north of the river Chumbul which was ceded to the Maharajah by the seventh Article of the Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum, that is to say, the whole of the districts of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah-Kerrah, and the Honourable Company shall have no claim or right to any rule, tribute, revenues or possessions, on the south bank of that river. The talooks of Bhadek and Sooseperarah, which are on the banks of the Jumna, will, however, remain in the possession of the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 2.

The Honourable Company, from friendship to the Maharajah, agrees to grant to him, personally and exclusively, the annual sum of four lakhs of Rupees, to be paid by quarterly instalments, through the Resident at the Durbar. And the Honourable Company also agree to assign, within their territories in Hindostan, a jaghire (to be holden on the same footing as that enjoyed by Balla Bai) amounting to a revenue of two lakhs of Rupees per annum, to Baiza Bai, the wife of Dowlut Rao Sindia, and a jaghire, amounting to one lakh of Rupees per annum, to Chumna Bai, the daughter of that Chief.

Done at Illahabad, this 3rd day of December 1805.

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW.

Separate Schedule of Districts, pertaining to Gwalior and Gohud, which are ceded to the Maharaja Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia on the part of the British Government.

The Fortresses of Gohud and Gwalior, 44 Mehals, *viz.*,—

The fortresses of Gohud and Gwalior.
Guree Gwalior.
Antry, &c., 5 Mehals:
- Antry.
- Chemuk.
- Bunwar.
- Salpe.
- Jittors.

Allahapoor.
Sawmowlie.
Pahurgur, &c., belonging to Sakurwaree, both Zemindaree & Khalsa.
Talook of Chittawur.
Pergunnah of Bhind, and its fortresses.
of Athere.
Bahadurpoor.
Bulhertee.
Kurwas.
Girde Gohud.
Bahut.
Talooka of Sookulharee.
„ of Aban.
Indurkhee.
Bundere.
Thoda.
Sahur, &c., belonging to Kurewakur Zemindaree, 6 Pergunnahs:
Sahur.
Rampoora.
Gopalpoor.

Separate Schedule of Districts, pertaining to Gwalior and Gohud, which are ceded to the Maharaja Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia on the part of the British Government—(continued).

Talooka of Pohpey.
„ of Oomree.
„ of Bullaweh.
„ of Aba.
„ Jugnee.
Seray Choolah.
Dhoondree.
Auhoon.
Nourabad.
Atoora.
Khugeesees.
Gohound.
Nabaskhera.
Gujeera.
Kutowlee.
Sawun Kalan.
Pergunnah of Moh.
„ of Kutwa.
Deogur.

(A true copy.)

(Sd.) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government.

No. VII.

TREATY of CONCERT and ALLIANCE with DOWLUT RAO SINDIA, dated the 5th November 1817.

TREATY of CONCERT and ALLIANCE between the HONOURABLE the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and MAHARAJAH ALI JAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA, BAHADOOR, and his children, heirs and successors, settled on the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY by CAPTAIN ROBERT CLOSE, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by HIS EXCELLENCY the MOST NOBLE FRANCIS, MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, KNIGHT of the MOST NOBLE ORDER of the GARTER, one of HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL, GOVERNOR GENERAL, appointed by the HONOURABLE COMPANY to direct and control all their affairs in the EAST INDIES, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of HIS MAJESTY'S and the HONOURABLE COMPANY'S FORCES, &c., &c., &c., and on the part of HIS HIGHNESS DOWLUT RAO SINDIA by RAM CHUNDRU BHASKUR, duly empowered by HIS HIGHNESS to that effect.

Whereas the British Government and Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia Bahadoor are mutually actuated by a desire to suppress the

predatory power of the Pindarees, and to destroy and prevent the revival of the predatory system in every part of India; the following Articles have been agreed on for the purpose of giving effect to the mutual wishes of the two States.

ARTICLE 1.

The contracting parties engage to employ the forces of their respective governments and of their allies and dependants in prosecuting operations against the Pindarees and any other bodies of associated freebooters; to expel them from their haunts, and to adopt the most effectual measures to disperse and prevent them from re-assembling. With this view the forces of the two Governments and their respective allies will immediately attack the Pindarees and their associates, according to a concerted plan of operations, and will not desist until the objects of this engagement are entirely accomplished. The Maharajah further agrees to employ his utmost efforts to seize the persons of the Pindaree leaders and their families, and deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

The Pindaree hordes having established themselves in the territories of the Maharajah and other neighbouring States, it is hereby agreed that, on their expulsion, such of the lands occupied by them as heretofore belonged to the Maharajah, shall be immediately resumed by His Highness, who engages never to re-admit them to possession. Such of the lands now occupied by the Pindarees as belong to other States shall be restored to their rightful proprietors, provided they shall have exerted themselves to the extent required in expelling the Pindarees, and shall engage never to re-admit them, or in any way to connect themselves with those freebooters. Those lands shall otherwise be delivered over to Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, and be held by him on the same conditions.

ARTICLE 3.

Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia hereby engages never to re-admit the Pindarees or any other predatory bodies into his territories, or in any manner to give them the smallest countenance or support, or to permit his officers to do so; on the contrary, His Highness promises to issue the most positive orders to all his officers, civil and military, and to enforce them, by the severest penalties, to employ their utmost efforts to expel or destroy any bodies of plunderers who may attempt to take refuge in His Highness' territories. All officers disregarding His Highness' orders are to be considered and dealt with as rebels to the Maharajah and enemies of the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia is the undisputed master of his own troops and resources. With a view, however, to the more effectual accomplishment of the objects of this Treaty, His Highness agrees that the divisions of his troops (which taken together shall amount to 5,000 horse) employed in active operations against the Pindarees or other freebooters,

shall act in concert with the British troops, and in conformity to the plan that may be counselled by the officer commanding the British divisions, with which His Highness' troops may be appointed to act in concert. With the same view it is agreed that a British officer shall be stationed with each division of the Maharajah's troops, to be the channel of communication between them and the British Commanding Officer; and to forward the other purposes of their conjunct operations, His Highness engages that all his officers, civil and military, shall afford every degree of support and assistance in their power, in procuring supplies or otherwise to the British troops operating in his territory; and any failure in this respect shall subject the offending party to be considered and treated as a rebel to His Highness and an enemy of the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia engages that the divisions appointed to act in concert with the British troops shall be maintained in a state of complete equipment, both men and horses, and regularly paid. In order to provide effectually for the latter object in such a manner as shall prevent all future discussion or dispute, His Highness consents to renounce, for the next three years, the payments now made by the British Government to him, as well as to certain members of his family and ministers of his Government, and that those sums shall be disbursed towards the payment of His Highness' troops, through the British officers stationed with them: and the British Government agrees at the conclusion of the war, and after His Highness troops shall have received what may be due to them, to pay any balance that may remain to His Highness. With the same view, the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia likewise consents to relinquish in the fullest manner to the British Government, for a period of two years, the tribute which he is entitled to receive from the States of Jodhpore, Boondee, and Kotah.

ARTICLE 6.

It is agreed that the troops of Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, shall occupy, during the war, such positions as shall be designated by the British Government, and shall not change them without the express concurrence of that Government, any unconcerted movements being calculated to derange the joint operations of the forces of the two States, and to give advantage to the enemy. It is also agreed, in order to ensure the due execution of the stipulation contained in this Article, that the British Government shall be at liberty to station an officer in each of the divisions of the Maharajah's army abovementioned.

ARTICLE 7.

The force that will be put in motion by the British Government, and that actually in the service of Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, being fully sufficient to chastise the Pindarees and effect the objects of the present Treaty, His Highness agrees, in order to prevent the possibility of collusion between his officers and the Pindarees, not to augment his forces during the war, without the concurrence of the British Government. His Highness expressly engages

to prohibit his officers from admitting into the ranks of his army, or otherwise harbouring or protecting, the Pindarees, or other freebooters; and all persons neglecting or disobeying these orders are to be considered and treated as rebels to His Highness and enemies of the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

With a view to the more effectual prosecution of the joint operations of the two Governments, and to the facility and security of the communication of the British troops with their supplies, the Maharajah, reposing entire confidence in the friendship and good faith of the British Government, agrees that British garrisons shall be admitted into the forts of Hindia and Asseergurh, and shall be charged with the care and defence of those forts during the war, and shall have the liberty of establishing depôts within them. The flag of Dowlut Rao Sindia shall, however, continue to fly in the fort of Asseergurh, and His Highness shall be at liberty to station a killadar, with a personal guard of fifty men, in the said fort; but it is clearly understood that the actual command of that place, as well as of Hindia, and the disposal of the warlike stores that may be found in those forts, shall be vested exclusively in the British Commanding Officers. Any part of those stores that may be damaged or expended, while the forts in question are occupied by the British troops, shall be accounted for, and the value made good to His Highness. For the more effectual performance of this stipulation, inventories shall be taken by officers, on the part of both Governments, at the time of the occupation of the forts by the British Government. The present garrisons (with the exception above stated in regard to Asseergurh) shall move out of the forts. The Maharajah will thenceforward have no further concern with the Sebundees of the garrisons, but His Highness' other troops, including the Paigah, &c., shall encamp at such places as may be prescribed by the British officers, in conformity to the provisions of the 6th Article. The territories depending on the forts above-mentioned will continue to be managed by the officers of the Maharajah, who will receive every support from the British Government and its officers. The whole, or such portion of the revenues as may be necessary, shall be appropriated to the payment of the Maharajah's troops acting in concert with the British divisions, as stipulated in the 5th Article; and a faithful account of the whole shall be rendered to His Highness after the conclusion of the war. The two forts above-mentioned, and the territories dependent on them, will be restored to the Maharajah as soon as the operations against the Pindarees or their confederates shall be brought to a termination, in the same condition in which they may be delivered up to the British Government. All private property will be respected; and the inhabitants of the towns or villages depending on the forts will enjoy the protection of the British Government, or be permitted to depart with their property, if they think proper.

ARTICLE 9.

The main object of the contracting parties being to prevent for ever the revival of the predatory system in any form, and both Governments being

satisfied that to accomplish this wise and just end it may be necessary for the British Government to form engagements of friendship and alliance with the several States of Hindostan, the 8th Article of the Treaty of the 22nd November 1805, by which the British Government is restrained from entering into Treaties with certain Chiefs therein specified, is hereby abrogated and annulled; and it is declared that the British Government shall be at full liberty to form engagements with the States of Oudeypore, Jodhpore, and Kotah, and with the State of Boondee, and other substantive States on the left bank of the Chumbul. Nothing in this Article shall, however, be construed to give the British Government a right to interfere with States or Chiefs in Malwa or Guzerat, clearly and indisputably dependent on, or tributary to, the Maharajah: and it is agreed that His Highness' authority over those States or Chiefs shall continue on the same footing as it has been heretofore. The British Government further agrees and promises, in the event of its forming any engagements with the above-mentioned States of Oudeypore, Jodhpore, Kotah, and Boondee, or with any others on the left bank of the Chumbul, to secure to Dowlut Rao Sindia his ascertained tribute and to guarantee the same in perpetuity to be paid through the British Government; and Dowlut Rao Sindia engages, on his part, on no account or pretence whatever, to interfere in any shape in the affairs of those States without the concurrence of the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

If (which God forbid) the British Government and the Maharajah shall be compelled to wage war with any other State, on account of such State attacking either of the contracting parties, or aiding or protecting the Pindarees or other freebooters, the British Government, having at heart the welfare of Dowlut Rao Sindia, will, in the event of success, and of His Highness' zealous performance of his engagements, make the most liberal arrangements for the consolidation and increase of his territories.

ARTICLE 11.

Such parts of the Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum, and of the Treaty concluded on the 22nd of November 1805, as are not affected by the provisions of the present engagement, remain in full force, and are mutually binding on the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 12.

This Treaty, consisting of twelve Articles, having this day been concluded, subject to the ratification of the Governor-General and Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, Captain Close engages to procure the ratification of the Governor-General in five days from this date, or sooner if possible; and Ram Chandru Bhaskur engages to obtain His Highness' ratification before sunset this evening.

Done at Gwalior, this 5th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1817, corresponding with the 24th day of Zilhuj, 1232 of the Hegira, and with the 11th Ashwin Vud, in the year 1218 of the Arabic era.

Seal of Dowlut Rao Sindia.

(Sd.) ROBT. CLOSE.

„ RAM CHANDRU BHASKUR.

Ratified by the Governor-General, in Camp, near Nuddee-ka-Gong, on the 6th of November 1817.

No. VIII.

ENGAGEMENT between the HONOURABLE the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and MAHARAJAH ALI JAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR, dated the 25th June 1818.

Whereas by the 14th Article of the Treaty of Poona, concluded on the 13th of June 1817, all the rights and territories of His Highness Rao Pundit Prudhan in Malwa were ceded to the Honourable East India Company; and whereas some of those territories are contiguous to, and intermixed with, those of Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia; it has therefore been agreed, for the mutual convenience of both States, that certain exchanges of territory should take place; and the British Government hereby transfers to Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, his heirs and successors, all its rights and claims to the districts and territories mentioned in the annexed Schedule, No. 1; and Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, for himself, his heirs and successors, hereby transfers to the British Government all his rights and claims of every description to the places mentioned in the accompanying Schedule, No. 2.

Moreover the British Government having resolved to restore to Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao the fort and territory of Jawud, &c., the Maharajah on his part engages, on his recovering that district, to establish such an administration there as shall afford security for the peace of the country, and the prevention of the revival of the predatory system. The Maharajah further engages to recall Jeswunt Rao Bhaoo, for whose future conduct the Maharajah will be responsible, and will require him to reside at a distance from Jawud, on a provision to be assigned him by the Maharajah either in jaghire or in any other manner His Highness may prefer.

It is further stipulated, that in the event of Hindia and Asseergurh being restored by the British Government to the Maharajah, previous to the entire cessation of operations against the Pindarees, &c., the Maharajah engages

that in lieu of the revenues of those districts, which by Treaty have been set aside for the payment of the contingent to be employed against the Pindarees, a third year's tribute on the States of Kotah and Jodhpore shall, in the event of its being required, be assigned for that purpose.

In witness whereof, Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia has hereunto affixed his seal, and Captain Josiah Stewart engages to obtain and deliver to Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, without delay, a counterpart of this engagement, with the ratification of the Most Noble the Governor General.

Done at Gwalior, this twenty-fifth day of June in the year of our Lord 1818, corresponding with the twentieth day of Shaban, 1233 of the Hegira, and with the 7th of Jesht Vud, in the year 1219 of the Arabic era.

(Sd.) J. STEWART,
Acting Resident.

Memorandum.—This engagement was ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General, on the river near Dinapore, on the 9th July 1818.

Schedule No. 1.

Statement of Cessions made by the British Government to Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia.

Talookas.	In what district.	Revenue at the highest Estimate.	
		Total of each.	Total.
Lands of the Vinchoorkur,			
Raee	Gwalior		
Susarem	Ditto		
Sisaree	Ditto		
Simrea	Ditto		
Mehagaon	Ditto		
Jukhoda	Ditto		
Powaya	Ditto		
Pulacha	Ditto	2,10,000	
Butterwas and Mustoora	Nurwur		
Arown	Gwalior		
Chandpoor	Ditto		
Punyar	Ditto		
Khurya	Ditto		
Gurajur and 3 villages	Ditto		
Raee Rajgur	Nurwur		
Kurhowul	Ditto	10,000	
Bamore	Ditto	3,000	
Share of Cherus and Digdowleah	Ditto	1,500	
Kuduyo	Aheerwara		
Utheekhera	Ditto	85,000	
Billakhera	Ditto		
Budurhutta and Bamsolee	Subbulgurh		
Koolhowlee	Ditto		
Rampoor	Ditto	17,000	
Jolvahargur	Ditto		
Sewye	Ditto		
			3,26,500
Lands of the Jadhows,			
Sippree	South of Nurwur	25,000	
Kolarus	Ditto	24,000	
Jirree	Ditto	27,000	
Gazeegur and Gaswanee	Ditto	13,000	
Oomedgur	Ditto	1,000	
			90,000
Carried forward, Rupees	.....	.....	4,16,500

Schedule No. 1—(*Concluded*).

Talookas.	In what district.	Revenue at the highest Estimate. Total of each.	Total.
Brought forward .	.....	...	4,16,500
Lands of Rajah Bahadoor.			
Toomun	In Aheerwara . .	25,000	
Puchar	Ditto . .	35,000	
Runode	Ditto . .	25,000	
Peeprye	Ditto . .	65,000	
Kutchuar	Ditto . .	20,000	
Ramser	Ditto . .	27,000	
That part of Shujawulpore west of the Neewuz.	Ditto . .	Revenue not known.	1,97,000
Lands of the Oreekur.			
Malhargur	.....	...	
Mungowlee	Malwa . . .	10,000	
Bhorasso	Ditto . . .	12,000	
Kunjee	Ditto . . .	15,000	
Teeoonda	Ditto . . .	10,000	
Dhamad and Bagrode . . .	Ditto . . .	20,000	
Nya Suraee	Aheerwara . .	60,000	
Aggur	Sondwara . .	75,000	2,02,000
Lands of the Nygonghur.			
Dewry	Near Saugor . .	50,000	
Goorjama	Ditto . . .	25,000	
Narmhow	Between Saugor and Bhopal.	35,000	
Chourpart	Near the Nerbudda .	3,000	
Taindoo Khaira	Ditto . .	20,000	
Balla Behut and Suhraee . . .	In Aheerwara . .	75,000	
Oonarsee	Near Seronge . .	50,000	2,58,000
Grand Total, Rupees .	.....	...	10,73,500

Governor-General's Small Seal.

(Sd.) Hastings.

„ J. Adam.

Secretary to the Governor-General.

By the Governor-General.

Schedule No. 2.

Statement of Cessions made by Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia to the British Government.

	Original Revenue.			Additional Revenue.			Total of each.			Total.		
District of Ajmere.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Huwelee Ajmere .	86,489	12	6	30,000	0	0	1,16,489	12	6			
Ramser and Sreenuggur	51,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	76,000	0	0			
Bheuoy . . .	51,085	0	0	25,000	0	0	76,085	0	0			
Lokundee . . .	40,259	6	0	20,000	0	0	60,259	6	0			
Sawur . . .	2,500	0	0	1,000	0	0	3,500	0	0			
Phoolpah . . .	2,000	0	0	.....			2,000	0	0			
Musada . . .	14,033	0	0	7,000	0	0	21,033	0	0			
Kharwah . . .	2,900	0	0	1,500	0	0	4,400	0	0			
Customs Duties, Fines, &c. . . .	44,191	6	6	.....			44,191	6	6			
Revenue collected under the name of Bhoom Baba and Buttail Baba, Rupees 25,000 every second year .	12,500	0	0	.....			12,500	0	0			
Ditto for Nath, Khasgee Ghoogree, and Aumeena, &c. . . .	.....			.....			38,567	7	0			
Ditto ditto Khowaza Saheb and Mirza Saheb.	.....			.....			45,958	0	0			
Ditto ditto Kylasvasee Appa Saheb's Chutree (Tomb) . . .	.....			.....			3,000	0	0			
Ditto ditto Dhurum Doss and Keerut Mull .	.....			.....			1,500	0	0			
										5,05,484	0	0
Boondee Tribute, one-fourth of the Revenue.												
Kusba Boondee . .	10,000	0	0	.....			10,000	0	0			
Burrodoah . . .	8,500	0	0	.....			8,500	0	0			
Sikarlohecha . . .	10,000	0	0	.....			10,000	0	0	..		
Bussee . . .	6,000	0	0	.....			6,000	0	0			
Kauprun . . .	4,000	0	0	.....			4,000	0	0			
										38,500	0	0
Collections from the following Mahals.												
Gunnowly . . .	24,000	0	0	.....			24,000	0	0			
Boordun . . .	21,000	0	0	.....			21,000	0	0			
Kurwar Summadhee .	25,000	0	0	.....			25,000	0	0			
New Talooka, Footgaown	8,000	0	0	.....			8,000	0	0			
Baug . . .	100	0	0	.....			100	0	0			
Nuwal Gaown . .	6,000	0	0	.....			6,000	0	0			
										84,100	0	0
Carried over .	.....			.....			.....			6,28,084	0	0

Schedule No. 2—(*Concluded*).

	Original Revenue.	Additional Revenue.	Total of each.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Brought forward	.....	.....	.....	6,28,084 0 0
Revenue of Oreelah, &c.				
Kusba Oreelah . .	4,000 0 0	.....	4,000 0 0	
Jumaida . . .	2,500 0 0	.....	2,500 0 0	
Moreka . . .	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	
Guira . . .	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	
Oeccha . . .	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	
Balodee . . .	800 0 0	.....	800 0 0	
Booglee and Burgowlee	3,000 0 0	.....	3,000 0 0	
Goorha . . .	6,000 0 0	.....	6,000 0 0	
Numeecha Kerah .	1,500 0 0	.....	1,500 0 0	
Jumadee . . .	800 0 0	.....	800 0 0	
				22,600 0 0
Pergunnah of Huttanah, in Meywar (Revenue not known,) Islamnugger.				50,000 0 0
		Grand Total, Rupees .		7,00,684 0 0

Governor General's Small Seal.

(Sd.) Hastings.

,, J. Adam,

Secretary to the Governor-General.

By the Governor-General.

No. IX.

Engagement between the British Government and the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, dated the 6th February 1820.

Whereas the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia agrees to give up for three years the annual payments made by the British Government to himself and certain other persons of his Court, and also the tribute to which he was entitled from the Rajpoot States (for three years), for the purpose of maintaining a body of Auxiliary Horse; and whereas the whole of that amount has already been paid by the British Government to the Maharajah's troops and a considerable balance remains due to the British Government; it has now been

agreed between the Maharaja and the British Governmant that the body of Auxiliary Horse to be maintained by His Highness shall be reduced, so that the abovementioned funds, namely, the annual payments formerly made to the Maharajah and his family and ministers, together with the tribute due from the Rajpoot States, may be fully adequate to the payment of the force.

It is further agreed that, for the liquidation of the debt incurred by the Maharajah to the British Government for the payments already made to the Auxiliary Horse, as well as for the expenses of those Horse until the funds appropriated for their maintenance become available, the following districts shall be made over, from the commencement of the year 1877 Sumbut, to the British Government, *viz.*—

IN KANDEISH.

1. The Pergunnah of Yawul.
2. Ditto Chopra.
3. Ditto Pachora.
4. Ditto Lohara, 12 villages.
5. Possessions in Gurra Kota and Maltoun, intermixed with those of the British Government, together with the fort of Gurra Kota.

And whereas all the abovementioned districts are intermixed with the possessions of the British Government, it is further agreed that, after the liquidation of the debt due by the Maharajah, the British Government shall either restore those districts to His Highness, or continue to hold them, paying a fair rent for them, or grant to His Highness other lands of equal value, in lieu of them, which may be more conveniently situated, whichever mode may appear best to the British Government.

Done at Gwalior, this sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord 1820, corresponding with 20th day of Rubee-oos-sanee, 1235 of the Hegira, and with 7th Magh Vud Suptumee 1220 of the Arabic era.

(Sd.) J. STEWART,
Acting Resident.

Dowlut Rao Sindia's Seal.

(Sd.) HASTINGS.
„ J. ADAM.
„ J. E. COLEBROOKE.

The Governor General's Small Seal.

Ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council this 22nd day of April A.D. 1820.

(Sd.) C. T. METCALFE,
Secretary.

No. X.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA, regarding the NIMAR DISTRICTS—1823.

Whereas by an arrangement formerly effected by Major-General Sir John Malcolm, it was agreed that the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia should pay annually the sum of Rupees four thousand and thirty-eight towards the support of certain Grassia Chiefs in Nimar, which contribution not having been paid for upwards of four years, a debt has consequently accumulated to near Rupees twenty thousand; and whereas the pergunnahs of Dhurgaon, Burwye, Sylanee, Poonassa and Kandwa, which adjoin certain provinces belonging to the British Government in Nimar, are now so desolate that the Maharajah does not receive the proper revenue of them, and in consequence of the disorders which prevail in them, great inconvenience is occasioned to the adjacent districts of the British Government in that quarter: Therefore, in order to remove those inconveniences and to provide for the payment of the debt beforementioned, as well as to secure the punctual discharge for the future of the annual contribution above noticed of Rupees four thousand and thirty-eight, it is hereby agreed by the Maharajah that the aforesaid pergunnahs including their dependencies shall (with the exception of certain long established rights or charitable grants as Nankar Pudarick and Dhermdow) remain in the possession of the Honourable Company.

The British Government consents that, after deducting the amount of the debt mentioned in the preceding Article, and after deducting the annual contribution of Rupees four thousand and thirty-eight, together with the expenses of management, the whole remaining revenue to be collected from the districts abovementioned shall be paid annually to the Maharajah for ever; and as the expenses of management cannot now be correctly ascertained, it is likewise agreed that whatever sum those expenses may amount to during the first year that the pergunnahs aforesaid remain in the possession of the British Government, the same amount shall be considered for ever afterwards the fixed and permanent annual charge on that account.

And whereas certain Grassia Chiefs in Malwa are by former agreement entitled to receive from the Maharajah's Government certain Tanka dues in the payment of which difficulties have been sometimes made by the Maharajah's officers, it is hereby agreed by both Governments that as long as those payments shall be faithfully and regularly discharged, the Grassia Chiefs shall continue to receive them from the Maharajah's kamavisdars, but if at any time the Maharajah's officers hesitate to make the payments in question, it is understood that the British Government shall be at liberty to discharge them and to add the amount of those payments to the deductions already agreed to be made from the revenue of the districts abovementioned.

Done at Gwalior, this 10th day of November 1823, corresponding with the 6th of Rubeeal-awal, in the year 1239 of the Hegira, and with the 8th of Karsick (Shoodh), in the year 1880 Sumbut, or 1224 of the Arabic era.

In the year Soor (Shuru) Sun, Araba Assooroon (Ashrin), in the month of Mohurrum and on the 25th day, corresponding with A.D. 1824, I request that in the district of Nimar, the undermentioned mahals may be received from the charge of kamavisdars and transferred in kamavish (khalsa) to the charge of the English :—

1. Kundwae pergunnah.
2. Burwae.
3. Poonassa.
4. Sylanee pergunnah.
5. Dhungaon Mosa.

These five mahals are transferred from the aforesaid years in kamavish in order that they may be restored to prosperity and re-peopled. Whatever may be collected shall be paid into the Sircar's treasury year by year; this is exclusive of the Domallagaon, the Padaruk Zumeen, which must be continued according to custom. When the mahals are restored to prosperity, and shall have reached their Kumal Juma, they must be shown (in Mahrattee "Anoon dakwae.")

In the year Kumus (Khams) Assooreen, Moeateein-wo-Aluf, and the 22nd of the month of Suffer, A.D. 1825, the government of the Company having stated that certain mahals are not prosperous, but on the contrary very much depopulated, and requested that they might be transferred to its management to be restored to prosperity; for this reason the following mahals are transferred :

1. Assore (Asir), excepting Hussainpoora, Surbaugh, Soodeepoora.
2. Bangurh pergunnah.
3. Moode pergunnah.
4. Belora talooka.
5. Attode (Altod) talooka.
6. Deore pergunnah, including the talookas of Tendokerra, Narmon, the pergunnahs of Gower, Jakur, and Sowlate.
7. Peemplode (Piplod) pergunnah.

The above seven mahals are from the above-mentioned year transferred to the Company according to its request for the purpose of being restored to prosperity. When they shall have reached their Kumal Juma they shall be shown (in Mahrattee "Anoon dakwunee"). After the Malmuskoor (this includes Sebundee, Nemnook, Durukdar, &c.) shall have been settled, the remainder of the collections, as in other mahals, according to the kistbundee, shall be paid into the Sircar's treasury, always excluding Duorundae, Wurchasun, Paduruke Zumeen, and Gaon Domale, Natkhasgee, Ameene, &c., which must be continued according to custom.

No. XI.

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the MAHARAJAH JYAJEE RAO SINDIA, dated the 13th January 1844.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and MAHARAJAH ALI JAH JYAJEE RAO SINDIA, BAHADOOR, and his children, heirs and successors, settled on the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY by FREDERICK CURRIE, ESQUIRE, and LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY SLEEMAN, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in them by the RIGHT HONOURABLE EDWARD, LORD ELLENBOROUGH, one of HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies; and on the part of HIS HIGHNESS JYAJEE RAO SINDIA by RAO RAM RAO PHALKIA BAHADOOR SHUMSHERE JUNG, DEO RAO JADHOW MAMA SAHEB, DUBEER-OOD-DOWLAH MOONSHEE RAJAH BULWUNT RAO BAHADOOR, OODAJEE RAO GHATGIA, MOOLLA JEE, and NARAYUN RAO BHAOO YUMAJEE, Potnuvees, the Sirdars nominated to conduct the affairs of the Government during His Highness minority.

ARTICLE 1.

Every part of the Treaty of Peace concluded by General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B., at Surjee Anjengaum, on the 30th December 1803, and of the Treaty of alliance and mutual defence, settled by Major John Malcolm at Boorhanpoor, on the 27th February 1804, and of the definitive Treaty of amity and alliance, with the declaratory Article annexed, concluded by Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm, at Moostafapoor, on the 22nd November 1805, and of the Treaty concluded between Captain Robert Close, on the part of the British Government, and Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, on the 5th November 1817, as well as every part of all other Treaties and Engagements between the two States, which may be now in force, except in so far as may be altered by this engagement, is to remain binding upon the two Governments.

ARTICLE 2.

Whereas the late Maharajah Junkojee Rao Sindia engaged to defray all the charges of a force, to be commanded by British officers, and constantly stationed within His Highness' territories, for the protection thereof and the

preservation of good order therein, and the cost of such force hitherto has been about Company's Rupees 5,00,000 per annum, and the revenues and receipts set apart and assigned for the maintaining of the said force, together with other revenues now received by the British Government on His Highness' account, amount to the sum of about Company's Rupees 5,46,000; and whereas it is expedient to increase the amount of such force and to make permanent provision for defraying the charge thereof, it is therefore agreed between the British Government and His Highness the Maharajah Jyajee Rao Sindia, that in addition to all the revenues and other receipts already set apart for the purpose of maintaining the said force, or received by the British Government on his Highness' account, the revenues of the districts enumerated and territory described in the Schedule A. to this Treaty shall be appropriated to the maintenance of such force.

ARTICLE 3.

It is further agreed that if the revenues of the districts so enumerated and described in such Schedule A., together with the revenues and payments mentioned in the foregoing Article as set apart for the payment of the said force, or heretofore received on His Highness' account, shall, after defraying thereout all the charges of civil administration, exceed the sum of Company's Rupees eighteen lakhs, the surplus shall be paid over to His Highness Maharajah Jyajee Rao Sindia; and if the said revenues and receipts shall fall short of Company's Rupees eighteen lakhs per annum, the deficiency shall be made good by His Highness.

ARTICLE 4.

And it is further agreed, for the better securing of the due payment of the revenues of such districts enumerated and described in Schedule A., and for the better preserving of good order within the same, that the civil administration thereof shall be conducted by the British Government, in the same manner in which the civil administration of the other districts belonging to the Maharajah, of which the revenues are similarly assigned, is conducted by the British Government for His Highness.

ARTICLE 5.

And whereas there is now due to the British Government the sum of ten lakhs of Rupees, more or less, as may hereafter appear on examination of the accounts, on the score of charges of the contingent force, and a further sum of one lakh, on account of advances made to Her Highness Baiza Bai, and on other accounts, and the charges of the present armament of the British Government may be estimated at ten lakhs (after deducting therefrom the expense of furnishing to His Highness six thousand men, with artillery and stores, free of cost to His Highness, under the provisions of the Treaty of Boorhanpoor), and a further expenditure of five lakhs will be incurred by the British Government in affording compensation for losses sustained during, and in consequence of the late hostilities, and in other charges connected therewith; it is further agreed that His Highness shall pay to the British Government the sum of twenty-six lakhs of Rupees within fourteen days from the date of

this Treaty, and in default thereof that the revenues of the several districts enumerated in Schedule B., attached to this Treaty, shall, together with the civil administration of such districts, be made over to the British Government until such time as the said sum of twenty-six lakhs of Company's Rupees shall have been paid, together with interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum upon the same.

ARTICLE 6.

And whereas the British Government is bound by Treaty to protect the person of His Highness the Maharajah, his heirs and successors, and to protect his dominions from foreign invasion, and to quell serious disturbances therein, and the army now maintained by His Highness is of unnecessary amount, embarrassing to His Highness' government and the cause of disquietude to neighbouring States, it is therefore further agreed that the military force of all arms hereafter to be maintained by His Highness, exclusive of the contingent above provided for, shall at no time exceed nine thousand men, of whom not more than three thousand shall be infantry, with twelve field guns and two hundred gunners, with twenty other guns; and His Highness the Maharajah engages to take immediate measures for the reduction of his army within the number above specified, and the British Government engages on its part to assist His Highness therein, should such aid appear to be required.

ARTICLE 7.

It is further agreed that His Highness will discharge all pay due to the troops disbanded, and also give a gratuity of three months' pay to such of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the corps disbanded, as may not be re-enlisted in the contingent or in any new corps formed by His Highness.

ARTICLE 8.

And inasmuch as it is expedient to provide for the due administration of the government during the minority of His Highness the Maharajah, which minority shall be considered to terminate when His Highness shall have attained the full age of 18 years, and not sooner, that is on the 5th Magh Vud Sumbut 1909, or 19th day of January A.D. 1853, it is further agreed that during such minority the persons entrusted with the administration of the government shall act upon the advice of the British Resident in all matters whereon such advice shall be offered, and no change shall be made in the persons entrusted with the administration without the consent of the British Resident acting under the express authority of the Governor-General.

ARTICLE 9.

And it is agreed that the following persons shall, in the first instance, constitute the Council of Regency, and that the first named person shall be President of the same. Rao Ram Rao Phalkia Bahadoor, Shumsher Jung; Deo Rao Jadhow Mama Saheb; Dubeer-ood-dowlah Moonshee Raja Bulwunt Rao Bahadoor; Oodajee Rao Ghatgia; Moolla Jee; and Narayun Rao Bhaoo Yumajee Potnuvees.

ARTICLE 10.

And inasmuch as it is fitting that Her Highness Tara Bai should have a suitable provision now made for the maintenance of her court, it is further agreed that the sum of Rupees three lakhs shall be annually set apart for that purpose, and be at Her Highness' sole disposal.

ARTICLE 11.

And it is further agreed that the British Government shall, as heretofore, exert its influence and good offices for maintaining the just territorial rights of the Maharajah and the subjects of the State of Sindia at present existing in the neighbouring and other Native States.

ARTICLE 12.

This Treaty, consisting of twelve Articles, has been this day settled by Frederick Currie, Esquire, and Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Sleeman, acting under the directions of the Right Honourable Edward, Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General, on the part of the British Government, and by Rao Ram Rao Phalkia Bahadoor, Shumsher Jung; Deo Rao Jadhow Mama Saheb; Dubeer-ood-Dowlah Moonshee Rajah Bulwunt Rao Bahadoor; Oodajee Rao Ghatgia; Moola Jee; and Narayun Rao Bhaoo Yumajee Potnuvees, on the part of the Maharajah Jyajee Rao Sindia, and the said Treaty has been this day ratified by the seal of the Right Honourable Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General, and by that of His Highness Maharajah Jyajee Rao Sindia.

Done at Gwalior, this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, corresponding with 22nd Zilhuj 1259 Hegira, and ratified the same date.

Seal of Maharajah Ali Jah Jyajee Rao Sindia Bahadoor.

Seal of the Governor General.

(Sd.) ELLENBOROUGH.

" F. CURRIE.

" W. H. SLEEMAN.

Seal of Ram Rao Phalkia Bahadoor.

(Sd.) RAM RAO PHALKIA BAHADOOR,

SHUMSHER JUNG.

Seal of Moonshee Rajah Bulwunt Rao Bahadoor.

" MOONSHEE RAJAH BULWUNT RAO.

" DEO RAO BHAOO JADHOW.

Seal of Oodajee Rao Ghatgia.

" OODAJEE RAO GHATGIA.

" NARAYUN RAO BHAOO.

" MOOLLA JEE.

Schedule A.

Schedule A. referred to in Articles 2 and 3 of the Treaty of Gwalior, being the enumeration of Districts, with their estimated present net revenues, and description of territory, assigned by His Highness Jyajee Rao Sindia for the maintenance of the increased contingent force mentioned in the said Treaty, in addition to the revenues heretofore assigned, and payments heretofore received by the British Government on the part of His Highness.

	Rs.
Bhandheree	1,80,000
Chanderee	81,000
Gur Mhow	2,400
Mhow Mehonee	37,000
Jawud	2,29,000
Jeerun	37,000
Indorkee	37,000
Gungapoor, &c.	16,000
Yawul Chopra	97,000
Sitwas Nimawar	35,000
Kutchwagurh	2,27,500
Ruttungur	1,60,000
Hindia Hurda	1,29,000
Manpoor	2,000
Chur Thana	800
Nodha	30,000
	13,00,700

And any other pergunnahs, districts, or lands whatsoever, belonging to His Highness not above specified,* which may be situated on the right bank of the river Sind, from its embouchure in the Jumna to the point at which it leaves the ghauts near Kainwah (save and except the fort of Nurwur, with the lands immediately surrounding the same, 38 villages yielding Rupees 14,000, and Lebwa, jaghire of Bulwunt Rao, yielding Rupees 2,000, and Bhengong, jaghire of Bhaoo Potnuvees, yielding Rs. 2,000, the two last to be transferred hereafter, at the pleasure of the British Government, an equivalent being given for them in some other of the transferred districts, by mutual agreement), and from that point all such other pergunnahs, districts, and lands as may be situated below the summit of the ghauts.

It is to be understood that all religious endowments and grants of a similar character, *bonâ fide* existing at this date, and excluded from the rent-roll

	Rs.
* Such as Gondia, near Indurgur yielding	30,000
Mehdek	2,200
Pachore and Chundory	250

of the several districts, are to be respected and maintained, and that the assumption of the management of the new territories by the British Government does not involve the abolition of the "Suzerainete" of the Maharajah, or of the proprietary rights of the inhabitants thereof.

(Sd.) F. CURRIE,
" W. H. SLEEMAN,
and
THE GWALIOR NEGOCIATORS.

N.B.—In addition to the lands above enumerated, the British Government receives, as assignment for the former contingent, and on other accounts, sums to the amount of about Rupees 5,46,900 making the total aggregate receipts for the whole contingent force Rupees 18,47,600.

(Sd.) F. CURRIE,
" W. H. SLEEMAN,
and
THE GWALIOR NEGOCIATORS.

SCHEDULE B.

Schedule B. referred to in Article 5 of the Treaty of Gwalior, being an enumeration of the districts to be held and managed by the British Government till the debt due by the Gwalior State, mentioned in the said Article, is discharged.

	Rs.
Shujawulpore	2,55,000
Shahjehanpore	2,00,000
Eesagur	3,00,000

(Sd.) F. CURRIE,
" W. H. SLEEMAN,
and
THE GWALIOR NEGOCIATORS.

No. XII.

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT on the one part, and MAHARAJAH ALI JAH JYAJEE RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR, and his children, heirs and successors, on the other part; settled on the part of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT by COLONEL SIR RICHMOND CAMPBELL SHAKESPEAR, K.T. and C.B., AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL in CENTRAL INDIA, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES JOHN EARL CANNING, G.C.B., VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA, and one of HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL, and on the part of HIS HIGHNESS JYAJEE RAO SINDIA by JUGDEO RAO MOHURKUR, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, and BALAJEE CHIMNAJEE, Durbar Dewan, nominated by HIS HIGHNESS to conduct this negotiation.—1860.

Whereas a Treaty was concluded on 13th day of January, A.D. 1844, corresponding with 22nd Zilhedge 1259 Hegira, between the Honourable East India Company and Maharajah Ali Jah Jyajee Rao Sindia; and

Whereas, in execution of the declared intention of the British Government to give to the Maharajah, in acknowledgment of services rendered by His Highness in 1857 and 1858, territory yielding a gross yearly revenue of three lakhs of Company's Rupees, it has become expedient to restore a portion of the districts assigned to the British Government by the above-mentioned Treaty; and,

Whereas it will be to the advantage of both contracting parties that other portions of the said Assigned Districts be restored to the Maharajah in exchange for the possessions of His Highness, situated in the Bombay Presidency, and to the south of the river Nerbudda, and elsewhere; and

Whereas it has been found inconvenient that the sovereignty of the Assigned Districts should remain with the Maharajah, while their civil administration and management remain with the British Government; and

Whereas it has been declared on the part of the British Government that if the revenue and receipts of the Assigned Districts should fall short of 18 lakhs of Company's Rupees per annum, the deficiency shall not be claimed from the Maharajah, and by the above declaration the provisions of Article 5 have been abrogated; and

Whereas, with reference to the sixth Article, it has been declared that the military force in the Maharajah's service may, with certain limits, be increased; and

Whereas the fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth Articles of the above-mentioned Treaty relate to matters of a temporary nature, and have been fulfilled, or are no longer applicable to the existing relations between the two Governments;

Therefore it is agreed by the contracting parties that the Treaty of the 13th January 1844 shall be abrogated, and that in its place the following Articles shall be substituted:—

ARTICLE 1.

All Treaties and engagements, between the two Governments, previous to that of the 13th of January 1844, shall, except in so far as they may be altered by this present engagement, remain binding upon the two Governments.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government restores to the Maharajah from the Assigned Districts now in its possession territory yielding a gross revenue of three lakhs of Company's Rupees per annum, as a free gift and willing acknowledgment of His Highness' services during the years A. D. 1857 and 1858.

ARTICLE 3.

The Maharajah transfers to the British Government in full sovereignty the whole of His Highness' possessions in the Punj Mahals, and to the south of the river Nerbudda, also pergunnah Kunjeea on the Betwa river, on the following conditions:

1st.—That, for the lands transferred by His Highness, the British Government shall give in exchange lands of equal value, calculated, on both sides, on the present gross revenue.

2nd.—That, in lieu of all tributes and perquisites now derived by the Maharajah from the lands to be transferred by His Highness, the British Government shall for the future pay to the Maharajah from the British Treasury at Gwalior an equivalent in Company's Rupees, calculated at the average rate of batta which has prevailed during the last six months.

3rd.—That each government shall respect the conditions of existing leases until their expiry, and that, in order that this may be made clear to all concerned, each government shall give to its new subjects leases for the same terms of years, and on the same conditions as those which they at present enjoy.

4th.—That each government shall give to its new subjects "Sunnuds" in perpetuity, for the rent-free lands, the jaghires, the perquisites, and the hereditary claims (*i.e.*, "Huks" and "Wuttuns") which they enjoy at present under the other government.

ARTICLE 4.

On the same terms and conditions as those specified in the foregoing Article, the Maharajah Sindia transfers to the British Government the whole of His Highness' present rights and interests in both lands and perquisites in the districts of

1st—Ahmednuggur.
2nd.—Kandeish.
3rd.—Poonah.
4th.—Sattara.
5th.—Sholapoor.
6th.—Pergunnah Beri in zillahs Agra and Muttra.
7th—His jaghire in zillah Ajmere.

The hereditary Kusba and Dhakilla villages named below are especially excluded from the above transfer, and will remain, as hitherto, in the possession of the Maharajah, and continue with His Highness on the same terms as heretofore—

Names of villages.

1. Kusba Sirigonda, including Velso and Bhingaon.
2. Village Jamgaon.
3. „ Pepulgaon.
4. Village Ghosepooree.
5. „ Deoolgaon.
6. „ Kunnari Khair.
7. „ Kusba Patus.

ARTICLE 5.

On the terms and conditions specified in Article 3, the British Government transfers to the Maharajah Sindia, in full sovereignty, the city and fort of Jhansi and lands in their vicinity and on the Pahooj, equal in value to those transferred by the Maharajah under Articles 3 and 4.

ARTICLE 6.

When the calculations based upon the above conditions shall have been completed, the two governments will exchange "letters of transfer" for all the districts which are included in the above propositions, and it is mutually agreed that this exchange of "letters of transfer" shall on no account be delayed beyond 1st May 1861, and that each government shall enjoy the rubbee kist now on the ground.

ARTICLE 7.

On the completion of the above arrangements the Maharajah Sindia will transfer to the British Government the full sovereignty of all the Assigned Districts which shall then remain in its possession.

ARTICLE 8.

With reference to Article 7, the British Government engages to keep, in the place of the late contingent force, a "subsidiary force" constantly stationed within His Highness the Maharajah's territories, the whole expense of which shall not be less than (16) sixteen lakhs of Company's Rupees per annum.

ARTICLE 9.

The military force of all arms hereafter to be maintained by His Highness shall at no time exceed—

Artillery	36 guns with 360 gunners.
Infantry	5,000 drilled soldiers.
Cavalry	6,000 sowars.

ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty, consisting of ten Articles, signed by Colonel Sir Richmond Campbell Shakespear, K.T. and C.B., on the part of His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles John Earl Canning, G.C.B., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and by Jugdeo Rao Mohurkur and Balajee Chimnajee on the part of Maharajah Ali Jah Jyajee Rao Sindia Bahadoor, shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Benares within ten days of the date of signature.

Signed at Benares this twelfth day of December A.D. 1860.

(Sd.) R. C. SHAKESPEAR, *Colonel,*
Agent, Govr.-Genl., for Central India.

(Sd.) CANNING.

Ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, in Camp, at Benares, on the 12th December 1860.

(Sd.) A. R. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

TRANSLATION of a KHUREETA from the MAHARAJAH SINDIA to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT FOR CENTRAL INDIA, dated 9th August 1861.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS,—States that Article 4 of the Treaty of 12th December 1860 secured His Highness the continued possession, as heretofore, of seven villages and two muzrahs in Jamgaon in the Deccan, but His Highness, consequent on the increased friendship between the two governments, and for their mutual benefit, has now consented to the transfer to the British Goverment in exchange, of these his hereditary villages, as above; and has received equivalents for them on the Pahooj: he therefore requests him (the Governor-General's Agent) to apply to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, to cancel that part of Article 4 of the said Treaty which refers to the villages in question.

TRANSLATION of a KHUREETA from the AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, to HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH SINDIA, dated 14th October 1861.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS,—I have submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy Your Highness' khureeta to me of date 9th August 1861, and I am directed to inform you that your request has been acceded to, that that part of Article 4 of the Treaty of 12th December 1860, which specially reserved to Your Highness the seven hereditary villages and two muzrahs in Jamgaon in the Deccan, may be cancelled, Your Highness having received equivalents for them on the Pahooj.

2. The Governor-General has decided that the best mode of complying with your Highness' request will be to append to the copy of the Treaty, which is in Calcutta, and to the copy which is with your Highness, copies of Your Highness' khureeta to me, and this my reply with the English translation of each of them in the margin. I therefore forward the above-mentioned papers which I beg Your Highness will direct to be appended to the Treaty of 12th December 1860.

ENGAGEMENT executed by MAHARAJAH ALI JAH JYAJEE RAO SINDIA under Article 7 of the TREATY of 12th December 1860, transferring to the British Government the full sovereignty of the districts assigned for the maintenance of the Gwalior Contingent in 1844, remaining with the said Government on the completion of the territorial exchange arrangements provided for by the above named Treaty.

Whereas under Articles 2 and 3 of the Treaty, dated 13th January 1844, between Maharajah Ali Jah Jyajee Rao Sindia and the British Government, certain districts and receipts enumerated and described in Schedule A. appended to the said Treaty, and of which a copy is appended to this deed, were assigned for the maintenance of the Gwalior Contingent:

And whereas certain of these districts, or portions thereof, as detailed in Schedule B. appended hereto, have recently been restored to Maharajah Sindia under the operation of Articles 2 and 5 of the Treaty dated 12th December 1860, subsequently entered into between His Highness and the British Government, and the said Maharajah has engaged by Article 7 of the latter Treaty on the completion of the arrangements provided for therein,

to transfer to the British Government the full sovereignty of all the Assigned Districts which shall then remain in its possession:

And whereas the arrangements so provided for have now been completed, and the Assigned Districts and receipts described in Schedule C. appended hereto, remain in the possession of the British Government:

Therefore Maharajah Ali Jah Jyajee Rao Sindia hereby transfers to the British Government the full sovereignty of the districts so enumerated in Schedule C., *viz.*—

1.	Sindia's two-third share of Keshory Patun ...	No. of villages unknown.
	Bhandhere	80 villages.
	Kuchwaghur	160 „
	Chandeyree	380 „
5.	Hindia Hurdah	762 „
	Sutwas Nimawur	214 „
	Char Thannah	4 „
	Manpoor	28 „
	Yawul Chopra...	272 „
10.	Nimar Mahals	761 „
	Possessions in Ruthgurh	113 „
	„ Maltoun	78 „
13.	„ Gurra Kotah	77 „

the receipts from the tributes described in the said Schedule, amounting to Rupees 3,70,692-14-6 British currency, continuing to be assigned to the British Government on the same conditions as heretofore.

Signature of	Signature of	Signature of
MAHARAJAH ALI JAH	BALAJEE CHIMNAJEE,	GUNPUT RAO KHURKAY,
JYAJEE RAO SINDIA.	*Durbar Dewan.*	*Naib Dewan.*

SCHEDULE showing the assignments ceded by the Gwalior State under the Treaty of 13th January 1844 for the maintenance of the Gwalior Contingent; the portions of the same restored to Maharajah Sindia under the exchange arrangements provided for by the Treaty of 12th December 1860; and the districts remaining with the British Government, the full sovereignty of which has to be transferred to the said Government by Maharajah Sindia under the operation of Article 7 of the latter Treaty.

		Name of Districts, etc., composing the assignments under Treaty of 1844.		A. Number of villages.	A. Estimated net revenues in 1844. Rs. a. p.	A. Estimated net revenues in 1844. Rs. a. p.	A. Remarks.	B. Number of villages.	B. Restored to Sindia under Treaty of 12th December 1860. Khalsa.	Quli-cents.	Rent-free.	Total.	Present gross value, including Abkaree revenue. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	B. Remarks.	C. Remaining with the British Government to be transferred in full sovereignty under Article 7 of the Treaty of 1860. Khalsa.	Quli-cents.	Rent-free.	Total.	Present gross value. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	C. Remarks.
1	1	*Districts on Rivers Sind and Pahooj*	Bhandhere		1,80,000 0 0	.....			67	...	1	68	56,219 10 7	.....		69	...	11	80	59,203 0 0		
			Gurnow		2,000 0 0																	
			Mhow Mahomed		37,000 0 0																	
			Indoorkee		27,000 0 0	.....			132	3	18	153	1,16,028 0 10	.....		160	...	...	103	*1,14,729 8 0	1,73,932 8 0	* The whole lodged under the general head of Kuchwagurh.
	6		Kuchwagurh		2,27,500 0 0																	
	0		Nodlia		30,000 0 0																	
	1	*Chanderee* ...	Chanderyree		84,000 0 0	5,13,000 0 0			561	3	20	80	17,011 1 2	1,73,717 11 5	.....	377	...	3	380	24,909 15 6		
	1	*Nemuch* ...	Jawad		3,29,000 0 0	.....								17,011 1 2							24,908 15 6	
			Jeerun		97,000 0 0	.....									The whole of the Nemuch District is included herein, excepting Sindia's 3rd share of Kesbora Patun, farmed to Boondee for Rupees 80,000 annually, which remains with the British Government.	† unknown.				.....	80,000 0 0	
10			Gungrapoor		16,000 0 0	.....																
	4		Mundesaur		1,20,000 0 0	.....																
						4,42,000 0 0			826	105	15	946	2,72,933 3 8	2,72,933 3 8								
	1	*Hoshungabad* ...	Hindia Hurdah		1,39,000 0 0											† 727	...	35	762	97,397 4 0		
			Sutwar Nimawar		35,000 0 0											† 134	55	42	231	31,325 8 0		‡ Of this number 407 are waste.
	3		Char Thanoah*		800 0 0											...	...	4	4	1,107 8 0		† This Item consists of Sindia's 3rd share of the pergunnah of Kherdi Patun, which was included in the Nemuch Assigned Districts of 1844, but now remains with the British Government.
						1,74,800 0 0										27	...	1	28	4,409 11 11	1,30,120 2 8	
15	1	*Moisa* . .	Mungur . .		2,000 0 0	1,74,800 0 0	* Not taken possession of by the British Government and struck out of the ceded assignments.														4,409 11 11	§ Of this 17 are waste and their names unknown.
	1	*Kandeish* . .	Yawal Chopra		97,000 0 0	2,000 0 0										267	...	5	272	2,13,617 6 9	2,15,517 6 9	
						97,000 0 0																
			Total .			15,30,700 0 0															6,58,073 12 10	
		Referred to in the N.B. of the Treaty of 1844,																				
	1	*Nimar* . .	Nimar Mahal, Holee Rupees 93,000		91,256 4 0	91,256 4 0										675	7	79	761	1,24,199 4 0	1,24,199 4 0	
																113	...	...	113	21,678 4 0		
	1	*Sungor* . .	Rathgbur . .		26,000 0 0											78	...	...	78	7,423 0 0		
			Malhone . .		18,000 0 0										Total of lands remaining with the British Government to be transferred in full sovereignty.	77	...	...	77	36,654 8 0		
10	3		Garra Kotah .		35,000 0 0	79,000 0 0										2,709	62	176	2,946	.....	89,754 12 0	
		Tributes.																				
	1	Of Kotah			99,176 0 0	.....		...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	99,176 0 0		
		of 2 Kotrees dependent on Kotah			10,270 0 0	.....		...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	10,270 0 0		
		Jondhpore . .			97,203 0 0	.....		...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	97,203 0 0		
		Rutlam and Sillana,				.....		...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	1,08,339 0 0		
25		Chanderyree Rupees .	1,15,140 0 0		1,04,850 0 0	.....		...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	34,267 12 0		
30	6	Amjhera, Holee Rupees	35,000 0 0		34,267 12 0	.....		...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	21,103 2 6		
		Oonarsi, Chanderee Rupees	21,702 8 0		21,103 2 6	.....																
						3,70,997 14 6															3,70,997 14 6	
		* The amount is entered in the *N.B.* as about Rs. 5,46,000, deductions not having been made for the local currency, except in the case of "Gunsrai,"			Total .	*5,46,998 2 6														Deduct revenues of Char Thanoah	800 0 0	
					Grand total .	16,41,648 2 6															12,96,822 11 4	
									2014	111	54	847	4,63,822 0 3								12,96,822 11 4	

Notes.—No record of the number of villages at the time of transfer of these districts.

Notes.—No record of the number of villages at the time of transfer of these districts.

N

(Sd.) R. J. MEADE,
Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

No. XIII.

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT on the one part, and MAHARAJAH ALI JAH JYAJEE RAO SINDIA, BAHADOOR, and his children, heirs, and successors, on the other part; settled on the part of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT by MAJOR-GENERAL H. D. DALY, C.B., OFFICIATING AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL in CENTRAL INDIA, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HONORABLE RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, EARL of MAYO, VISCOUNT MAYO of MONYCROWER, BARON NAAS of NAAS, KNIGHT of the ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER of ST. PATRICK, GRAND MASTER of the MOST EXALTED ORDER of the STAR OF INDIA, MEMBER of the PRIVY COUNCIL of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY the QUEEN of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, M.A., D.C.L., VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA, and on the part of HIS HIGHNESS JYAJEE RAO SINDIA by DADA GUNPUT RAO KHERKEY, DEWAN of GWALIOR, nominated by HIS HIGHNESS to conduct this negociation.—1871.

Whereas under the arrangements concluded with the Gwalior State by the Treaty ratified at Benares on 12th December 1860, there remained due to the Gwalior State on the part of the British Government an annual payment of Rupees 4,658-1-9 as per Schedule A.;

And whereas it is desirable to cede to the Gwalior State lands yielding a land revenue to that amount;

And whereas for reasons of State and for the advantage of both contracting parties, it is desirable to effect certain exchanges of territory between the contracting parties:

The following Articles are hereby agreed on :—

ARTICLE 1.

His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior cedes in full sovereignty to the British Government the lands now included within the limits of the British Cantonment at Morar, with all his rights and interests therein.

ARTICLE 2.

His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior cedes to the British Government his rights and interests of every description in the villages named in the Schedule B, annexed to this Treaty.

ARTICLE 3.

His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior transfers to the British Government his rights and interests in the village of Sirusgaonkata in the Seroor Talooka of the Poona Collectorate, which are estimated to be of the present value of Rupees 452-9-4 per annum.

ARTICLE 4.

In consideration of these cessions, and with a view to extinguish the annual payment of Rupees 4,658-1-9 referred to in the preamble of this Treaty, the British Government cedes to the Gwalior State in full sovereignty, to be held on the same tenure as the rest of the Maharaja's dominions, the villages named in Schedule C attached to this treaty; and the Maharaja of Gwalior accepts the villages named in Schedule C in full satisfaction of all claims under the aforesaid Treaty of 1860 and of the cessions made to the British Government under Articles 1, 2, and 3 preceding.

ARTICLE 5.

The British Government having made a land settlement in the villages ceded under Article 4 preceding, the Maharaja of Gwalior engages to respect and maintain all rights recorded at that settlement; and the Maharaja further engages to respect and maintain all sunnuds for jaghires or rent-free grants within the said villages which have been granted by the British Government or admitted by the British Government to be valid.

ARTICLE 6.

The British Government, at the request of the Maharaja and in proof of friendship, engages to grant to Dada Gunput Rao Kherkey, the Dewan of Gwalior, the village of Aney in the Poona Collectorate as a perpetual jaghire to be held under conditions specified in a sunnud to be granted by the Bombay Government, the equivalent of the revenue of the jaghire, Rupees 2,602-13 per annum, having been deducted in estimating the value of the territories ceded in exchange to the Maharaja under Article 4 of this Treaty.

This Treaty, consisting of six Articles, has been concluded by Major-General Henry D. Daly, C.B., on the part of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, K.P., G.M.S.I., P.C., &c., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and by Dada Gunput Rao Kherkey on the part of Maharaja Ali Jah Jyajee Rao Sindia, Bahadoor; and it is hereby agreed that a copy of this Treaty, duly ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, shall be delivered to the Maharaja on or before the day of 1871.

Signed at Gwalior this 2nd day of December 1871.

Seal. Signature of the Dewan.

Seal. (Sd.) H. D. DALY, *Major-Genl., Agent, G.-G., Central India.*

Seal. Signature of the Maharaja.

Seal. (Sd.) MAYO.

Ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Calcutta on the 25th day of December 1871.

(Sd.) C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Schedule A., showing the annual payment due by the British Government to the Gwalior State under Treaty of 12th December 1860.

Total gross revenue of lands transferred by Sindia to the British Government (letter from Agent, Governor-General, Central India, No. 30-147, dated 17th June 1864)			Rs.	7,00,702	5	5
Value of money payments to be credited to the Maharajah			„	20,233	11	2
			Total, Rs.	7,20,936	0	7
Total gross revenue of lands transferred by the British Government to the Maharajah	Rs.	6,95,708 4 7				
Value of money payments to be credited to the British Government	„	20,243 12 6				
				7,15,952	1	1
			Balance due to Sindia, Rs.	4,983	15	6
DEDUCT—						
On account of Bulwundee, Budrooka and Kotar (letter of Collector of Ahmednuggur, No. 1564, dated 6th September 1867)	Rs.	181 14 0				
Compensation to Barote, Gumul, &c., in Punch Mehals (letter of Agent, Punch Mehals, No. 103, dated 10th February 1863)	„	143 15 9				
				325	13	9
			Net annual balance due to Sindia, Rs.	4,658	1	9

Schedule B., being list of villages mentioned in Article 2 of this Treaty.

Kusba Gunsangwee.	Mouza Beerkeengaon.
Mouza Ooncheygaon.	„ Waheegaon.
„ Peepulgaon.	„ Dhorekeengaon.
„ Bhudaila.	„ Rahatgaon.
„ Pathurwallee.	„ Kurkeengaon.

Schedule C., being list of villages mentioned in Article 4.

District.	*Mouza.*	*Revenue.* Rs. a. p.
Bhandere	Burrenda Havalee	652 0 0
	Baranah	899 0 0
	Dulleeppoora	435 0 0
	Attereekhera	77 0 0
	Dhumna	870 0 0
	Seersaee	2,229 0 0
	Piaolee	1,697 0 0
	Astout	1,761 0 0
	Niehrolee	288 0 0
	Piprowakhas	3,897 0 0
	Mooreea	1,475 0 0
	Moosturra	1,337 0 0
	Suleterrah	2,814 0 0
	Sainteul	1,354 0 0
	Dulputpoor	1,838 0 0
	Total	21,623 0 0
Mote	Ajeetpora	478 0 0
	Bairich	1,929 0 0
	Burcholee	2,231 0 0
	Sooklare	438 0 0
	Keolaree	784 0 0
	Total	5,860 0 0
	GRAND TOTAL	27,483 0 0

No. XIV.

TRANSLATION of a KHUREETA from HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH SINDIA, K.S.I., to the address of HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I., VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA, dated 29th March 1864.

AFTER THE USUAL COMPLIMENTS.—Your friend has become aware that Your Excellency would wish to continue the occupation of the fortress of Gwalior by a British garrison in the event of the maintenance of the Morar cantonment as the Head Quarters of the subsidiary force, and that, with reference to intimation given to your sincere friend by Lords Canning and Elgin, the late

Viceroys and Governors-General, that the fort should be made over to your affectionate friend, notwithstanding these assurances, it is the free wish of my heart, and I hereby convey my written and formal consent to the occupation of the fort of Gwalior by British troops as long as the Government of India may deem such to be advisable on the condition that my flag continues to fly from the ramparts, and I am saluted from its guns according to established custom.

That should the Government of India at any time and for any reason or cause decide on withdrawing the garrison of British troops, in such case the fort would be occupied by myself in such force as is deemed sufficient for its security.

That with reference to this subject, I have requested Major Meade, Agent, Governor-General, and Major Hutchinson, the Political Agent, to submit certain requests to Your Excellency, which I hope may meet with favorable consideration.

May I always be considered a well-wisher, and occasionally be favored with accounts of Your Excellency's welfare.

To the MAHARAJAH of GWALIOR.

MY HONORED AND VALUED FRIEND,—I have received with pleasure your Highness's friendly letter, dated 29th March 1864, conveying, on certain conditions, your written and formal consent to the occupation of the fort of Gwalior by British troops as long as the Government of India may deem such to be advisable.

I agree to these conditions, *viz.*, *1st*, that Your Highness's flag shall continue to fly from the ramparts of the fort, and that your Highness will be saluted from its guns according to established custom; *2nd*, that if the Government of India should at any time and for any reason or cause decide on withdrawing the garrison of British troops from the fort, in such case the fort will be occupied by Your Highness's troops in such force as may be deemed sufficient for its security.

In consideration of Your Highness having consented to the above arrangement and of the friendship which the British Government entertains for you, I, provided it be decided to retain the British troops at Morar, will agree to modify the ninth Article of the Treaty concluded with Your Highness on 12th December 1860, so far as to increase the number of guns which Your Highness is permitted to possess, from thirty-six (36), which is the number fixed in Article 9 of the above Treaty, to forty-eight (48).

FORT WILLIAM,
The 12th April 1864.

Your Highness's sincere Friend,
(Sd.) J. LAWRENCE.

To the MAHARAJAH of GWALIOR.

MY HONORED AND VALUED FRIEND,—I regret that it has not been in my power to convey to you sooner a definite decision on the subject of the fort of Gwalior. As I have now resolved to maintain a cantonment at Morar, and definitely to accept Your Highness's offer of the retention of the fort of Gwalior by British troops, I hasten to fulfil the promise made to you in my letter of 12th April, and to inform you that I consent to modify the ninth Article of the Treaty concluded at Benares on 12th December 1860, which shall in future be read as follows :—

ARTICLE 9.

"The military force of all arms hereafter to be maintained by His Highness shall at no time exceed—

"*Artillery.*—Forty-eight (48) guns, with four hundred and eighty (480) gunners."

"*Infantry.*—Five thousand (5,000) drilled soldiers."

"*Cavalry.*—Six thousand sowars."

I have directed that two complete 9-pounder batteries shall be given to Your Highness from the Agra Magazine.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 21st December 1864.

Your Highness's sincere Friend,
(Sd.) J. LAWRENCE.

No. XV.

ARRANGEMENT made by the BRITISH GOVERNMENT between the GWALIOR and RUTLAM STATES—1890.

Whereas the Gwalior Durbar is desirous of constructing a metalled road between the towns of Runija and Kachhrod of Gwalior District, and whereas a portion of this road extending in length to about 9,000 feet will run through land belonging to the Thakur of Namli, a Jagirdar of the Rutlam State, it is expedient that an arrangement between these two States regarding this portion of the road should be made.

The Governor-General in Council has, with the consent of the States of Gwalior and Rutlam, made the following arrangements :—

I. The Gwalior Durbar shall pay to the Rutlam Durbar a sum of Rupees 4,370 (four thousand three hundred and seventy) English currency on conclusion of the agreement.

II. In consideration of this sum the Gwalior Durbar shall have the right to construct a metalled road in the Rutlam territory to the east of the village of Kamer, extending in length to about 9,000 feet and in breadth 150

feet, in the immediate vicinity of the old District Road between the villages of Pachlana and Kamthana.

III. All metal required for construction of the above-mentioned road, and also for maintenance of the same in after years, may be obtained free of charge from the waste land of the village of Kamer in the vicinity of the road and in Rutlam District.

IV. Metal required for construction and future maintenance of a further piece of the same road in the Gwalior State, extending to a length of about six miles altogether beyond Rutlam State limits, namely, 2½ miles south of Pachlana to 1 mile north of Kamthana, may be similarly obtained from the quarries mentioned in Article III.

V. The Rutlam Durbar shall not enforce any dues on Gwalior goods, except opium, passing through its territory along the road.

VI. This arrangement shall continue in force as long as the road is required by the Gwalior Durbar, or is considered necessary to be maintained in the intreest of the public.

By order of the Governor-General in Council.

(Sd.) W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

SIMLA,
The 31st July 1890.

No. XVI.

TRANSLATION of a NOTE from the GWALIOR DURBAR to the POLITICAL AGENT at GWALIOR, No. 121, dated 25th June 1864.

After usual compliments, acknowledges the receipt of a khut, No. 447, dated 21st December 1863, from the Political Agent, detailing the conversation which passed between His Highness the Maharajah and the Political Agent, respecting the proposed extension of Railway from Asseerghur to Indore *viâ* Bauglee and from Baroda *viâ* Amjhera to Indore on the following conditions:—

1st.—The ground which may be required by the Railway Officers may be granted to them free of charge, and that the sovereignty of the land in question rest with the British Government.

2nd.—That all sayer taxes on articles conveyed on the above lines be remitted, but that such taxes shall remain in force in the Durbar territory which may be out of the limits of the Railway line, and that the taxes be realised on articles purchased within the Durbar ilaka, and where they may be landed from the rail.

The Durbar in reply state that the purport of the Political Agent's letters, and its enclosure, has been duly communicated to His Highness the Maharajah, who has signified his consent to the terms specified therein.

No. XVII.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to MAHARAJAH ALI JAH JYAJEE RAO SINDIA, Gwalior.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, repeat to you the assurance which I communicated to you in the Agra Durbar in December 1859, that on failure of lineal heirs, the adoption by yourself and future rulers of your State of a successor, according to the rules and traditions of your family, will be recognized and confirmed.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

11th March 1862. (Sd.) CANNING.

No. XVIII.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SINDIA'S RAILWAY LOAN ENGAGEMENT, dated Bombay, 19th November 1872.

His Excellency the Viceroy in Council has accepted the offer of Maharaja Sindia of 75 lakhs of Rupees (¾th of a million sterling) at 4 per cent. interest to himself and his heirs for ever from the Government of India for the construction of a Railway between Gwalior and Agra.

2. The entire jurisdiction over the line and all matters connected with its construction, direction and management, to be with the Government of India.

3. His Highness the Maharaja Sindia will give all reasonable assistance in respect to materials required for construction and maintenance, charging no dues of any sort, whether in transit through Gwalior territory or procured from it.

4. One set of carriages, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, will be at the Maharaja's disposal on all occasions of his travelling on the line free of all charge.

(Sd.) H. D. DALY, *Major-Genl.*,
Agent, Govr.-Genl., for Central India.

(Sd.) DADA KIRKEY,
Dewan of Gwalior.

In amendment of the 1st paragraph, one million and a half (1½ crore Rupees)* to be substituted for '75 lakhs' and after "Gwalior and Agra" to be entered "and Indore and Neemuch."

* *Five instalments—*
1873 . 38 lakhs.
1874 . 37 „
1875 . 25 „
1876 . 25 „
1877 . 25 „

(Sd.) H. D. DALY, *Major-Genl.,*
Agent, Govr.-Genl., for Central India.

MORAR,
The 11th Jan. 1873.

(Sd.) DADA KIRKEY.

Read and explained by me to the Maharaja Sindia in the presence of his Dewan, who signed it yesterday by order of His Highness.

MORAR,
The 12th Jan. 1873.

(Sd.) H. D. DALY, *Major-Genl.,*
Agent, Govr.-Genl., for Central India.

KHARITA from HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HONOURABLE THOMAS GEORGE BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK of STRATTON, G.M.S.I., VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA.

To—

HIS HIGHNESS MOOKTARUL MOOLK AMEEROOL IKTEDAR RUFEEUS SHAN WALA SHIKOH MOHTA SHUMI DOWRAN OOMDATUL OOMRA MAHARAJ DHEERAJ ALIJAH MAHARAJA JYAJEE RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR SREENATH MUNSOOR-I-ZUMAN FIDVEE-I-HUZRUT MALIKEH MOOAZUMA RAFEEUD DURJEH INGLISTAN, KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER of the MOST EXALTED ORDER of the STAR of INDIA.

Gwalior.

MY HONORED AND VALUED FRIEND,

I have already through my Agent in Central India expressed my sense of your Highness's liberal and enlightened offer to place at the disposal of the Government of India a sum payable in five years, aggregating 150 lakhs of Rupees, for the construction of two lines of railway, one from Gwalior to Agra and the other from Indore to Neemuch.

I have now the pleasure to communicate formally to your Highness the acceptance by the British Government of the loan on the conditions stated in the agreements made with General Daly on 19th November 1872 and 11th January 1873.

I understand also from General Daly that your Highness will provide, free of charge, all the land required for the railways, the stations, buildings, &c., and that no transit duties will be levied on through-traffic; also that no royalty or dues of any kind will be charged by your Highness on materials required for the railways either procured from or in transit through your Highness's territories; that the whole of the arrangements as to construction, equipment and maintenance of the lines, and the management of the lines after they are open, as well as plenary civil and criminal jurisdiction within the lands occupied for railway purposes from the date of the land being made over, are to rest exclusively with the British Government; and that the British Government alone has interest in and the receipt and control of the receipts of the lines.

The proofs which your Highness has given of an earnest desire to extend the advantages of railway communication to your country have afforded me much gratification. The expressions of your heartfelt attachment to the British Government which General Daly has reported to me are fully reciprocated.

I beg to express the high consideration I entertain for your Highness, and to subscribe myself your Highness's sincere friend,

SIMLA, *29th April 1873.* (Sd.) NORTHBROOK.

No. XIX.

The Council of Regency, Gwalior, on behalf of His Highness the Maharajah Sindhia, agrees to cede to the British Government the Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction over the marginally noted lands belonging to the Gwalior Durbar, and which have been taken up by the Indian Midland Railway, on the same conditions as have been agreed to between the Durbar and the British Government in connection with the Agra-Gwalior and Nimach-Indore lines.

1. On the Bhopal-Jhansi-Cawnpur line.
2. On the Jhansi to Gwalior line.

LASHKAR, *8th December 1888.* (Sd.) KRISHEN RAO BAPU JADOW, *President of the Council of Regency.*

Countersigned.

(Sd.) P. W. BANNERMAN,

Resident, Gwalior.

No. XX.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 556, dated Fort William, the 31st January 1878.

READ again—

The order in the Foreign Department, No. 2764-P., dated the 14th December 1877, sanctioning the grant to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of a loan of fifty lakhs of rupees, repayable in ten years, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

READ—

A letter from the Resident at Gwalior, No. 22, dated the 20th December 1877, submitting for orders a proposal by the Gwalior Durbar that the Government should retain, for eleven years, the half-yearly interest of three lakhs on the Scindia Railway Loan, in liquidation of the loan of fifty lakhs which has been granted to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned the retention of interest on the Scindia Railway Loan commencing with the half-yearly instalment due in October 1878.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the letter from the Resident, Gwalior, read in the preamble, be forwarded to the Foreign Department for information and further orders.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Comptroller-General for information and guidance.

(Sd.) R. H. HOLLINGBERRY,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

No. XXI.

AGREEMENT for the security of the SALT REVENUE of British India, in the event of the ABOLITION of the INLAND CUSTOMS LINE, and for the ABOLITION of SALT DUTIES within the GWALIOR STATE, between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA JYAJEE RAO SINDIA, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., of GWALIOR, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY DALY, K.C.B., AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL for the STATES of CENTRAL INDIA, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA in COUNCIL, and on the other part by the RAO RAJA SHUMSHERE JUNG SIR GUNPUT RAO KHURKEY, K.C.S.I., DEWAN of GWALIOR, in virtue of full powers conferred upon him by HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA—1878.

ARTICLE 1.

His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior agrees that no new salt-works shall be opened within his State; that no works, except those enumerated in

Schedule A attached to this Agreement, shall be permitted to be worked, or to continue in existence, in the said State; and that at no work so enumerated shall a greater quantity of salt be manufactured within any year than double the quantity entered in the said Schedule furnished by His Highness the Maharaja, which Schedule shall be accepted as a register. The aggregate quantity manufactured in any year shall not exceed 54,000 maunds.

ARTICLE 2.

Nothing in the foregoing Article shall be held to prohibit the *bonâ fide* manufacture, by His Highness the Maharaja, of saltpetre, rasi, sajji, or other saline products other than edible salt, at any of his works now in use for such manufacture and entered in Schedule B attached to this Agreement; but His Highness the Maharaja agrees that no new works of this description shall henceforth be opened, that no edible salt shall be manufactured at any of those now existing, and that no edible salt shall be permitted to pass out of the refineries.

ARTICLE 3.

His Highness the Maharaja agrees to prevent—

1st, the export from the State of Gwalior of any salt therein manufactured;

2ndly, the import into, and passage through, the said State of any salt other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

Further, His Highness the Maharaja agrees that no tax, toll, or duty of any kind shall be levied within the State of Gwalior on salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

If any stocks of salt, other than salt manufactured in the State of Gwalior, be found to exist within the territories of such State on the date on which this Agreement comes into force, His Highness the Maharaja agrees, if so requested by the British Government, to take possession of such stocks, and to give the owners thereof the option of either transferring the salt to the British Government at such equitable valuation as may be fixed by His Highness the Maharaja, in concurrence with the Political Agent, or of paying to the British Government such duty, not exceeding two rupees eight annas per maund, on such salt as the Governor-General in Council may fix. In the event of the owners accepting the latter alternative, they shall be allowed to retain the salt on which the said duty may have been paid, but not otherwise.

ARTICLE 6.

His Highness the Maharaja agrees to prohibit the export from his State of bhang, ganja, spirits, opium, or other intoxicating drug or preparation, by all routes and in all directions heretofore barred by the Inland Customs Line.

ARTICLE 7.

In consideration of the due observance of this Agreement by His Highness the Maharaja, and of his proclaiming throughout his State, free trade and transit for all salt manufactured and excised at British salt-works, the British Government agree to pay to His Highness annually in half-yearly instalments the sum of Rupees three lakhs twelve thousand and five hundred (Rupees 3,12,500). This payment to be made at the Gwalior Treasury.

The mode and date of first payment will be arranged hereafter.

ARTICLE 8.

Returns of the salt-works within the Gwalior State, as enumerated in Schedule A, and their approximate outturn, and of the saltpetre and other works enumerated in Schedule B, shall be furnished annually by His Highness the Maharaja to the Political Agent on dates to be hereafter fixed.

ARTICLE 9.

The British Government reserve to themselves the right of revising the above Articles of Agreement should experience prove that they are insufficient for the protection of the British salt revenue.

ARTICLE 10.

This Agreement is to come into force from a date to be fixed by the British Government.

Signed at Gwalior on the fifteenth day of March, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Seal.

Maharaja's signature and seal.

Seal.

Dewan's signature.

(Sd.) H. D. DALY,

INDORE RESIDENCY,
31st March 1879.

" *Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.*

Seal.

(Sd.) LYTTON,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor-General of India in Council at Simla on the ninth day of July A. D. 1879.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department.

SCHEDULE A.

Statement showing the number of Salt-works, and the amount of Salt manufactured therein, within the Gwalior State.

Number.	Names of Villages, with their respective Zila and Pargana.	Number of Ruthas or Salt-works.	Amount of Salt manufactured.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Zila Gird, Gwalior.		Mds. Srs. Chs.	
	Pargana Kotwal.			
1	Village of Naoopoora	1	10 0 0	
2	„ Bhurrar	2	144 0 0	
3	Kusba Noorabad	1	12 0 0	
4	„ Dhunnela	4	109 0 0	
5	Village of Lubhunjunpoor	1	31 35 0	
6	„ Jeynuggur	2	108 0 0	
7	„ Royroo	1	27 7 8	
8	Kusba Rithora	1	9 0 0	
9	Village of Ardonee	1	12 0 0	
10	„ Ghuttee (Jagir)	1	6 0 0	
11	„ Pipersewah	1	8 0 0	
12	„ Bhanderie	1	52 20 0	
	Total	17	529 22 8	
	Pargana Antree.			
13	Village of Chomo	1	18 0 0	
14	„ Airaya	1	24 0 0	
15	„ Akbaie	1	52 10 0	
16	Kusba Chinore	1	24 0 0	
17	Village of Barainda	1	48 0 0	
18	„ Dughrowah	1	16 0 0	
19	„ Poorah	1	16 0 0	
20	Kusba Bunwar	1	24 0 0	
21	Village of Burkherah	1	35 0 0	
22	Kusba Antree	4	80 0 0	
23	Village of Etayel	8	192 0 0	
24	„ Chitaonie	1	6 0 0	
25	„ Dubra	2	40 0 0	
26	„ Mukhlapoor	2	32 0 0	
27	„ Pooree	1	16 0 0	
28	„ Salwaie	2	12 0 0	
29	„ Goolyaie	2	15 0 0	
30	„ Amrole	1	20 0 0	
31	„ Samaya (Maffee)	2	105 0 0	
32	„ Tekpoor	1	24 0 0	
	Total	35	799 10 0	
	Carried over	52	1,328 32 8	

Statement showing the number of Salt-works, and the amount of Salt manufactured therein, within the Gwalior State—contd.

Number.	Names of Villages, with their respective Zila and Pargana.	Number of Kuthas or Salt-works.	Amount of Salt manufactured.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
			Mds. Srs. Chs.	
	Brought forward .	52	1,328 32 8	
	Pargana Gird.			
33	Village of Sahunpoor	5	226 20 0	
34	„ Jonapoora	1	52 20 0	
35	„ Silgella	1	200 0 0	
36	„ Palee	1	30 0 0	
37	„ Manpoor	2	72 0 0	
38	„ Gooreekha	1	54 0 0	
39	Kusba Koolaith	2	60 0 0	
40	Village of Mehedpoor	1	3 0 0	
41	„ Soopaolee	3	132 0 0	
42	„ Kaitha	1	42 0 0	
43	„ Kerguma	1	60 0 0	
44	„ Siroul	2	72 0 0	
45	„ Parsur (Maffee)	1	...	
	Total .	22	1,004 0 0	
	Pargana Pichore.			
46	Village of Sisgaon	1	24 0 0	
47	„ Nahatolee	1	13 20 0	
48	„ Bhurrowlee	1	24 0 0	
49	„ Silee	1	26 0 0	
50	„ Baraindah	1	24 0 0	
51	„ Nibee	1	28 0 0	
52	„ Bhagai	4	48 0 0	
53	„ Kuraie	1	11 10 0	
54	„ Akbaie	2	22 20 0	
55	„ Garhie	1	20 0 0	
56	„ Khujooriahie	1	48 0 0	
57	„ Patra	1	54 0 0	
58	„ Dhavie	1	20 0 0	
59	„ Par Putha	1	48 0 0	
60	„ Ghumundeepoora	1	48 0 0	
61	„ Karundie	1	24 0 0	
62	„ Bairoo	1	24 0 0	
63	„ Barguja	2	48 20 0	
64	„ Aroosie	1	16 0 0	
65	„ Aroo	1	18 30 0	
66	„ Dubka	1	9 0 0	
67	„ Puteriapoora	1	10 20 0	
68	Kusba Simeria	2	96 0 0	
	Total .	29	706 0 0	
	Total of Zila Gird, Gwalior .	103	3,038 32 8	

Statement showing the number of Salt-works and the amount of Salt manufactured therein, within the Gwalior State—contd.

Number.	Names of Villages, with their respective Zila and Pargana.	Number of Ruthas or Salt-works.	Amount of Salt manufactured.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
			Mds. Srs. Chs.	
	ZILA BHIND.			
	Pargana Mehgaon.			
69	Village of Kanathur	5	493 3 8	
70	„ Kerrowlee	1	52 20 0	
71	„ Gaihilee	8	707 35 0	
72	„ Chaikiree	13	1,365 35 0	
73	„ Purkolee	19	1,077 36 10	
74	„ Piprowah	2	210 0 0	
75	„ Sinore	2	70 0 0	
76	„ Sirsie	6	560 23 12	
	Total .	56	4,537 33 14	
	Pargana Mow.			
77	Village of Jhawul	1	50 0 0	
78	„ Asona	1	60 0 0	
79	„ Barolee	2	80 0 0	
80	„ Bakholee	1	30 0 0	
81	„ Budrowlee	1	60 0 0	
82	„ Tarowlee	1	21 0 0	
83	„ Jumdurrah	3	150 0 0	
84	„ Jukorut	2	112 8 12	
85	„ Dugaila	1	8 0 0	
86	„ Rutwah	1	30 0 0	
87	„ Susjoul	1	80 0 0	
88	„ Rooyawaie	1	75 0 0	
89	„ Sorah	1	40 0 0	
90	„ Sagolee	...	...	
91	„ Manaipoor	2	125 0 0	
92	„ Kitee	1	75 0 0	
93	„ Kheria Julloo	1	60 0 0	
94	„ Loharpoora	5	1,000 0 0	
95	Kusba Etoyda	4	225 0 0	
96	Village of Etoylee	13	480 0 0	
97	„ Angsowlee	1	30 0 0	
98	„ Asodee	4	420 0 0	
99	„ Thurwah	10	846 30 0	
100	„ Peeparah	6	465 0 0	
101	„ Chirowah	4	195 0 0	
102	„ Dehegaon	2	135 0 0	
103	„ Chundrowah	6	1,510 0 0	
104	„ Runpoora	2	90 0 0	
	Carried over .	78	6,452 38 12	

Statement showing the number of Salt-works, and the amount of Salt manufactured therein, within the Gwalior State—contd.

Number	Names of Villages, with their respective Zila and Parguna.	Number of Ruthas or Salt-works.	Amount of Salt manufactured.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Pargana Mow—contd.		Mds. Srs. Chs.	
	Brought forward .	78	6,452 38 12	
105	Village of Silond	2	150 0 0	
106	„ Deherah	5	240 0 0	
107	„ Kajowah	12	910 0 0	
108	„ Gataie	34	2,122 5 0	
109	„ Kathoda	3	120 0 0	
110	„ Goodaolee	3	180 0 0	
111	„ Ghapooree	12	1,233 0 0	
112	„ Mowarie	2	60 0 0	
113	„ Moorhena	2	64 0 0	
114	„ Najowlee	2	45 0 0	
115	„ Gaphaibooputee	6	580 23 8	
116	„ Kumulpoora	2	71 10 0	
117	„ Muddunpoora	1	75 0 0	
	Total .	164	12,303 37 4	
118	Village of Suddawudpoora (Maffee) . .	2	200 0 0	
	Total of Zila Bhind .	222	17,041 31 2	
	Zila Towarghur.			
119	Village of Baragurh	2	56 35 0	
120	„ Hunjootpoora	3	33 30 0	
121	„ Birkherie	1	11 0 0	
122	„ Pertappoora	10	843 30 0	
123	„ Pullia	2	50 25 0	
124	„ Teherah	1	11 10 0	
125	„ Jaithpoora	1	4 20 0	
126	„ Dhumsah	1	9 0 0	
127	„ Rutunpoora	1	40 35 0	
128	„ Surkherria	4	223 30 0	
129	„ Kuthwan Goojur	1	14 0 0½	
130	„ Kunneepoora	2	18 0 0	
131	„ Khitolee	7	393 30 0	
132	„ Kheria Jajoo	6	690 30 0	
133	„ Girgaon	1	61 35 0	
134	„ Gudrowlee	2	168 30 0	
135	„ Muddunpoora	1	16 35 0	
136	„ Etoylee	1	25 35 0	
137	„ Bukthurah	4	100 0 0	
138	„ Burrowah	1	45 0 0	
139	„ Bugraie	3	84 15 0	
140	„ Bugborah	2	50 25 0	
	Carried over .	57	2,955 10 0½	

Statement showing the number of Salt-works and the amount of Salt manufactured therein, within the Gwalior State—contd.

Number.	Names of Villages, with their respective Zila and Pargana.	Number of Ruthas or Salt-works.	Amount of Salt manufactured.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Zila Towarghur—contd.		Mds. Srs. Chs.	
	Brought forward .	57	2,955 10 0½	
141	Village of Peepersana	9	125 20 0	
142	„ Chitora	2	63 35 0	
143	„ Chota	7	796 14 4	
144	„ Rampoora	1	22 20 0	
145	„ Khurrowah	8	1,000 0 0	
146	„ Khudere	9	260 28 12	
147	„ Habbeepoora	2	135 0 0	
	Total .	95	5,359 8 0½	
	Pargana Aino.			
148	Kusba Aino	1	7 8 12	
149	Village of Chundokhur	1	6 10 0	
150	„ Chimkah	2	67 2 0	
151	„ Khunaitah	16	201 21 4	
152	„ Kheria (Muffee)	1	4 15 0	
	Total .	21	286 17 0	
	Pargana Gormie.			
153	Village of Peepaharie	1	200 0 0	
	Total of Zila Towarghur .	117	5,845 25 0½	
	Zila Nurwar.			
	Pargana Bhiturwar.			
154	Village of Baghwaie	1	24 0 0	
155	„ Ballow	1	24 0 0	
156	„ Saharun	1	24 0 0	
157	„ Gundajur	1	8 0 0	
158	„ Musoodpoor	1	24 0 0	
159	„ Sigharun	1	24 0 0	
160	„ Bairnee	1	24 0 0	
161	„ Bachora	1	24 0 0	
162	„ Sirsola	1	24 0 0	
163	„ Mohungurh	6	96 0 0	
164	Kusba Mustoora	1	8 0 0	
165	Village of Moosarei (Maffee) . . .	1	12 0 0	
166	„ Ugwas (Muffee) . . .	1	4 0 0	
	Total of Zila Nurwar .	18	320 0 0	

Statement showing the number of Salt-works and the amount of Salt manufactured therein, within the Gwalior State—contd.

Number	Names of Villages, with their respective Zila and Pargana.	Number of Ruthas or Salt-works.	Amount of Salt manufactured.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
			Mds. Srs. Chs.	
	ZILA SIKERWARIE.			
	Pargana Jorah.			
167	Village of Maina Basaie	1	20 0 0	
168	„ Teektowlee	1	12 0 0	
	TOTAL OF ZILA SIKERWARIE .	2	32 0 0	
	ZILA JHANSIE.			
	Pargana Dhubhoh.			
169	Village of Tilgherrah	1	7 20 0	
170	„ Puthra Narain	1	8 0 0	
171	Kusba Bilhaitee	1	10 0 0	
172	Village of Piprowah	3	30 0 0	
173	„ Sookliarie	5	80 0 0	
	Total .	11	135 20 0	
	Pargana Indurkhie.			
174	Village of Chuchaie	1	30 0 0	
175	„ Khutolee	2	70 0 0	
176	„ Jugunpoora	1	45 0 0	
177	„ Koowurpoorah	½	3 0 0	
178	Kusba Lahur	½	5 10 0	
179	„ Nodha	1	40 0 0	
	Total .	6	193 10 0	
	Pargana Kurrerah.			
180	Village of Bhysah	10	306 0 0	
181	„ Pudhairdoo	7	85 0 0	
182	„ Donee	1	...	
183	„ Dihoylah	3	...	
184	„ Diraitha Sanie	2	...	
185	„ Rajpoor	1	...	
	Carried over .	24	391 0 0	

Statement showing the number of Salt-works and the amount of Salt manufactured therein, within the Gwalior State—concld.

Number.	Names of Villages, with their respective Zila and Pargana.	Number of Ruthas or Salt-works.	Amount of Salt manufactured.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
			Mds. Srs. Chs.	
	Brought forward .	24	391 0 0	
	Pargana Kurrerah—contd.			
186	Village of Soonarie	7	32 0 0	
187	„ Sihore	1	90 0 0	
188	„ Hutraidah	1	...	
189	„ Dubho Gawah	1	5 25 0	
190	„ Kuroowah	10	21 0 0	
	Total .	44	539 25 0	
	Total of Zila Jhansie .	61	868 15 0	
	Zila Nimuch.			
	Pargana Gungapoor.			
191	Kusba Gungapoor	1	400 0 0	
192	Village of Belwanee and Soorakhera . .	1	200 0 0	
	Total of Zila Nimuch .	2	600 0 0	
193	Zila Subulgurh.—Village of Kootghan .	1	10 0 0	
	Grand Total .	526	27,756 23 10½	

SCHEDULE B.

Statement of Saltpetre-works in the Gwalior State.

Number.	Name of Village, with its Pargana and Zila.	Quantity in maunds.	Remarks.
		Mds. Srs. Chs.	
	ZILA GIRD.		
	Pargana Gird.		
1	Mouzah Parsad (Maffee)	6 0 0	
	Pargana Antree.		
2	Mouzah Airayo	12 0 0	
3	Kusba Chinore	48 0 0	
4	Mouzah Barke Serai	60 0 0	
5	Kusba Bunwar	5 0 0	
6	Mouzah Kutchwah	1 28 0	
7	„ Ladwaya	24 0 0	
8	Kusba Antree	192 0 0	
9	„ Salwae	24 0 0	
10	Mouzah Amrole	47 20 0	
11	„ Seroee	20 0 0	
12	„ Bilowa	139 0 0	
13	Kusba Chinore	9 24 0	
	Total .	582 32 0	
	Pargana Pichore.		
14	Mouzah Seeregaon	48 0 0	
15	„ Mahwalee	72 0 0	
16	Kusba Tookhlaree	30 0 0	
17	„ Gujurria	5 0 0	
18	Mouzah Patapanhara	96 0 0	
19	„ Magrora	8 0 0	
20	„ Guheesar	80 20 0	
	Total .	339 20 0	
	Pargana Kotwah.		
21	Mouzah Ajnowda	8 0 0	
22	„ Paharee	50 0 0	
23	„ Rithora	22 20 0	
24	„ Ardonee	54 0 0	
25	„ Kachanpore	24 0 0	
26	„ Tridenla	37 20 0	
	Total .	196 0 0	
	TOTAL OF ZILA .	1,118 12 0	

Statement of Saltpetre-works in the Gwalior State—contd.

Number.	Name of Village Zila, with its Pargana and Zila.	Quantity in maunds. Mds. Srs. Chs.	Remarks.
	Bhind.		
	Pargana Bhind.		
27	Kusba Bhind	90 0 0	
28	„ Lawan	40 0 0	
29	Mouzah Gona Hardanpore	20 0 0	
30	„ Baghora	20 0 0	
	Total	170 0 0	
	Pargana Mehgaon.		
31	Kusba Mehgaon	9 7 8	
32	Mouzah Kohair	47 10 0	
33	„ Kunhree	12 37 8	
34	„ Deoree	11 6 4	
35	„ Piprolee	27 22 8	
36	„ Kanathar	10 20 0	
37	„ Karota	12 26 0	
38	„ Gootar	19 27 8	
39	„ Saema	11 12 4	
40	Kusba Barhad	81 15 0	
41	Mouzah Dhamailee	21 35 0	
42	„ Pachro	32 32 8	
43	Kusba Sonee	44 25 0	
44	Mouzah Ajnoda	14 25 0	
45	„ Saithree	4 20 0	
46	„ Picholee	3 15 0	
47	„ Pawaee	11 10 0	
48	„ Palee	13 20 0	
49	„ Chotee Gore	12 15 0	
	Total	402 22 0	
	Pargana Maoo.		
50	Kusba Maoo	100 0 0	
51	„ Etaylda	18 0 0	
52	Mouzah Tarf Baree Patee	27 0 0	
	Total	145 0 0	
	Total of Zila	717 22 0	

Statement of Saltpetre-works in the Gwalior State—contd.

Number.	Name of Village, with its Pargana and Zila.	Quantity in maunds.	Remarks.
		Mds. Srs. Chs.	
	ZILA TOWARGURH.		
	Pargana Gohad.		
53	Kusba Bhagwassa	11 14 0	
54	Mouzah Berkheree	11 12 8	
55	„ Dhamasa	4 0 0	
56	„ Kutwa Goojur	6 0 0	
57	„ Kanipura	10 0 0	
58	Kusba Pitholee	4 0 0	
59	Mouzah Gadrolee	4 0 0	
60	„ Berthra	4 20 0	
61	„ Chitaro	2 0 0	
62	„ Kharowa	12 0 0	
63	„ Katado Abulbajee	45 16 8	
	Total	114 23 0	
	Pargana Ambah.		
64	Mouzah Burwaee	10 30 0	
65	„ Nagra	4 20 0	
66	„ Ajhera	12 20 0	
67	„ Thara	4 24 0	
68	„ Amlaron	11 0 0	
69	„ Dharamgarh	12 0 0	
70	„ Roohar	16 0 0	
71	„ Poorawas	15 0 0	
	Total	86 14 0	
	Pargana Gormee.		
72	Kusba Gormee	37 0 0	
73	Mouzah Aklonee	10 20 0	
74	„ Asokhar	10 0 0	
75	„ Achaee	6 0 0	
76	„ Sookand	14 0 0	
77	„ Ghilwa	2 0 0	
78	„ Mehdolee	19 10 0	
79	„ Nanhand	12 0 0	
80	„ Sado	20 24 0	
81	Kusba Lawan	34 0 0	
82	Mouzah Piparee	64 0 0	
83	„ Manere	20 20 0	
	Total	249 34 0	

Statement of Saltpetre-works in the Gwalior State—contd.

Number.	Name of Village, with its Pargana and Zila.	Quantity in maunds.	Remarks.
		Mds. Srs. Chs	
	Zila Towargurh—*contd.*		
	Pargana Ahno.		
84	Kusba Ahno	11 6 10	
85	Mouzah Yadoree	50 0 0	
86	„ Paricha	2 0 0	
87	„ Dokera	12 0 0	
88	„ Tethaney	12 0 0	
89	„ Chandokhar	45 0 0	
90	„ Chemka	10 0 0	
91	„ Cherata	33 29 0	
92	„ Sarwa	12 0 0	
93	„ Sarpore	12 0 0	
94	„ Khaneta	16 0 0	
95	„ Lodheykee Palee	12 0 0	
96	„ Noonro	24 0 0	
	Total	251 35 10	
	Pargana Dondree.		
97	Mouzah Dhuneta	4 20 0	
98	„ Baree Kothar	5 20 0	
99	„ Sarpoor	13 0 0	
	Total	23 0 0	
	Total of Zila	725 26 10	
	Zila Sikarwaree.		
	Pargana Jora		
100	Kusba Jora	8 0 0	
101	„ Alapore	16 0 0	
102	„ Sumnolee	20 0 0	
	Total	44 0 0	
	Pargana Jignee.		
103	Kusba Jignee	40 0 0	
104	Mouzah Jarneebee	12 0 0	
105	„ Kishenpore	14 0 0	
106	„ Kharia	30 0 0	
107	„ Mirdhan	14 0 0	
108	„ Muryo	2 0 0	
	Total	112 0 0	

Statement of Saltpetre-works in the Gwalior State—concld.

Number.	Names of Village, with its Pargana and Zila.	Quantity in maunds. Mds. Srs. Chs.	Remarks.
	ZILA SIKARWAREE—*contd.*		
	Pargana Mangarh.		
109	Mouzah Timjaree	20 0 0	
	TOTAL OF ZILA .	176 0 0	
	ZILA SABALGARH.		
	Pargana Bijeypore.		
110	Kusba Bijeypore	1 5 0	
111	„ Etra	0 38 8	
	Total .	2 3 8	
	Pargana Sabalgarh.		
112	Kusba Sabalgarh		
113	Mouzah Peeparthan	3 15 0	
114	„ Koololee	2 4 6	
115	„ Magrole	3 0 0	
116	„ Jabrole	15 0 0	
		9 0 0	
	Total .	32 19 6	
	TOTAL OF ZILA .	34 22 14	
	ZÍLA NURWAR.		
	Pargana Arone.		
117	Mouzah Urwa	32 0 0	
	ZILA JHANSIE.		
	Pargana Lahar.		
118	Mouzah Bhera	96 0 0	
119	Kusba Lahar	52 20 0	
120	Mouzah Imkab	0 10 0	
	Total .	148 30 0	
	Pargana Daboh.		
121	Mouzah Oreena	0 8 0	
	TOTAL OF ZILA .	148 38 0	
	GRAND TOTAL FOR GWALIOR TERRITORY .	2,959 1 8	

No. XXII.

Postal Convention for the exchange of correspondence, parcels, insured and value-payable articles, money-orders, and India postal notes, between the Imperial Post Office of British India and the Post Offices in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior—1885.

Article 1.

There shall be a mutual exchange of correspondence, parcels, money-orders, and India postal notes, between the Imperial Post Office of British India, hereinafter termed the "Imperial Post," and the post offices in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, hereinafter termed the "Gwalior State Post." This exchange, which shall also include registered, insured and value-payable articles, shall be governed by the rules given in the Indian Postal Guide for the time being. The term "correspondence" shall include letters, post-cards, newspapers, and book and pattern packets.

Article 2.

Certain selected post offices in British India and in the Gwalior State shall be placed in postal communication with one another, that is, they shall be authorised to exchange mail-bags containing registered and unregistered correspondence and ordinary parcels, but not insured or value-payable articles or money-orders. Some of these offices shall be constituted offices of exchange on the side of British India and on the side of Gwalior State, and these offices shall be the sole medium of exchange for insured and value-payable articles and money-orders, and shall alone be entrusted with the duty of preparing the accounts resulting from the exchange of money-orders and India postal notes.

Article 3.

Indian postage stamps over-printed with the words "Gwalior State," and embossed envelopes and inland post-cards over-printed with the words "Gwalior State" and also with the Gwalior arms, shall be supplied on indent by the Government of India to the Gwalior State at cost price. They shall be sold by the Gwalior State to the public at the value marked on each postage stamp, post-card, or embossed envelope.

Article 4.

These over-printed postage stamps, post-cards, and embossed envelopes shall alone be used in the Gwalior State for the prepayment of inland correspondence, and they shall be recognised by the Imperial Post only for inland correspondence posted in any post office or letter-box (whether belonging to the Imperial Post or the Gwalior State Post) within the limits of the State of Gwalior.

ARTICLE 5.

The rates of postage, fees, or commission charged by the Gwalior State Post on all classes of correspondence, paid and unpaid, registered and unregistered, insured and value-payable, on all parcels, and on all money-orders and on all India postal notes, shall not be in excess of the rates charged by the Imperial Post, calculated at the rate of exchange fixed by the Gwalior Durbar under Article 31.

ARTICLE 6.

Responsibility for articles insured and for payment of compensation under the rules given in the Indian Postal Guide for the time being shall rest with the Imperial Post Office while the articles concerned are in its custody, and with the Gwalior State while the articles concerned are in its custody.

ARTICLE 7.

Neither the Imperial Post Office nor the Gwalior State shall be liable to make good the loss of or damage to any uninsured article while in its custody, but it shall be incumbent on the Imperial Post Office or the Gwalior State to investigate every case of such loss or damage occurring within its jurisdiction. But nothing in this article shall be held to supersede the orders passed by the Supreme Government in Resolution No. 1095, dated 18th July 1866, relating to losses occasioned by highway robbery of Imperial mails within the limits of the Gwalior State, or any future orders of a similar nature which may hereafter be issued by the Government of India.

ARTICLE 8.

Articles of all kinds superscribed "On Postal Service," and franked by the signature and official designation of an officer of the Imperial Post or an officer of the Gwalior State Post, shall be exchanged free of all charge as respects postage.

ARTICLE 9.

The Imperial Post shall be entitled to the free conveyance of mails over postal lines maintained by the Gwalior State, whether such mails be intended for transmission to a Gwalior State Post Office or an Imperial Post; and similarly the Gwalior State Post shall be entitled to the free conveyance of mails over Imperial postal lines, including railways, whether such mails be intended for transmission to an Imperial Post Office or a Gwalior State Post Office.

ARTICLE 10.

Inland correspondence, registered and unregistered, received from the Gwalior State Post addressed to any place in British India, or in any Native State which has entered into a postal convention with the Imperial Post, and fully prepaid with the over-printed postage stamps described in Article 3, shall be delivered free of all charge on account of postage.

ARTICLE 11.

Inland correspondence, received from the Gwalior State Post, addressed to any place in British India, or in any Native State which has entered into a postal convention with the Imperial Post but not fully prepaid with the over-printed postage stamps described in Article 3, shall be treated by the Imperial Post as though originally posted in British India, and taxed by the Imperial Post with the usual rates for inland unpaid postage, which shall be retained by the Imperial Post or the Native State, as the case may be, by which delivery of such unpaid correspondence is effected.

ARTICLE 12.

Fully prepaid inland correspondence, registered and unregistered (including correspondence, prepaid by service stamps), transferred by the Imperial Post, shall be delivered by the Gwalior State Post free of all charge on account of postage.

ARTICLE 13.

On inland correspondence, not fully prepaid, transferred by the Imperial Post for delivery through the Gwalior State Post, the latter shall retain the postage it realises.

ARTICLE 14.

Unclaimed and refused inland correspondence shall be exchanged in both directions, but the exchange shall be accompanied by no accounts.

ARTICLE 15.

Fully prepaid foreign correspondence, addressed to any place in the Gwalior State, shall be delivered by the Gwalior State Post free of all charges on account of postage; but if such correspondence be unpaid or insufficiently paid, it shall be delivered on payment of the amount taxed thereon by the Imperial Post, and the amount so collected shall be remitted to the Imperial Office of Exchange.

ARTICLE 16.

On foreign correspondence posted in the Gwalior State, postage can only be prepaid by means of Imperial postage stamps not bearing the over-print "Gwalior State." Postage stamps over-printed with the words "Gwalior State" shall not be recognised in payment of postage on foreign correspondence.

ARTICLE 17.

Prepayment of inland parcel postage between the Imperial Post and the Gwalior State Post, in both directions, shall be compulsory.

ARTICLE 18.

Inland parcels, received from the Gwalior State Post, addressed to any place in British India, or in any Native State which has entered into a

convention for the exchange of parcels with the Imperial Post, shall be delivered free of all charge on account of postage.

ARTICLE 19.

Inland parcels, transferred by the Imperial Post for delivery through the Gwalior State Post, shall be delivered free of all charge on account of postage.

ARTICLE 20.

Fully prepaid foreign parcels, addressed to any place in the Gwalior State, shall be delivered by the Gwalior State Post free of all charge on account of postage; but if such parcels be unpaid, they shall be delivered on payment of the amount taxed thereon by the Imperial Post, and the amount so collected shall be remitted to the Imperial Office of Exchange.

ARTICLE 21.

Prepayment in cash of postage, at the rates published in the Indian Postal Guide, is compulsory in the case of all foreign parcels posted in the Gwalior State. The postage so collected shall be remitted to the Imperial Office of Exchange.

ARTICLE 22.

The Imperial inland money-order rules, as given in the Indian Postal Guide for the time being, shall be adopted by the Gwalior State Post, and the Imperial inland form of money-order application shall be used.

ARTICLE 23.

Money-orders issued by the Gwalior State Post for payment in British India, or in any Native State which has entered into a convention for the exchange of money-orders with the Imperial Post, shall all be sent by the Gwalior State Office of Exchange to the Imperial Office of Exchange. Such money-orders shall be paid in full, free of all charges and without deduction on any account whatsoever. The entire commission on these money-orders shall be retained by the Gwalior State Post.

ARTICLE 24.

Money-orders, transferred by the Imperial Post for payment by the Gwalior State Post, shall be made over to the Gwalior State Office of Exchange by the Imperial Office of Exchange. Such money-orders shall be paid in full in the Gwalior State, free of all charges and without deduction on any account whatsoever. The entire commission on these money-orders shall be retained by the Imperial Post.

ARTICLE 25.

India postal notes bearing the words "Gwalior State" stamped on them shall be supplied free by the Government of India to the Gwalior State.

ARTICLE 26.

The full value of every India postal note sold by the Gwalior State Post shall be payable in British India at any Imperial Post Office named, and also

in any post office or in any Native State which has entered into a convention for the exchange of postal notes with the Imperial Post, no charge being levied for payment.

ARTICLE 27.

The full value of every India postal note presented for payment shall be payable in the Gwalior State at any Gwalior State Post Office named, no charge being levied for payment.

ARTICLE 28.

The Imperial Post shall retain the entire commission on the India postal notes which it sells; and the Gwalior State Post shall retain the entire commission on the India postal notes which it sells.

ARTICLE 29.

Monthly lists shall be rendered by the Gwalior State Office of Exchange to the Imperial Office of Exchange, showing the India postal notes sold, and the India postal notes paid, during each month, the vouchers for payments consisting of the original paid notes.

ARTICLE 30.

A monthly account current showing the amount to be credited to the Gwalior State on account of money-orders and India postal notes paid by the Gwalior State Post, and the amount to be debited to the Gwalior State on account of money-orders issued and India postal notes sold by the Gwalior State Post, shall be rendered by the Imperial Office of Exchange to the Gwalior State Office of Exchange. If the balance of this account is in favour of the Gwalior State Post, it shall be paid at once by the Imperial Office of Exchange; and if it is in favour of the Imperial Post, it shall be paid by the Gwalior State Office of Exchange immediately after the monthly account current is rendered.

ARTICLE 31.

Payments in adjustment of the monthly account current between the Imperial Post and the Gwalior State Post shall be made in Imperial currency; but as regards money-order and India postal-note transactions with the public, the Gwalior Durbar shall, whenever necessary, fix the rate of exchange for the conversion of Gwalior currency into Imperial currency, and all payments made to or by the Gwalior State Post on account of money-orders and India postal notes shall be in accordance with the rate so fixed.

ARTICLE 32.

The Director-General of the Post Office of India and the Gwalior Durbar shall have authority to draw up, in direct communication with one another, detailed regulations for giving effect to this convention, and to settle all matters of detail and procedure connected with the exchange of articles between the Imperial Post and the Gwalior State Post, including the selection

of post offices situated in British India or in the Gwalior State which shall be placed in postal communication with one another, or which shall be constituted offices of exchange under Article 2. The detailed regulations so drawn up shall be subject to such modification as may, from time to time, be mutually agreed to by the said authorities.

Signed by the Director-General of the Post Office of India on the twelfth day of February 1885.

(Sd.) A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Signed by Maharaja Sindia and his Minister on the first day of April 1885.

(Sd.) JYAJI RAO.
(Sd.) RAO RAJA GANPUT RAO.

Approved and confirmed by the Government of India.

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, SIMLA,
The 28th April 1885.

No. XXIII.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION for the modification of the POSTAL CONVENTION, dated the 28th April 1885, which was brought into force on the 1st of July 1885 for the exchange of CORRESPONDENCE, PARCELS, INSURED and VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES, MONEY-ORDERS and INDIA POSTAL NOTES, between the IMPERIAL POST OFFICE of BRITISH INDIA and the POST OFFICES in the territories of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of GWALIOR—1888.

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

The postal convention of the 1st July 1885 is modified as follows:—

1.

Article 4 shall henceforth read as follows:—

"ARTICLE 4."

"These over-printed stamps, post-cards, and embossed envelopes shall alone be used in the Gwalior State for the prepayment of inland correspondence,

and they shall be recognised by the Imperial Post only for inland correspondence posted in any post office maintained by the Gwalior State, and destined for transmission or delivery through the Imperial Post."

2.

Article 8 shall henceforth read as follows :—

"ARTICLE 8."

"Articles of all kinds superscribed 'On Postal Service,' and franked by the signature and official designation of an officer of the Imperial Post or an officer of the Gwalior State Post, shall be exchanged free of all charge as respects postage. Also, in Imperial Post Offices situated within Gwalior territory, all official articles relating to the affairs of the Durbar, fully prepaid by means of Imperial service postage stamps at official rates of postage, and supported by the superscription on the cover 'On Gwalior State Service,' under the full signature and official designation of the Government officer who sends the article, shall be forwarded to their destinations free of charge."

3.

Between Article 8 and Article 9 three new articles are interpolated in the following terms:—

"ARTICLE 8*a*."

1. "The Imperial Post will, from the date of the signing of this convention, establish no new post offices within the Gwalior State Territory (except at railway stations or within British cantonments) without the permission of the Gwalior Durbar. The Gwalior Durbar undertakes to establish any post office or letter-box which may be required within the Gwalior State territory by the Imperial Post.

2. "The delivery work of an Imperial Post Office established at a railway station within the Gwalior State territory shall be restricted within the limits of the railway station.

3. "All Imperial letter-boxes at present existing within the Gwalior State territory, and served by messengers attached to an Imperial Post Office situated within British territory, shall be closed."

"ARTICLE 8*b*."

"No new Gwalior State Post Office shall be established within the distance of one mile from any railway station in Gwalior State territory; but if there be any such offices already in existence, they shall be retained."

"ARTICLE 8*c*."

"When the Imperial Post desires to open a post office at a railway station within the Gwalior State territory, the Gwalior Durbar shall grant a suitable piece of land, free of cost, for the erection of the post office building."

4.

Between Articles 31 and 32 a new article is interpolated in the following terms :—

"ARTICLE 31*a*."

"At the following places, within the Gwalior State territory, namely, Shajapur, Bhilsa Sipri, Agar, and also at all other places where the Gwalior Durbar maintains Fatehdars or Treasury Agents of any kind, the Imperial Post shall be at liberty to hand over its cash collections to such Fatehdars or Treasury Agents; and the Gwalior Durbar shall give credit to the Imperial Post monthly for the total amount so handed over in the account current described in Article 30 of the convention of the 1st July 1885, the receipt of the Fatehdars or Treasury Agents being attached to the account current."

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

1. It is further agreed that from the date on which this additional convention is brought into force, the following Imperial Post Offices situated within the Gwalior State territory, namely, Shajalpur, Sasnair and Chanderi, shall be closed, and that the Imperial Post Offices and letter-boxes in the towns of Ujjain, Mandsaur and Barnagar, shall be removed to the railway stations at those places, and that the delivery work of these offices shall be confined within the limits of the railway station.

2. It is further agreed that at Mandsaur and Barnagar a suitable house for the accommodation of the Imperial Post Office shall be provided by the Gwalior Durbar in the immediate vicinity of the railway station at each of these places; and if no house be available, a post office shall be built by the Gwalior Durbar on a plan and site approved by the Imperial Post Office, and shall be kept in repair by the Gwalior Durbar, and rented to the Imperial Post at a rental fixed at 4 (four) per cent. per annum on the original cost of construction of the building. This rental shall be inclusive of the cost of repairs, which will be undertaken by the Durbar.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

The present additional convention shall come into force on the 1st July 1888, and shall have the same duration as the postal convention which was brought into force on the 1st July 1885.

Signed by the Director-General of the Post Office of India on the 12th December 1888.

(Sd.) FRED. R. HOGG,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

BAPU SAHIB JADOW,
President of the Council of Regency.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
Fort William;
The 29th December 1888.

(Sd.) W. J. CUNINGHAM,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

No. XXIV.

KHARITA, dated Rangoon, the 24th February 1886, from HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA to HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA SINDIA.

When I had the pleasure of visiting your capital in December last, I informed Your Highness in public Durbar that Her Majesty's Government had determined to restore to you the fortress of Gwalior and the cantonment of Morar.

The arrangements for the evacuation of the fortress are now complete, and it will shortly be handed over to Your Highness's troops. I therefore take the opportunity of addressing to Your Highness this friendly letter, which will be delivered to you by my Agent in Central India, Sir Lepel Griffin, and will serve as a lasting record of the arrangement lately concluded between Your Highness and the British Government.

Your Highness has agreed that the following conditions shall be attached to the transfer of the fortress and cantonment:—

(1) That Your Highness shall in exchange for the cantonment of Morar make over in full sovereignty to the British Government the town and fort of Jhansi.

(2) That Your Highness shall pay to the British Government 15 lakhs of rupees on account of the cost incurred on the fortifications and buildings in Fortress Gwalior.

(3) That the British garrison at present stationed in the fortress and at Morar shall be withdrawn and maintained at such stations as may appear to the Government of India to be convenient, the obligation to assist Your Highness contained in Article 6 of the Treaty of the 13th of January 1844 remaining in force.

On the other hand I have agreed that Your Highness shall be at liberty to raise, in addition to the infantry force which may be entertained by you under existing treaties and engagements, 3,000 drilled infantry soldiers, on the understanding that the regular cavalry in your service is not increased beyond its present strength of 2,000 men. These conditions are in all respects satisfactory; and it is a source of deep gratification to me that a measure to

which Your Highness attached so much importance should have been carried out during my tenure of the office of Viceroy. I trust that Your Highness will not fail to recognise in the restoration of the fortress and cantonment a signal proof of the good-will of the British Government and of their confidence in Your Highness's loyalty to the Crown.

No. XXV.

To His Highness Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, Azimul Iktidar, Rafi-ush-Shan, Wala Shikoh, Mohtasham-i-Dauran, Umdat-ul-Umara, Maharaj Adhiraj, Alijah, Hisam-us-Saltanat, Maharaja Madho Maharaj Sindhia Bahadur-Shrinath, Mansur-i-Zaman, Fidvi-i-Hazrat-i-Malika-i-Muazzama-i-Rafi-ud-Darja-i-Inglistan, of Gwalior.

My honored and valued Friend,

In December 1886 the Commissioner of Jhansi and Sardar Santaji Rao Temak, on behalf of the British Government and the Gwalior Durbar, respectively, met to arrange for the late exchanges of territory in the neighbourhood of Jhansi.

The following terms were agreed to by both these trusted officers:—

(1) The villages to be exchanged are those scheduled in the Commissioner of Jhansi's letter No. 1398, dated 27th February 1886.

(2) The estimate of the annual value of the villages in list B made by the Commissioner, *viz.*, R23,648, falling at 6 annas 4 pies the acre, is accepted.

(3) The small portion of Tori-ki-Sarai, which is west of the Pahuj, shall be included with the Bhander villages in list A.

(4) The annual value of the Tori-ki-Sarai land, west of the Pahuj, shall be completed and added to the annual value of the villages in list A.

(5) Whatever difference between the annual values of the two tracts shall then remain will be made good by a cash payment of twenty years' purchase.

(6) The British Government will retain the zemindari rights it has acquired in certain patches of land in villages in list A, and its lien upon lands hypothecated for loans under Act XVI of 1882: provided that the revenue demand on those lands shall be a first charge on them. Should the Gwalior Government desire to acquire the lands or redeem the lien upon them, the British Government will raise no objection.

(7) Public buildings shall be transferred by either party, as on former occasions, without payment.

(8) The Bhander ferry shall be managed by the Gwalior State.

(9) The Paran Kothi will remain the property of the British Government, but be reserved for the use of the Durbar officials.

I desire now to receive Your Highness's formal acceptance of these conditions and of the subsequent arrangements which gave effect to them.

Further, Your Highness is aware that in the territory recently transferred to the Gwalior Government, proprietary and other rights of landholders and tenants are involved; and I, therefore, trust that Your Highness will give an assurance that the Gwalior Durbar will adhere to the terms of the land settlement effected by the British Government in the ceded villages, and recognise the rights recorded thereat; and that the Durbar will respect all sanads for jaghirs or rent-free grants within the said villages which had been given or admitted to be valid by English authorities; and further that Your Highness will preserve intact all rights recorded as being in existence at the time of transfer in the revenue records prepared under the orders of the British Government.

I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself

SIMLA,
The 13th June 1888.

Your Highness's sincere Friend,
(Sd.) DUFFERIN,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

No. XXVI.

TRANSLATION of a KHARITA from HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MADHO RAO SINDHIA ALIJAH BAHADUR to HIS EXCELLENCY the EARL of DUFFERIN, VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA, dated 7th September 1888.

After the usual compliments.—Your Excellency's friendly letter, containing nine conditions relating to the exchange of territory in the neighbourhood of Jhansi agreed to in December 1886 by the Commissioner of Jhansi, on the part of the British Government, and Sardar Santaji Rao Temak, on behalf of the Gwalior Durbar, and requesting the formal acceptance by this Durbar of the terms specified therein and of the subsequent arrangements which gave effect to them, and further intimating that in the territory recently transferred to the Gwalior Government proprietary and other rights of landholders and tenants are involved, and therefore expressing a hope that the Gwalior

Durbar will give an assurance that it will adhere to the terms of the Land Settlement effected by the British Government in the ceded villages and recognise the rights recorded thereat, and that it will respect all sanads for jagirs or rent-free grants within the said villages which had been given or admitted to be valid by English authorities, and further that it will preserve intact all rights recorded as being in existence at the time of transfer in the Revenue Records prepared under the orders of the British Government, has been received through Colonel P. W. Bannerman, Resident at Gwalior, and the contents thereof duly noted.

In reply, I have the honour to state that Your Excellency may rest assured that the terms agreed to by the aforesaid representatives of both Governments in respect to the exchange of territory recently effected, and which are detailed in Your Lordship's letter under acknowledgment, have received the formal acceptance of the Durbar; and further that the proprietary and other rights of landholders and tenants involved in the ceded villages, and the terms of the Land Settlement effected by the British Government in the said villages, and the sanads for jaghirs or rent-free grants within the said villages which had been given or admitted to be valid by British authorities, and all rights recorded as being in existence at the time of transfer in the Revenue Records, prepared under the orders of the British Government, will be recognised and preserved intact by this Durbar.

Consider me always anxious to hear of Your Excellency's welfare, etc., etc.

(Sd.) MADHO RAO SINDHIA.

No. XXVII.

AGREEMENT relating to the SPECIAL LOAN of three and a half CRORES of RUPEES by the GWALIOR STATE to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT—1887.

1. Chandori rupees and Gwalior rupees to be received at actual value as determined by the usual process of assay at the mints.

The remittances when received at the mint will be melted at the rate of from two lakhs to three lakhs a day, and credit will be given for each day's melting according to its assay value (*i.e.*, one rupee for each 165 grains of pure silver), interest to run from the day of melting.

2. The remittances to be made in Chandori rupees and Gwalior rupees in the proportions determined with reference to facility of coinage, that is, Chandori rupees being inferior and the Gwalior rupees being superior to the standard of Government rupees, so many Gwalior rupees should be sent with each lakh of Chandori rupees that, on the two sets taken together, the standard may be, as nearly as convenient, that of the Government rupee.

3. The remittances to be made from the Gwalior station at the cost of the Government of India, but the silver to remain in the custody of a guard, or other official of the Durbar, until arrival at the Mint, when the number of rupees will be counted as speedily as possible, and receipt given for so many Chandori or Gwalior rupees. Hereafter the Mint officials will premelt, assay, and value the silver according to the usual method, and credit be given to the Durbar according to Article I.

4. The remittances to be made at such times, and in such quantities, as may be determined by the Government of India with reference to the speed at which the Mint operations can be proceeded with. But the Government of India to be bound to receive at the minimum rate of two lakhs a day.

5. Government (Keldar) rupees to be received at full value, subject to the limitation of British Indian law that no rupee shall have lost more than two per cent. of weight. Below two per cent. to be taken (according to the system current in India) at bullion value. Such rupees to be paid into the Agra Treasury, and credit to be given from the date on which they are there received.

6. Interest to be paid to the Durbar at the Agra Treasury in Government rupees half-yearly. The date to be determined by the Government of India.

7. The loan to be repayable in yearly instalments of twelve lakhs of Government rupees, the first such instalment to be due as may be hereafter determined.

8. The whole amount of the loan to be three and a half crores of rupees of the Government of India, and the rate of interest to be four per cent. per annum.

(Sd.) Rao Raja Ganpat Rao Khadkey,
President of the Council of Regency.

(Sd.) P. W. Bannerman,
Resident, Gwalior.

The 1st April 1887.

(Sd.) J. Westland,
Financial Secretary.

The 1st April 1887.

No. XXVIII.

Supplementary Agreement relating to the same loan, dated Gwalior, the 7th April 1887.

It is hereby agreed that the repayment of the (3½) three and a half crores of rupees lent to the Government of India by the Gwalior State shall be

made by annual instalments of twelve lakhs, and shall commence one year after His Highness the Maharaja comes of age.

(Sd.) RAO BAPU SAHIB JADOW,
President of the Council of Regency.

(Sd.) P. W. BANNERMAN,
Resident at Gwalior.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

FOREIGN DEPT.,
Fort William;
The 20th December 1888.

(Sd.) W. J. CUNINGHAM,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

(II).—MEDIATIZED CHIEFS IN THE GWALIOR AGENCY.

These are eight in number, including Khaniadhana which was transferred from the supervision of the Political Agent of Bundelkhand to that of the Resident at Gwalior in 1888. The introductory remarks regarding the Central India States contain also some account of these Mediatized States.

1.—AMJHERA.

This State always paid tribute to the paramount power, first to the Muhammadan Governors of Dhar, and afterwards to the Mahrattas. By an Agreement (No. XXIX) mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1820, it was arranged that Amjhera should pay a tribute of Rupees 35,000 to Sindhia, who was excluded from all interference in the internal affairs of the State. This tribute was one of the items ceded by the Treaty of 1844 with Sindhia for the payment of the Gwalior Contingent, and it is now paid to the British Government permanently by Sindhia under the Treaty of December 1860.

The Raja of Amjhera rebelled in 1857, and his estate was confiscated. It was decided that Sindhia, and not the British Government, had the claim to the territory. Previous to the mutinies Amjhera contributed Hali Rupees 4,000 to the Malwa Bhil Corps. Sindhia now contributes Hali Rupees 20,000 on account of the Gwalior territory and Amjhera.

The revenues of Amjhera are about two lakhs of rupees, the area is 584 square miles, and the population about 60,000.

2.—PARON OR NARWAR.

Through the mediation of Major J. Stewart, Acting Resident at Gwalior, the pargana of Paron and six villages were granted (No. XXX) to Madho Singh of Narwar in December 1818 under the guarantee of the British Government. The Raja had been deprived of his hereditary possessions in Narwar by Daulat Rao Sindhia, and in retaliation he made frequent raids upon Sindhia's territories. The object of the settlement was to put a stop to his plundering expeditions.

Man Singh, the late Raja, who was a nephew of Madho Singh, joined the rebels during the mutinies, but surrendered in 1859 on condition of a free pardon and a suitable maintenance being granted to him. His former posses-

sions were consequently restored to him under the same conditions as before his rebellion, *i.e.*, under British guarantee. For his subsequent services in connection with the capture of Tantia Topi, a jaghir in perpetuity of the value of Rupees 1,000 per annum was sanctioned for Man Singh, but as no land was available in the North-Western Provinces, where he wished to obtain the grant of a village, he received a cash allowance of Rupees 1,000 a year instead.

Raja Man Singh died on the 31st December 1882, and was succeeded by his son Gajendar Singh, then 14 years of age.

The Gwalior Durbar claimed the right of being consulted in regard to the succession, on the ground that the British guarantee had lapsed in consequence of Man Singh's rebellion and the confiscation of his estate, and also on the grounds of custom and precedent. The Government of India however held that the arrangements made with Man Singh in 1859 had the effect of preserving the British guarantee; and accordingly determined that in the particular case, as the succession was one of direct descent and the legitimacy of Gajendar Singh was not in dispute, the Maharaja was not entitled as of right to be consulted. It was at the same time intimated that, with this understanding, the Government of India would not object to the attendance of a Durbar official at the ceremony of installation.

Gajendar Singh is a descendant of the family of Kachhwaha Ajudhya Rajputs, who were established at Narwar before the Mahratta invasion of Central India. He married in 1884 the daughter of the Chief of Sohawal in Baghelkhand. The annual grant of Rupees 1,000 has been given to him in perpetuity by the British Government.

The estate contains 39 villages, and the Raja's revenue is about Rupees 25,000 a year. The management during the minority was in the charge of a Kamdar under the general supervision of the Political Assistant, Guna, but it has since 1886 been carried on by the Raja himself under the same supervision. The population of the estate was 7,984 according to the census of 1891.

3.—BHADAURA.

The five villages originally constituting this grant (No. XXXI) were made over by Maharaja Daulat Rao Sindhia through the mediation of the British Resident to Raja Man Singh in 1820, on condition that Man Singh would put a stop to the depredations committed by one Sohan Singh Girasia, and would

prevent theft. The grant comprised the quit-rent holding of villages yielding at that time an annual revenue of Rupees 2,300, half of which the Raja was to keep for himself, the other half being paid to Sindhia. The family are Sisodiya Rajputs, and held most of their present possessions before the Mahrattas came into Central India.

Man Singh was succeeded by Mohan Singh, who died in 1876, leaving as his successor Madan Singh. Madan Singh died in 1882, when his only son Madho Singh, the present Raja, then six years of age, was acknowledged by the British Government as his successor.

The estate consists at present of ten villages, and yields a revenue of about Rupees 7,000. It was managed during Madho Singh's minority by a Kamdar under the general supervision of the Political Assistant, Guna. Madho Singh was installed in 1886 with the sanction of the Government of India. The population of the estate is 3,111 according to the census of 1891.

The succession to the Chiefship was, in the cases of Mohan Singh and Madan Singh, recognised by the British Government without reference to the Gwalior Durbar, the relation of the estate to Sindhia being marked only by the presence of the Gwalior Vakil at the installation ceremony. The Gwalior Durbar has never interfered in the affairs of the estate, and boundary disputes between Bhadaura and Gwalior have always been determined by British officers.

Besides the villages originally granted by Sindhia, this estate includes the village of Bhadaura, which was granted by the Emperor Shah Jahan to the Umri family in A.D. 1634, and made over by them to the family of the present holders; and also the Rai Baisi granted by Raja Chhatar Singh of Narwar in A.D. 1731.

4.—KATHAUN.

This grant (No. XXXII) of three villages, yielding annually Rupees 4,000, was made to Thakurs Bhim Singh, Pirthi Singh Ramchandar, and Chandarbhan in 1825, through the mediation of the British Resident at Sindhia's Durbar, on condition that they would serve the Government faithfully and protect the high road. The estate is now in the hands of Thakur Hargayan Singh, who succeeded in 1883 at the age of 18.

Its area is about 5 square miles, with a population of about 8,000 and a yearly revenue of about Rupees 7,000.

5.—SIRSI.

Maharaja Daulat Rao Sindhia at first granted three-fourths of the revenue of the taluka of Sirsi to Bharat Sah in 1820, on condition that he would pay into the Gwalior Treasury the remaining one-fourth, and honestly discharge the duties entrusted to him by reducing the Girasias and others to obedience. In 1837 a fresh Sanad (No. XXXIII) was granted to Dewan Hindu Singh of Sirsi by Maharaja Jankoji Rao Sindhia, by which the payment of one-fourth of the revenue of the district to the Durbar, in accordance with the terms of the sanad of 1820, was remitted with certain conditions, and the Dewan agreed to provide thirty sowars and seventy footmen when required without pay for the first three months, but the Durbar has since dispensed with the fulfilment of this condition. The grant is guaranteed by the British Government.

Hindu Singh was succeeded by Bikramajit, who died in 1872, when the succession of his son Bijai Bahadur, then seven years of age, was recognised. The management of the jaghir, which yields about Rupees 4,000 annually, was entrusted to a Kamdar under the superintendence of the Political Assistant, Guna. Dewan Bijai Singh, who was weak mentally and physically, died in March 1891, leaving no sons. He had been entrusted with the management of his estate in 1886.

The succession of his younger brother, Kunwar Mihrban Singh, aged about 20, was sanctioned by the Government of India. He was also direct heir of the late Chief, being a lineal descendant of the original grantee. No nazarana was taken on this occasion either by the Government of India or by the Gwalior Darbar. The population according to the census of 1891 is 4,679.

6.—RAGHUGARH.

The Chauhan Rajputs of Raghugarh are known by the name of Khichi, and are one of the oldest families in Malwa. In 1780 Madhoji Sindhia stripped the family of their possessions and imprisoned the Raja, Balwant Singh, and his son Jai Singh. From that time there was perpetual feud between Sindhia and the Khichi clan, it being the object of the latter to devastate Raghugarh and to make it an unprofitable possession, until Sindhia should be compelled to restore it to the family. Jai Singh maintained the war with Sindhia till 1818 when he died, leaving his title to be disputed by two claimants, Dhaukal Singh and Ajit Singh. With these claimants a Settlement

(No. XXXIV) was made in 1819 through the mediation and under the guarantee of the British Government, by which Sindhia gave them the fort and town of Raghugarh and lands in their vicinity, supposed to yield an annual revenue of Rupees 1,42,848-8, with a provision that any revenue derived from these lands which exceeded Rupees 55,000 should be paid to the Gwalior Government, who, on their part, were to make good any deficiency. One hundred of the dependants of the Khichi family were also enrolled in the Gwalior Contingent in 1823. The jaghir never yielded so much as Rupees 55,000, and the result of the above plan was that an annual balance was shown against Sindhia, which was advanced to the Khichis from the British treasury. Up to 1828 the Durbar paid these balances, but thereafter they demurred on the grounds that if the jaghir were properly managed it would yield more than Rupees 55,000, and that the Khichis realised more revenue than was credited in the accounts.

The matter was complicated by disputes in the family, and at last in 1843, with the consent and by the mediation of the British Government, it was arranged that the original agreement should be replaced by separate engagements with the three principal members of the family—Bijai Singh, Thakur Chhatarsal, and Ajit Singh. The Durbar on granting these fresh sanads stipulated for the payment of a nazarana of Rupees 30,000, to which Bijai Singh and Chhatarsal consented.

Garha.—A Sanad (No. XXXV) was accordingly granted to Bijai Singh by which he received 52 villages (having now an estimated revenue of Rupees 12,000) selected from the Khichiwara lands and the right to certain collections specified in the sanad, on the understanding that he would continue to serve the Government as he had done up to that date, abstain from creating disturbances, not encourage robbers committing crimes in the territories of the British Government and Gwalior State, afford no protection to criminals, and establish police posts in his districts for the protection of travellers.

Bijai Singh died in 1880, and his son Balbhadar Singh, then 13 years of age, was recognised by the British Government as his successor. The jaghir, which is known as the Garha estate, was managed during the minority by the Dewan under the general superintendence of the Political Assistant, Guna. Balbhadar Singh was installed on the *gadi* in January, 1886, with the sanction of the Government of India. The population of the estate is 10,854 according to the census of 1891.

Dharnauda.—Chhatarsal also received a sanad similar to the one granted to the Garhà Chief, by which he was given, on the same conditions, 32 villages yielding Rupees 9,000. Chhatarsal was succeeded by Mangal Singh and he by Bharat Singh, who died in 1877, when his son Bhim Singh, then 18 years of age, was recognised as the Thakur of Dharnauda.

Raghugarh.—A sanad similar to the two last mentioned was offered to Ajit Singh on condition that he relinquished his turbulent habits, abstained from plundering, and paid up the arrears of debt which he owed to the Gwalior Durbar; but he showed himself so faithless and advanced claims so impracticable and absurd that all negotiations with him were suspended, and it was contemplated at one time to employ the Gwalior Contingent to reduce him to submission.

Ajit Singh was succeeded in 1857 by Jaimandal Singh, the present Chief. The estate consists of 120 out of the 204 villages originally granted to his family. They are not held under any sanad but merely on the strength of the original Agreement (No. XXXIV).

The revenue is about Rupees 25,000 and the population 18,148 by the census of 1891. The estate has been much hampered by the large dowry which was given with the Raja's daughter on her marriage with the Chief of Baroda (Sheopur) in 1875.

7.—SHEOPUR-BARODA.

The ruling family of Sheopur-Baroda are Gor Rajputs. Raja Radhika Das, who succeeded his father Kishore Singh, died in 1827, and was succeeded by his son Balwant Singh, who died in 1865. Balwant Singh was succeeded by his son Bijai Singh, the present Chief.

The Chiefship was conquered by the Mahrattas about 1809, but some portion was retained by Raja Radhika Das till 1820, when he was confirmed in the possession of 23 villages by a grant from Daulat Rao Sindhia (No. XXXVI).

In 1830 Balwant Singh received a grant of 12 villages from Jankuji Rao Sindhia under guarantee (Nos. XXXVII to XL). In 1857 the whole estate was confiscated for rebellion, but was restored in 1859 through the mediation of the Resident (No. XLI).

Note.—It is not very clear what occurred exactly. The Chief claims that after 1809 he still retained 23 villages by force of arms, and ignores the grant of 1820. Had this been the case, the kabuliyat would not have been executed. The wording of it shows, however, that Radhika Das had been able to maintain some rights in Baroda.

The revenue of Baroda is about Rupees 50,000; and the population is estimated at 20,000. The area is said to be 158 square miles.

8.—KHANIADHANA.

Although owing allegiance to the British Government from the time of the Peshwa's cession of his sovereign power in Bundelkhand in 1817, the Chief of this State never executed any written engagement till the year 1862, when it was considered expedient to embody the terms of his allegiance in a Sanad (No. XLII) before granting him the privilege of adoption, which was conceded in 1862 (No. XLIII).

The jaghir of Khaniadhana originally formed part of the Orchha State, having been granted by Udat Singh to his younger brother Aman Singh about the year 1703 A.D. After the dismemberment of the Orchha State by the Mahrattas, the Peshwa granted a sanad for the jaghir to Amir Singh Aharwali in 1751. Thereafter the sovereignty over Khaniadhana was for many years the subject of dispute between the Mahratta State of Jhansi and Orchha, and after the lapse of Jhansi the British Government inherited the dispute. The jaghirdar indeed claimed absolute independence, both of the British Government and of Orchha; but in 1862 it was decided that, like the Hasht-Bhaya jaghirs (*see* Bundelkhand in Vol. V), the jaghir of Khaniadhana was directly dependent on the British Government, on the grounds that it had undoubtedly formed a part of the Mahratta conquests in Bundelkhand, and had been granted to Amir Singh by the Peshwa to whose rights the British Government had succeeded, and that for half a century at least Orchha had exercised no sovereign rights or jurisdiction whatever in Khaniadhana.

Raja Guman Singh, who succeeded his father in June 1863, executed a Deed of allegiance (No. XLIV). He died in 1869 and was succeeded by his son Chhatar Singh, then a boy seven years of age. During his minority the State was managed by the widow of the late jaghirdar, aided by the old officials of the State. Chhatar Singh was invested with full powers in 1885. Nazarana is taken by the British Government at the rate of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption.

At the Delhi Assemblage (1877) Chhatar Singh received the title of Raja as a personal distinction.

The Khaniadhana State was transferred from the control of the Political Agent in Bundelkhand to that of the Resident in Gwalior in the early part of 1888.

In October 1888 the Chief ceded (No. XLV) full jurisdiction short of sovereign rights in the land which he had agreed in 1884 to give in the Khaniadhana jaghir for the Jhansi-Bhopal section of the present Indian Midland Railway. As the circumstances of the jaghir were deemed exceptional, compensation to the amount of Rupees 8,353-10-9 was paid in 1890 for the lands so acquired. It was at the same time intimated that this payment must be treated as a special case, and not as forming a precedent.

The area of Khaniadhana is 84 square miles; the population 14,871 by the census of 1891; and the revenues are about Rupees 22,000. There is a military force of 1 gun, 2 gunners, 7 cavalry, and 100 infantry.

No. XXIX.

THE AGREEMENT of ROWJEE SAEE AJEET SING JEE, RAJA of AMJHERRA, mediated by MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM BAHADUR—1820.

I allow on the part of myself, my descendants, and the servants of the State that the long established tribute of the district when it was formerly flourishing was Halee Sicca Rupees 35,000, and that sum used to be paid to His Highness Dowlut Rao Sindia's Government. But latterly anarchy and confusion have almost ruined my district, and the Circar having benevolently considered its consequent decrease of revenue has settled that tribute, agreeably to the following detail, shall be paid to the jaghirdar of His Highness Dowlut Rao Sindia, Jye Sing Rao Ghatkee Sirjee Rao, or to whomever His Highness may order, being at a rate corresponding with the expected improvement of my district, *viz.*—

For the year of the Sumbut	1877	. . .	Halee Rupees	22,000
„ „	1878	. . .	„	24,000
„ „	1879	. . .	„	26,000
„ „	1880	. . .	„	28,000
„ „	1881	. . .	„	30,000
„ „	1882	. . .	„	32,000
„ „	1883	. . .	„	34,000
„ „	1884	. . .	„	35,000

The country improving, the above sums will be yearly given. The Rupees are Halee Siccas, the accustomed percentage shall be allowed between the currency and the Salim Sahi Rupees. For and after the year 1885 Sumbut the full tribute of Rupees 35,000 to be given regularly. The tribute to be paid in two equal kists, half in Maugh Sood Poonum, half in Jeyt Sood Poonum, being old established usage, and likewise each year's tribute detailed above to be paid in two kists and in the same proportions. If the whole or any part of a kist is not paid when due, one and a half month law to be given, and at the expiration of that time I agree to the Circar's appropriating to itself lands or villages whose revenues are equal to the deficient sums, the revenue of such seized lands or villages to be afterwards credited to the tribute and to that kist for whose deficiency they have been taken; such lands or villages shall never be claimed by me or my descendants. It would be wrong to do so. But no persons, horsemen or karkoons, belonging to the Government of His Highness Dowlut Rao Sindia to be jaghirdar or any kamaisdar shall be allowed to remain in my district.

25th October 1820.

On the part of MAHARAJA DOWLUT RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR on the subject of tribute of the AMJHERRA DISTRICT, JEY SING RAO GHATKEE SIRJEE RAO being Jaghirdar.

Through the medium of Major-General Sir John Malcolm, Jey Sing has written on behalf of himself and his descendants that I and my servants, whoever they may be, shall in no way interfere with the family concerns of the Rajah, the conduct of his Government, or in the affairs of his district: we shall dispute on no such points.

The Circar in its goodness, considering the deteriorated state of the district, has settled the tribute as follows in details:—

	Halee Rupees.
For the year 1877 Sumbut	22,000
„ 1878 „	24,000
„ 1879 „	26,000
„ 1880 „	28,000
„ 1881 „	30,000
„ 1882 „	32,000
„ 1883 „	34,000
„ 1884 „	35,000

This is the tribute to be paid annually as detailed for these eight years in Halee Siccas, and for 1885 of the Sumbut, and ever afterwards, the full established tribute of Rupees 35,000 shall be paid.

The tribute to be paid in two equal kists, as has obtained from time immemorial, one in Maugh Sood Poonum, the other in Jeyt Sood Poonum; besides this we shall demand no other money, whether for military or any other expenses. If I do so I shall act incorrectly, and moreover none of my troops or horse or karkoons shall remain in the district of Amjhera.

25th October 1820.

No. XXX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by MAHARAJA DOWLUT RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR to RAJA MADHO SING of NURUUR—1818.

A jaghir containing a mehal and six villages has been allotted to you by the Circar for your livelihood from the date of the sunnud; therefore take possession of the mehal and villages and apply to your use their revenue collections. It is expected that you will act up to the contents of the document you have given. The Circar too on its part will fulfil its agreement.

List of Mehal and Villages.

Pergunnah Parone 1 (one) mehal.
1 Village or Mouza Baraee.
1 „ „ Daigounday (Deighode).
1 „ „ Sanhee.
1 „ „ Goorha (Gorhar).
1 „ „ Moorharee (Moondaree).
1 „ „ Jeeroraro (Jouharee-Jaithpoora).

Dated 3rd Suffur Sun 1234.

ENGAGEMENT on the part of RAJAH MADHO SING of NURWUR.

The Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia having granted to Madho Sing under the guarantee of the British Government in jaghire to him and his heirs for ever the following places, *viz.*—

The pergunnah of Parone.
Barhye in pergunnah Kolarus.
Deighode „ „
Bhattee in pergunnah Kolarus.
Karrah (Koonda) „ Seepree.
Moorharee (Moondaree) „
Chittoralloo (Chitora) in pergunnah Seepree.

Madho Singh hereby engages to confine himself entirely to the jaghire abovementioned, to relinquish altogether his present predatory mode of life, and to disband his troops. He further engages not to levy contributions or exactions from any other parts of Dowlut Rao Sindia's territories, nor on travellers or merchants passing through the country.

In witness whereof this engagement has been signed and sealed this 11th day of Suffur 1234 of the Hegira, corresponding to the 10th December 1818.

(Sd.) THAKOOR GOPAUL SING.

I hereby certify that the Sunnud granted by the Maharaja Dowlut Rao Sindia for the places named in this engagement is guaranteed to Rajah Madho Sing by the British Government on his fulfilling the terms of this engagement.

(Sd.) J. STEWART,
Acting Resident.

No. XXXI.

TRANSLATION of a Mahrattee SUNNUD granted by MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to RAJAH MAUN SINGH of BHADOWRA—1820.

You represented at Gwalior that you would exert and put a stop to the depredations made by Sohun Sing Grassia, and that you would further prevent theft, and as a reward for your services you solicited villages in the pergunnah of Meeanab, *viz.*, Doongah Surrah (Doongusra) Mahoo, Tinsae, Sakoorba (Sagorea) and Dhunarah, five in all, yielding Rupees 2,300, on an istumrar tenure. For such services the villages have been granted to you; take possession of them and submit regularly every year correct accounts of the revenue collections, half of which keep for yourself, and the other half pay into the treasury of the Circar; diligently and honestly discharge the duty entrusted to you: on failure they will be resumed.

Dated 1st Jate Soodee Chhuth Summut 1887.

No. XXXII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to THAKOORS BHEEM SING, PIRTHEE SING RAMCHUNDER, and CHUNDERBUNS—1825.

Talooka Bamsolee in pergunnah Bijepore which you held has been made khalsa. In lieu thereof mouzah Khaltoun with two other villages, with the exception of sayer, has been granted to you in nankar for Rupees 4,000 from year 1882 Summut. Take possession of them, serve the Government faithfully, and protect the high road.

Dated 21st Mohurrum 1226 Arabic.

No. XXXIII.

TRANSLATION.

Be it known from HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA JUNKOJEE RAO SCINDIA ALIJAH to DEWAN HINDOO SING DHUNDERA, of SIRSEE—1837.

Your petition has been received. You say that you have received Taluka Sirsee under a Sunnud, which specifies that the grant was made for service,

and requires that an account of the revenue thereof be rendered annually; that three-fourths of the yearly receipts be retained by you, and one-fourth paid to the State; that you are responsible for peace being kept amongst Grassias and other (offenders); and that failure in the conditions of the grant would lead to its being forfeited. You represent that the estate is worth only Rupees 4,000 and no more, and beg that, as the State had consented to not receiving the fourth part of the receipts up to this time, the same indulgence may be continued for the future; that the estate having been granted for service independently of the one-fourth demanded, you were prepared to do service and to pay without fail the fourth of the income on the whole amount should it be more than Rupees 4,000 (per annum).

That 30 horse and 70 footmen will be ready to serve wherever ordered, getting no allowances for the first three months of service. That you would not misbehave in any way and would not take part with, but deliver up all, thieves, freebooters, murderers, and dacoits, whether of your estate or others coming there from the Durbar or foreign territory. That you would co-operate with Durbar troops acting against disturbers of the peace, thieves, and other offenders, and that you would be responsible for the payment of compensation for robberies proved (to have occurred) within your State.

Enquiry will be made as to the jumma of Talooka Sirsee. The fourth part will not be demanded from it up to Rupees 4,000. In case of its exceeding that amount the said part will be taken on the whole jumma. Come to do service whenever called to do so. Keep down thieves, disturbers of the peace, and murderers as promised; be loyal to the State, and act up to your other obligations as above stated. If you fail to do so, the estate will not be suffered to continue in your possession. Raise no objections to the continuance of the sayer chowkee stationed of old within your estate. Dated 14th Sawun Budee, Sumbut 1894.

No. XXXIV.

Translation of a Mahrattee Sunnud (or grant) granted to Rajahs Ajeet Sing and Dhokul Sing by Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia—1819.

After compliments.—The town of Ragoogurh together with the villages attached to it from time immemorial when well cultivated yield

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
On the right side of Ragoogurh adjoining the boundary of Bujrungurh 92 villages, yielding in all . .	55,325	0	0
On the left side of Ragoogurh adjoining the boundary of Seronje 67 villages, yielding in all . . .	55,012	0	0
On the east and west of Ragoogurh 45 villages, yielding in all	32,511	8	0
Total villages 204, total amount .	1,42,848	8	0

From the commencement of the present year, being Sun 1220, the above 204 villages, yielding a revenue in all Rupees 1,42,848-8, have been allotted to you by the Circar; Rupees 55,000 of which you are to have for yourselves, your brethren and children, and the balance is to be regularly and annually paid into the treasury of the Circar, and any sum short of Rupees 55,000 will be made good by the Circar and paid to you in cash. The sayer (customs) beyond the town and in the pergunnah will be collected and taken by the Circar.

Dated 16th Zilhej Sun 1220, Summut 1876, A.D. 1819.

TRANSLATION of a MAHRATTEE SUNNUD (or grant) granted by DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to AJEET SING and DHOKUL SING KHEECHEES.

After compliments.—The fort of Ragoogurh together with the town has been allotted for the residence of yourselves, your families, brethren, and children, &c., &c., and lands in the vicinity yielding revenue of about Rupees 55,000 have been granted to you from the commencement of the year or Sun 1220. Take up your abode in the fort of Ragoogurh and in the town, and apply to your use, and to the use of your families, brethren, and children, the lands in its vicinity yielding a revenue of Rupees 55,000.

Dated 24th Zeecaad Sun 1220.

No. XXXV.

TRANSLATION of a HINDEE SUNNUD from SREE MAHARAJ DHIRAJ SREE MAHARAJ SREE ALIJAH SOUBADARJEE SREE JUNKOOJEE RAO SINDIA BAHADOORJEE to SID SREE APPUMA RAJAH BIJEY SING JEE JOG.

Lalla Mohunlool, your vakeel, has made a petition at Gwalior to the following effect :—

In Sumbut 1877, or Sun Ishera Meatein, the Government granted two hundred and four villages, yielding a revenue of one lakh forty-two thousand eight hundred and forty-eight and a half rupees, situated in the

vicinity of Ragoogurh, to the Kheechee Chiefs as the means of supporting themselves and their families. After this a karkoon on the part of the Sircar, accompanied by a mootasuddee on the part of the British Government, measured the lands and fixed their value; fifty-two villages, yielding a revenue of Rupees 15,000, were selected and allotted to us. With the exception of the barra sayer we were granted all the duties hitherto carried to the credit of Government under the head of chota sayer, the bazar collections, and the duties levied on the sale of cattle: I now earnestly beg that new Sanads from the present year may be granted to us.

In compliance with this application the Sircar has granted you a new Sanad for the fifty-two villages, yielding a revenue of Rupees 15,000 which were selected from the Kheechee lands, yielding a revenue of one lakh forty-two thousand eight hundred and forty-eight and a half rupees, situated in the vicinity of Ragoogurh, granted in Summut 1877, or Sun Ishera Meatein, the revenues of which were estimated by a karkoon and a mootasuddee on the part of the British Government. The fifty-two villages yielding a revenue of Rupees 15,000 with the right to the chota sayer duties, and those levied on the sale of cattle formerly carried to the credit of Government, have been conferred again upon the Raja.

Names of the villages.

Jumneer.	Bareho.	Koraee.
Doongur.	Uttraeekhairo.	Maund.
Bawencho.	Bordo.	Jhurpaee.
Dhadra.	Burkheree.	Goluja.
Bursud.	Soomuree.	Mohree.
Moteepoor.	Moondeogurh.	Bujla.
Parewa.	Jullalpoor.	Suraree.
Murookheree.	Korudang.	Khergurh.
Khegra.	Chorakheree.	Bheakheree.
Satoto.	Mutraee.	Oonnee.
Neemkheree.	Bahurwass.	Beeiapoor.
Kakurwassee.	Kisbenkheree.	Thukraido.
Rajaharee.	Denakheree.	Bejaido.
Kunjaee.	Jagro.	Ruttunpoor.
Emilia.	Emilea.	Narainpoor.
Patun.	Hingoneea.	Tudhowtee.
Gaoher.	Munsakheree.	
Sahurkhars.	Moorhwass.	

The above fifty-two villages, yielding a revenue of Rupees 15,000 with the chota sayer, the bazar collections, and the duties on the sale of cattle, are given to you in Sanad from the present year again. These villages in the vicinity of Ragoogurh are given to you, with the collections of chota sayer, out of the Bala Behut jaghire, in the present year Sun Sulus Urbain Meatein or Summut 1899, nuslun-bad-nuslun, to your heirs in perpetuity. You are to collect the revenue and expend them. You are to serve Government as you have been in the habit of doing. You are not to create disturbances or to encourage robbers to commit crimes in the territories of the British Government, the Durbar, or those of any other State. You are not to afford protection to criminals. You are to establish chowkees in your district for the

protection of travellers. You will be held responsible for the fulfilment of these conditions.

Dated Mittee Badon Soodee Teej Summut 1899 or 1st Shaban Soor Sun Sulus Urbain Meatein Aluf.

(True translation.)

(Sd.) R. R. W. Ellis,
Assistant Resident.

A precisely similar Sanad for thirty-two villages yielding a revenue of Rupees 9,000 was granted to Chuttersaul, Chief of Dharnauda.

No. XXXVI.

Translation of Kabuliat, given to Maharaja Dowlat Rao Sindhia by Rajah Radhika Das of Sheopur Baroda, acknowledging the grant of twenty-three villages, dated 1st Cheyt, Sudi Samvat 1887.—1820.

To Shri Maharajahdhiraj Shri Maharajah Shri Alijah Bahadur Subadarji Shri Dowlat Raoji Sindhia.

From Shri Raja Radhika Dasji.

After usual compliments.—The following *Kalambandi* has been executed to the Sarkar.

1. Sheopur town and its Pargana came into the possession of Sarkar, while Baroda and other villages continued in our possession. These were, however, not sufficient for our maintenance, I, therefore, came to the Sarkar and represented that the maintenance was insufficient and asked that arrangements might be made. Thereupon the Sarkar kindly granted Baroda and other villages, both *Asali* and *Dakhili*, numbering twenty-three in all, for the maintenance of self, brethren, and Kamdar, and I accepted them with pleasure. Upon the revenues of these villages I and my brethren will try to maintain ourselves, and serve the Sarkar, when required, and will not entertain other thoughts.

Whereas I had made common cause with the faithless troops called "Sahebzada" and created disturbances in the Sheopur Pargana, and collected rent, both in cash and in kind, from every village, and taken money from the *Mukasdar* of Shri Sarkar at Sheopur to satisfy the Sahebzada troops, I have therefore assigned the revenue of the villages to the *Mukasdar* of Sheopur towards the satisfaction of that expenditure, and have also come and asked the Sarkar to forgive the offence. I had committed in having collected troops, and created disturbances, and realized rent in cash and in kind, and on this the Sarkar, having considered our prayer, has kindly forgiven us. We will act agreeably to the orders of the Sarkar, and if we show any backwardness, we bind ourselves to repay the money and grain with interest.

The Sarkar has kindly granted twenty-three villages, including Baroda and others, for the maintenance of myself, brethren, and Kamdar. We, my brethren and the Kamdar, will try and maintain ourselves upon the revenues of these villages and serve the Sarkar when required. If we create disturbances, lay waste any land, or cause loss in Sheopur town or in Sheopur pargana, the Sarkar may confiscate the land it has granted. If any of our brethren create any disturbance we engage ourselves to satisfy them.

If any person creates a disturbance in the Sheopur fortress, or in the Sheopur pargana, we will, with our force, side with the Kamashdar and serve the Sarkar.

Formerly John Baptiste and his lady agreed to grant us thirty-one villages and a *ikrarnama* (deed) was executed to that effect. This deed is now to be considered null and void. The Sarkar has now kindly given us twenty-three villages—Baroda and others, including *Asali* and *Dakhili*, which we accept. The following is the detail of the villages.*

The above five articles executed with the Sarkar are correct. We will conform to what is written, and will not dispute it.

Dated Cheyt Sudi Ekam, Samvat 1877.

(Sd.) Rajah Radhika Das.

What is written above is correct.

No. XXXVII.

Translation of copy of Sanad given to Rajah Balwant Singh of Sheopur Baroda, through Jai Singh, Surbansi, by Maharajah Jankuji Rao Sindhia, granting him twelve villages, dated Sur San Ihide Salasin Jamadi-ul-Awal Samvat 1877.—1830.

From Suba Raj Shri Jankuji Rao Sindhia.

To Rajah Balwant Singh of Sheopur.

This Sanad (Patra) is given through Jai Singh Surbansi, carrying the grant of villages of pargana Sheopur, etc., prant Haraoti, of Jama Sal Mazkur Sur San Ihide Salasin, Mah Jamadi-ul-awal Chand (moon) seventh.

1. Whereas on the Sheopur State (Samsthan) being occupied by the Sarkar, twenty-three villages, with their Dakhili Mouzahs, including Baroda, etc., of the said pargana were formerly granted to your father Rajah Radhika Das for the maintenance of himself and his brethren together, and a kabulyat was executed to the Sarkar on the Cheyt Sudi Ekam Samvat 1877. Those villages being accordingly held by you, and whereas you have represented through Major Stewart, the Resident at Gwalior, that the said grant is not

* Detail not given.

sufficient to maintain yourself, an additional grant of villages with a revenue of ten thousand rupees from the said pargana is hereby made through the said Major Stewart. Now you should maintain yourself upon this grant and act in accordance with the original kabulyat.

The following twelve villages of pargana Sheopur, etc., prant Haraoti, of the present revenue of ten thousand rupees, are granted after a kabuliyat in writing has been passed, and no further demand of any kind shall be made in future.

The villages are as named below: with effect from the year San Ihide Samsin, Samvat 1887.

1. Mouzah Dharampura.
2. „ Borodra Bidi.
3. „ Barkhera.
4. „ Kiloni.
5. „ Bagalda.
6. „ Jakhda (Makhda).
7. Mouzah Thikra Khurd.
8. „ Borda Deoka.
9. „ Hathwari.
10. „ Maharajpura.
11. „ Masaoni.
12. „ Pali.

This Sanad is given to you by the Sarkar, an engagement having been made by you, carrying a grant of twelve villages in all, of the revenue of ten thousand rupees, with effect from the year Samvat 1887. Do you take possession of the said twelve villages of the aforesaid pargana. The present revenue of the villages is seven thousand rupees. In future try to increase the revenue to ten thousand rupees, and utilize it for the expenses of yourself and your brethren together. Let no disturbances occur in the pargana on the part of yourself and your brethren. If anybody will do so, the loss will have to be made good by you, and the estate previously given, and that now granted, will be made khalsa by the Sarkar. If any miscreants create disturbance in the pargana, then you must conjointly with the Kamashdar assist and arrange for its suppression. So long as you will conform to the former and present kabuliyats executed by you with the Sarkar your estate will be continued to you.

Dated Chand Mazkur.

Rangri (Hindi) document.

To Jai Singh Surbansi, with the order that twelve villages of pargana Sheopur have been removed from your possession.

No. XXXVIII.

Translation of Darbar order to officials, giving notice of grant of twelve villages to Rajah Balwant Singh of Sheopur Baroda—1830.

From Suba Raj Shri Jankuji Rao Sindhia. This deed is given through Jai Singh Surbansi, carrying the grant of villages of pargana Sheopur,

&c., prant Haraoti, of Jama Sal Mazkur, Sur San Ihide Salasin, Mah Jamadi-ul-Awal-Chand (moon) seventh—

		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Mouzah Dharampura	...			800	0	0
2.	„ Baroda Bidi	521	0	0	347	0	0
3.	„ Barkhera	471	0	0	350	0	0
4.	„ Kiloni	2,800	0	0	750	0	0
5.	„ Bagalda	2,035	12	0	363	0	0
6.	„ Jakhda	410	0	0	281	0	0
7.	„ Thikra Khurd	606	0	0	550	0	0
8.	„ Borda Deoka	1,380	0	0	550	0	0
9.	„ Hathwari	401	0	0	300	0	0
10.	„ Maharajpura	...			600	0	0
11.	„ Masaoni	1,070	0	0	2,000	0	0
12.	„ Pali	574	0	0	250	0	0
		10,268	12	0	7,081	0	0

The above twelve villages of the original Jama of rupees ten thousand, but yeilding at present only rupees seven thousand, have been granted to Rajah Balwant Singh of Sheopur from the said year for the maintenance of himself and his brethren.

Whereas the aforesaid villages have been granted by the Sarkar to Raj Shri Rajah Balwant Singh of Sheopur from the said year for the maintenance of self and his brethren, and whereas the said Rajah will take possession of those villages, you are hereby directed to restore possession of those villages to the said Rajah, and not to interfere in them, and take a receipt for them from him: Ends. Dated Chand 7th as noted above.

To

The Zamindars, Chaudharies, Kanungoes of the aforesaid twelve villages.

That the revenue of the said villages be regularly and without objection paid by you to the said Rajah: Ends. Dated Chand 7th of the month noted above.

No. XXXIX.

TRANSLATION of KABULIYAT, given to MAHARAJAH JANKUJI RAO SINDHIA, by RAJAH BALWANT SINGH of SHEOPUR BARODA, dated KARTIK SUDI, 1st Samvat 1887—1830.

From Shri Rajah Balwant Singhji,

To Shri Maharajahdhiraj Shri Maharajah Shri Alijah Bahadurji Subadar Shri Jankuji Rao Sindhia.

After compliments.—Whereas twenty-three villages of Baroda, etc., in

pargana Sheopur had been assigned for the maintenance of my deceased father, Rajah Radhika Dasji, and his brethren, after the pargana of Sheopur had been taken possession of by the Sarkar, and whereas a kabuliyat had been given to the Sarkar by my predecessor, on the Cheyt Sudi Ekam Samvat 1877, to which I agree. But as, however, the grant was insufficient for our maintenance, I therefore represented the matter to Major Stewart, Resident of the English Government at Gwalior. At his intercession the Sarkar has kindly made an additional grant of twelve villages from the pargana of Sheopur, at present yielding a revenue of rupees 7,000 for our maintenance, with effect from Samvat 1887. I have accepted this. Now I and my brethren and others will try to maintain ourselves from the revenues of the twenty-three villages given us previously and twelve villages granted us now—total 35 villages, and will serve the Darbar faithfully. None of the brethren, etc., are to create a disturbance in the fortress or in the pargana. If anybody so acts we engage to satisfy him, but if he does not listen, we will not claim right of inheritance to the land assigned by the Sarkar for maintenance.

We engage not to make a further demand beyond the grant now made by the Sarkar. Therefore this kabuliyat is written and is correct. If any miscreant will attempt any disturbance of peace in the fortress of Sheopur or pargana, we engage to side with the Mukasdar, and take severe notice of his conduct.

The Sarkar has granted us twelve villages, of the estimated revenue of ten thousand rupees, but at present yielding rupees 7,000 only. We engage to improve their capabilities, so as to raise the rent to that amount.

The names of the villages are :—

1. Mouzah Dharampura.
2. „ Thikra Khurd.
3. „ Baroda Bidi.
4. „ Borda Deoka.
5. „ Barkhera.
6. „ Hathwari.
7. Mouzah Kilorni.
8. „ Maharajpura.
9. „ Bagulda.
10. „ Masaoni.
11. „ Jakhda.
12. „ Pali.

Dated Katik Sudi Ekam Samvat 1887.

(Sd.) Rajah Balwant Singh.

What is written above is correct. Read before me on the 1st November 1830.

(Sd.) Reisen Dyke,
Acting Resident.

Gwalior,
The 1st November 1830.

No. XL.

TRANSLATION of DARBAR ORDER to ZAMINDARS, CHOWDHARIES, and KANUNGOES, etc., notifying the gift of twelve villages to RAJAH BALWANT SINGH, dated 8th Kartik Sudi Samvat 1887—1830.

8th November 1830.

Seal.

Be it known to the Zamindars, Choudharies, Kanungoes and others of pargana Sheopur, that whereas the Sarkar of Suba Raje Shri Subadarji Shri Jankuji Rao Sindhia Alijah Bahadur has to-day ordained that the following twelve villages of Sheopur pargana, *viz.* :—

1. Dharampura.
2. Barkhera.
3. Bagalda.
4. Thikro Khurd.
5. Hatwari.
6. Masaoni.
7. Baroda Bidi.
8. Kiloni.
9. Jakhda.
10. Berda Deoka.
11. Maharajpura.
12. Pali.

may be withdrawn from the possession of Jai Singh Surbansi, and granted to Raje Shri Rajah Balwant Singh of Sheopur, with effect from the year San Ihide Salasin Mayatain va Alaf (1231) Samvat 1887, for the maintenance of himself and his brethren. You are hereby directed not to offer any obstacles in paying to the said Rajah the revenue of the aforesaid villages, dated Kartik Sudi Ashtami Samvat 1887, Janije, seventh Chand Jamadi-ul-Awal, Summa Ihide Salasin Mayatain va Alaf Murratab Shud.

No. XLI.

TRANSLATION OF KABULIYAT given to MAHARAJAH JAYAJI RAO SINDHIA by RAJAH BALWANT SINGH of SHEOPUR BARODA, dated Kuar Badi Dooj Samat 1916—1859.

From Shri Rajah Balwant Singji,

To Shri Maharajadhiraj Raj Shri Maharajah Shri Alijah Bahadurji Subadar Shri Jayaji Rao Sindhia.

After compliments.—The writing formerly executed by my predecessor as

well as by myself is with the Darbar; it is binding. Recently an offence was committed by us in the mutiny, and therefore our estate was confiscated. Now the Darbar has mercifully pardoned us, and has restored to us the estate recently in our possession. I am grateful for this kindness of the Darbar. Now I engage to act according to the terms of our former Kalambandi and will not exceed it. If we again attempt to make a disturbance the Darbar is at liberty to confiscate our estate. We will raise no objection to it. The rebels, who headed the revolt and took part in the recent Sheopur disturbances and plundered the people will not be kept in our service, nor will we allow the Darakdars, Jagirdars, and Thakurs, etc., of Sheopur to visit us.

Dated Kuar Badi Dooj Samvat 1916.

(Sd.) RAJA BALWANT SINGHJI.

Seal of Gwalior Residency.

(Sd.) RD. MEADE,
Officiating Political Agent, Gwalior.

No. XLII.

DRAFT of IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE of JAGHIREDAR of KUNNYADHANA.

Preamble.

I declare that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission to the said Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles:—

Article 1st.—Whereas I have cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, and have been admitted among the number of its dependents (like other Bundelcund Jaghiredars similarly circumstanced); and whereas I have now been required to submit an Ikrarnamah or oath of allegiance to the British Government: Therefore, and in consideration of the protection extended to me by the British Government, I have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles under my seal and signature, from the conditions of which I promise never to depart, and never to commit any act in violation of the same.

Article 2nd.—I hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions or correspondence with any marauders, rebels, or evil-disposed persons within or without the Province of Bundelcund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in my villages; and whenever I shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, I engage to use my best endeavours to apprehend them and to deliver them up to the officers of the British Government.

I engage never to enter into disputes with any of the servants or dependents of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs dependent on the said Government, in the event of dispute arising among them, without orders from the British officers; and if at any time a dispute of any sort occur between me and any of the Rajahs or Chiefs of the Province, I agree to submit the same without delay to the officers of the British Government for their decision, and implicitly to observe and abide by whatever decision shall be passed by them on such dispute; and further I bind myself on all occasions scrupulously to observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

Article 3rd.—If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages composing my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver him to the servants of the British Government; and if any person be deputed on the part of the said Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose that person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder; and I further agree to attend with deference to, and to obey all orders issued to me from, the Court of the Political Officer.

Article 4th.—I engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages; and if the property of any merchants or travellers be plundered or stolen in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the officers of the British Government; and if any person amenable to the British laws for murder, or other crimes committed in the territories of the British Government, take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize such offender and to deliver him up to the British Government.

Article 5th.—If I should at any time be called upon by the British Political authorities to furnish assistance in men for the purpose of aiding in any proceeding undertaken by the said authorities on the part of the British Government, I bind myself to furnish such assistance promptly and without delay and to the utmost of my means and ability.

No. XLIII.

Adoption Sanad granted to the Chief of Kunnyadhana—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India, who now govern their own territories, should be perpetuated, and that the representations and dignity of their houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire, this Sanad is given to you to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will recognise and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future chief of your State that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you

so long as your house is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Sd.) CANNING.

Dated 11th March 1862.

No. XLIV.

IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE of GUMAN SING, JAGIRDAR of KUNNYADHANA.

Dated the 1st August 1863.

I, Guman Sing, declare that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission to the said Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles:—

Preamble.

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas I have cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, and have been admitted among the number of its dependants, like other Bundelcund jagirdars similarly circumstanced; and whereas I have now been required to submit an ikrarnamah or oath of allegiance to the British Government: Therefore, and in consideration of the protection extended to me by the British Government, I have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles, under my seal and signature, from the conditions of which I promise never to depart and never to commit any act in violation of the same.

ARTICLE 2.

I hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions, or correspondence with any marauders, rebels, or evil-disposed persons, within or without the province of Bundelcund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in my villages; and whenever I shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, I engage to use my best endeavours to apprehend them and to deliver them up to the officers of the British Government.

I engage never to enter into disputes with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs dependant on the said Government, in the event of disputes arising among them, without orders from the British officers; and if at any time a dispute of any sort occur between me and any of the Rajahs or Chiefs of the province, I agree to submit the same without delay to the officers of the British Government for their decision, and implicitly to observe and abide by whatever decision shall be passed by them on such dispute; and further, I bind myself on all occasions scrupulously to observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages composing my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver him to the servants of the British Government; and if any person be deputed on the part of the said Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose that person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder, and I further agree to attend with deference to and obey all orders issued to me from the court of the Political Officer.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages; and if the property of any merchants or travellers be plundered or stolen in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the officers of the British Government; and if any person amenable to the British laws for murder or other crimes committed in the territories of the British Government take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize such offender and to deliver him up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

If I should at any time be called upon by the British political authorities to furnish assistance in men for the purpose of aiding in any proceeding undertaken by the said authorities on the part of the British Government, I bind myself to furnish such assistance promptly and without delay, and to the utmost of my means and ability.

ARTICLE 6.

I hereby engage for myself and my successors that on the occurrence of successions in this jaghire, the following relief shall be payable thereon to the British Government, *viz.:*

One quarter of a year's net revenue on direct successions, and half a year's net revenue on successions by adoption.

No. XLV.

TRANSLATION of a KHAT from the CHIEF of KANNYADHANA, dated 26th October 1888.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your khat of 20th instant, being a reply to one from me dated 16th idem, and requesting that the transfer to Government of civil and criminal jurisdiction over the Kannyadhana land taken up for the Jhansi and Bhopal Railway may be communicated in few words, and with reference thereto beg to state that I hereby make over to the Imperial Government civil and criminal jurisdiction over the land in Kannyadhana ceded for the railway.

II.—INDORE AGENCY.

(I)—INDORE.

THE Holkar family who rule at Indore are Sudras of the Dhangar or shepherd caste. The first of the Holkar family who rose to eminence was Malhar Rao who was born about the end of the 17th century, and was one of the most distinguished leaders in the first Mahratta invasion of Northern India. He died at the age of 76 and was succeeded by his grandson Mali Rao, who died insane nine months after his accession. The pious Ahalya Bai, the mother of Mali Rao, then took the management of affairs and appointed as the commander of her army Tukaji Holkar, who belonged to the same caste, but was in no way related to Malhar Rao. For many years he served Ahalya Bai with the most devoted fidelity. Ahalya Bai died in 1795 and was not long survived by Tukaji Rao, after whose death the power of the house of Holkar was nearly extinguished by quarrels in the family and by the dissensions which distracted the Mahratta confederacy at the close of last century.

The fortunes of the family, however, were restored by Jaswant Rao an illegitimate son of Tukaji Holkar, who in 1802 defeated the united forces of Sindhia and the Peshwa near Poona. The conclusion of the treaty of Bassein, by which the subordination of the Peshwa to the British Government was firmly established, defeated Jaswant Rao's hopes of possessing himself of the person of the Peshwa. In the following year, 1803, when Sindhia and the Raja of Berar combined against the British, Holkar promised to join the confederacy. But on the actual outbreak of hostilities he kept aloof and apparently intended to take advantage of the war to aggrandise himself at Sindhia's expense. His schemes were, however, rendered hopeless by the peace with Sindhia which ensued upon the conclusion of the treaty of Sarji Anjangaon; and Holkar, after making a series of inadmissible proposals for an alliance, seems then to have hastily determined unaided and alone to provoke hostilities with the British. In the war which followed Holkar was completely overthrown. He was pursued by Lord Lake across the Sutlej, whither he had retired in the hopes of forming a combination with the Sikhs against the British Government, and on 24th December 1805 he signed a Treaty (No. XLVI) on the banks of the Beas, by which he was stripped of a large portion of his territories.

The accession of Lord Cornwallis marked a change in the policy of the British Government, and it was considered expedient to withdraw from the connection formed with some of the minor Rajas in the conquered provinces to the west of the Jumna. Sir George Barlow was guided by the same policy notwithstanding the remonstrances of Lord Lake, who not only considered that the British Government was pledged to respect its engagements with these Chiefs, but also that the alliance with them interposed a strong barrier against the future encroachments of the Mahrattas. In pursuance of his policy, however, Sir George Barlow caused a declaratory article to be added in February 1806 to the treaty of December 1805 relinquishing to Holkar the districts of Tonk, Rampura, and other districts forming the ancient possessions of the Holkar family, which at one time it had been the intention of Government to cede to Sindhia in lieu of the annual grant of four lakhs of rupees assigned under the treaty of 1805 (No. VI Article 7) to that Chief. By Article 4 of the treaty with Holkar the district of Kunch in Bundelkhand was assigned as a life-grant to Bhima Bai Sahiba, daughter of Jaswant Rao Holkar. This lady died in November 1858, and the district of Kunch then reverted to the British Government. A pension of Rupees 20,000 a year was assigned for life to her grandson Govind Rao Bolia for the support of the old retainers of the family; but as Govind Rao did not devote this money to the purpose for which it was intended, the grant was resumed and the retainers pensioned for life by the British Government.

Soon after the conclusion of the treaty of 1805 Jaswant Rao Holkar became insane. He died in 1811 leaving a son Malhar Rao, during whose minority the State was torn by the most violent dissensions. Tulsa Bai, the favourite concubine of the late ruler, secured herself in the Regency. In entering on the Pindari war it was the policy of the Marquess of Hastings to put a stop to the predatory system by a revival of the political alliances which had been abandoned in 1805. The weakness of Holkar, which formed an excuse for connivance at Pindari depredations, necessitated the intervention of the British to restore his Government and to subdue his mutinous army. Proposals for an alliance were on the point of being offered when Tulsa Bai secretly expressed a desire to place the young Holkar and his government under the protection of the British power.

While negotiations were pending, however, information was received of the probable outbreak of hostilities with the Peshwa, and a hostile bearing was immediately assumed by Holkar's Darbar. It is probable that Tula

Bai would have concluded the alliance with the British, but a sudden revolution was effected by the mutinous army, the Regent was seized and barbarously murdered, and the Pathan Chiefs who headed the military faction, having pledged themselves to adopt the cause of Baji Rao, broke off the negotiations. Holkar's army sustained a complete defeat at Mahidpur, and on the 6th January 1818 the Treaty of Mandsaur (Mundisore) was concluded (No. XLVII), by which the Mahratta supremacy over many of the Rajput Chiefs, including Udaipur and Jaipur, was transferred to the British Government; the engagement between the British Government and Amir Khan was confirmed; four districts rented by Zalim Singh of Kota were ceded to him; Holkar lost all his possessions within and to the south of the Satpura hills; and his remaining territories came under the protection of the British Government. By Article 6 of the treaty Holkar transferred the fort of Sindwa to the British Government. But it was restored in 1856 in consideration of a payment of Rupees 16,000 for the construction of a bridge over the Gohi Nadi, and on the conditions that no alteration would be made in the existing customs duties on the Agra and Bombay road, and that the residents of Sindwa were not allowed to suffer by the transfer of the fort to Holkar.

The anarchy and confusion which prevailed in Holkar's territories previous to the conclusion of the treaty of Mandsaur had completely ruined the finances of the country. Tantia Jogh, Holkar's minister, set himself zealously to effect their recovery. Occasional loans were made to him by the British Government on the security of the Kunch jagir and the Partabgarh tribute, by which means the minister was enabled to discharge the arrears of the disbanded troops and other pressing demands. Of the troops retained a portion was set apart for the formation of the Mahidpur Contingent, others were sent into the districts, and only a select body of about 500 cavalry was retained at the capital, together with a sufficient force of infantry.

Two insurrections broke out in the year 1819 which added greatly to the difficulties of the minister's situation and served to retard the settlement of the country. One was occasioned by an impostor personating Malhar Rao Holkar, and the other by the pretensions of Hari Rao Holkar, cousin of the Maharaja. The impostor, whose real name was Krishna Kunwar, assembled a considerable force to the west of the Chambal, and kept the field for some months, supported by a body of Arab and Makrani mercenaries from the Guzarat border; but he was at length encountered by the Mahidpur Contingent, and his party broken and dispersed. He then fled to Kota, and being

recognised by an agent of Holkar's government at that place, he was seized and brought to Indore where he was kept in confinement for some time, but he was ultimately pardoned and set at liberty on account of his youth and his being a mere instrument in the hands of others. The insurrection of Hari Rao Holkar was less formidable; for soon becoming sensible of the folly of his enterprise he relinquished it and threw himself on the generosity of his young cousin, who, it is said, was disposed to pardon him but was dissuaded from his purpose by Tantia Jogh, who deemed it imprudent that he should be left at liberty to disturb the peace of the country. He was accordingly kept under confinement.

Serious disturbances broke out on the Rampura frontier in 1821, fomented by the Thakur of Bhatkheri and others, which were not finally quelled until the beginning of the following year and after the employment of the contingent under the guidance of a British officer. The results of the operations were that the Bhatkheri Chief's misconduct was punished by the sequestration of that portion of his jagir which he held under Holkar's government; that Bhairur Singh, another of the leading insurgents, delivered himself up under the promise of subsistence; and that Ajit Singh, the Chief of the band of Sondhia plunderers, was sent with some of his companions to Sondhwara for a year's close confinement. . Again towards the end of 1822 it became necessary to employ a detachment of British troops for the reduction of the fort of Barkhera, in which a body of insurgents had assembled and were committing various excesses in the neighbouring districts.

In 1826 an Agreement (No. XLVIII) was made with Holkar, Dhar, Dewas, and other States in Malwa securing to the British Government the exclusive right to purchase opium grown in Malwa, but as the result of this arrangement was unsatisfactory the monopoly was abandoned in 1829 and a transit duty was levied instead upon the opium in its passage through the British territories to the sea coast. The extent of poppy cultivation has greatly increased since the abandonment of the monopoly.

In the month of June 1829 the Begu Thakur, a feudatory of Udaipur, took possession of Holkar's district of Nandwas. The invader was expelled by a body of Holkar's troops, but the Thakur about a year after the first aggression again seized the same district, and was again driven off by Holkar's troops and the contingent. The Udaipur State was held responsible for the Thakur's aggression, and a demand of Rupees 24,000 in payment of the ex-

penses incurred by Holkar in repelling the first attack was made upon the Maharana. This compensation was not paid until eight years had elapsed after the occurrences for which it was claimed. For the loss and expenses incurred by the second aggression of the Thakur no compensation was ever obtained to the dissatisfaction of the Indore Darbar.

Malhar Rao Holkar died in October 1833 at the age of twenty-eight. He left no issue, but his widow and his mother adopted a child who was said to be of the same caste and lineage as Malhar Rao. The British Government made no objection to this adoption, but at the same time did not bind itself to support the arrangement if it should appear to be illegal or subversive of the rights of any other party or contrary to the wishes of the majority of the Chiefs and followers of the Holkar State. It was acknowledged simply as the spontaneous and unopposed act of the government of Indore, in which the people seemingly acquiesced. The child, between three and four years of age, was publicly installed on 17th January 1834 under the title of Martand Rao Holkar. The adoption of Martand Rao, however, proved to be a device of the mother of Malhar Rao Holkar for the purpose of keeping the power in her own hands during a long minority. It was not indeed acceptable to the people who were in favour of the succession of Hari Rao Holkar, of whom mention has been already made. Hari Rao had been thrown into prison by his cousin in 1819 for rebellion, and been ever since kept in rigorous confinement. He was released on the night of the 2nd February 1834 by a powerful body of his partisans, and received a ready welcome from the troops and people. The policy of non-interference prevented the Resident* from giving active support to Martand Rao, although his installation had been acknowledged by the British Government. Serious disturbances followed. The wealthy merchants fled from Indore, trade was suspended, and the marauding Bhil tribes infested the roads and plundered many villages. As Hari Rao evidently had the popular voice on his side, and it was necessary to put a stop to the anarchy which prevailed, it was decided to support him, and he was eventually escorted into Indore by a detachment of the contingent under command of a British officer and was formally installed on the 17th April 1834. Martand Rao was banished from the country and granted an allowance of Rupees 500 a month on condition of his resigning all claims to the succession.

*Note.—No separate Political Officer is attached to the Indore State. Its affairs as well as those of the two branches of Dewas and of the mediatized estates in the Indore Agency, are under the immediate political supervision and control of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, who has his head-quarters at Indore.

The long imprisonment of Hari Rao had unfitted him for government. The management of affairs was left in the hands of his minister Rewaji Phansia, whose oppressive and unpopular measures revived the hopes of Martand Rao's party. On 8th September 1835 an attack was made on the palace for the purpose of assassinating the Maharaja and his minister. The attempt was unsuccessful, and resulted in the slaughter of the whole of the assailants.

At this juncture Hari Rao applied to the British Government for aid, but it was refused on the ground that the engagement to maintain the internal tranquillity of the country depended on the condition that the measures of its government were not directly or indirectly the cause of disturbance, and because the grant of assistance would require a continual interference in the internal affairs of the State, inconsistent alike with the position of Holkar and the policy of the British Government.

In 1841 the Maharaja adopted as his heir and successor Khandi Rao, a boy of thirteen years of age, distantly related to the ruling family. Hari Rao died on 24th October 1843 at the age of forty-eight. Warned by the evils which resulted from the policy pursued on the accession of Martand Rao, the British Government took immediate measures to proclaim Khandi Rao as the acknowledged successor to the gadi and to make it known that no other claims would be recognised. Khandi Rao died on 17th February 1844. He was never married, and there was no lineal heir to the State and no person who had a legitimate right to adopt.

The nomination of a successor was therefore declared to rest exclusively with the British Government, and the Resident, Sir R. Hamilton, was instructed to make the selection in such a way as to show that it was manifestly the sole act of the British Government. The mother of Hari Rao Holkar, who was greatly respected by the people and had been associated with the Resident in the administration before Khandi Rao's death, pleaded the claims of Martand Rao, but Government refused to select him, and intimated their intention of nominating the younger son of Bhao Holkar if he should be found on enquiry to be the most eligible. The Resident thereupon declared in full Darbar the desire of the British Government to perpetuate the State of Holkar by the selection of a successor from amongst those eligible to such distinction; that the Mah Sahiba had pointed out the younger son of Bhao Holkar as a fit successor; and that the Governor-General, having a great respect for the Mah Sahiba, had determined to place him on the gadi. Three

days thereafter, without waiting for instructions, the Resident installed the boy with all the formality of a hereditary Chief. For this serious departure from his instructions the Resident was severely censured and informed that by his proceedings an opportunity had been lost to Government of marking an important line of policy. In a letter, dated 9th November 1844, to the young Chief the Governor-General explained the conditions on which the State was conferred on him. This letter (No. XLIX) was declared to have the force of a Sanad, and the Maharaja was required to present a nazar of 101 gold mohars on its delivery.

Martand Rao Holkar died without issue at Poona on 2nd June 1849, and with his death ended the intrigues which from time to time endangered the peace of the country during the rule both of Hari Rao Holkar and his successor.

Tukaji Rao Holkar attained his majority in 1852, and was entrusted with the entire management of the affairs of the State.

Previous to the mutinies of 1857 Holkar contributed Rupees 1,11,214 annually to the United Malwa Contingent, and Rupees 7,862 to the Malwa Bhil Corps. The Malwa Contingent proved faithless during the mutinies and was pronounced extinct in February 1858. No new corps has been organised in its place, its duties being performed by troops of the line. The British Government contributes Rupees 9,828 annually to the Malwa Bhil Corps.

An offer was made to Holkar in 1860 to make good the expenditure incurred by him in supplying the place of a portion of the Mahidpur Contingent which had mutinied in 1857, and the Agent to the Governor-General was directed to give credit to the Indore State for this in settling the accounts of the Maharaja's contribution towards the maintenance of the Malwa Contingent. Holkar at first declined the offer on the ground that he was bound to assist the Government, but three years later preferred a claim for compensation on account of the whole of the expenditure incurred by him in entertaining extra levies during the mutiny, amounting to Rupees 3,06,992-8-3. This claim was admitted without question and paid by annual instalments equal to the amount of tribute annually due by him.

In recognition of Holkar's services in the mutiny, he was permitted to capitalise his contributions towards the Mahidpur Contingent and the Malwa Bhil Corps, and in 1865 he signed an Agreement (No. L) to pay a sum

of Rupees 23,81,520 on this account in ten years by half-yearly instalments of Rupees 1,19,076.

An annual payment of Rupees 30,000 is made to Holkar by the British Government as compensation for his share of the district of Patan which was made over in 1818 to Bundi.* The Maharaja also receives through the British Government a tribute of Salim Shahi Rupees 72,700 on account of Partabgarh,† but he has no supremacy over that State. Previous to the commutation of his payments he received credit for this tribute as part of his contribution towards the Malwa Contingent; it is realised from Partabgarh one year in arrears. He further receives through the Central India Agency the yearly tribute of Rupees 85,000 (Salim Shahi) from the mediatized State of Narsingarh in the Bhopal Agency. But this tribute gives him no other rights of supremacy over the Narsingarh State.‡

In 1864 Holkar agreed (LI) to cede free of charge all lands required specially for railway purposes; to compensate owners for land and buildings taken up by the line; to give full civil and criminal jurisdiction over this land to the British Government; and to remit all transit duties on through traffic. Certain conditions regarding the surrender of Indore subjects within railway limits were at the same time agreed to by the British Government. These conditions were embodied in the same Memorandum (No. LI).

In 1869 Holkar offered a loan of a crore of rupees to the British Government for the construction of a railway from Khandwa to Indore. The offer was accepted and the terms of the loan were finally settled in the following year by a formal Agreement (No. LII). Holkar wished to levy royalties on the materials used for the construction of the railway, but as the imposition of these dues was not in accordance with Article 11 of the Agreement, Government was unable to consent to the proposal. The management of the line on behalf of Government was made over to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company in January 1885.

In 1872 Holkar was required to relinquish the manufacture of arms in his own territory and their importation from abroad, on the ground that the accumulation of arms of precision and cannon in the Indore arsenals could not be justified for the purpose of internal safety or by the necessity of external defence.

* *See* Bundi, Vol. III.

† *See* Partabgarh „

‡ *See* Narsingarh, *infra.*

In 1861 the Government of India, deeming it advisable to make Holkar's possessions and its own more compact, had authorised Sir Richmond Shakespear, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, to institute negotiations for an exchange of territories with this object. Holkar agreed to cede a number of scattered villages in the Deccan and five in the North-Western Provinces for lands of equal value in the districts of Satwas-Nimawar and Nimar. The actual transfer of the lands was finally concluded in 1868, but the adjustment of the accounts in connection with the exchanges was not finally settled till 1881, when a Kharita (No. LIII) was sent to Holkar by the Government of India, intimating the conclusion of the negotiations and their approval of the arrangements that had been made. An account of these is given in the memorandum by Sir Henry Daly, forwarded to the Maharaja with the Kharita. The pargana of Barwai in Nimar, which contains valuable forests and iron mines, was included in the lands transferred to Holkar on the condition that he abolished all transit duties on the trunk road between Indore and Khandwa. For the iron works which had been established at Barwai Holkar paid Rupees 50,000 in 1868.

By Article 6 of the treaty of Mandsaur concluded in 1818, Holkar had ceded to the British Government all his territories and claims of every description whatever within and south of the Satpura range of hills, but no exact demarcation of boundary was attempted till 1864, and its final settlement was only concluded in April 1873. In 1877 as an act of grace and to commemorate the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India, it was determined to make over to Holkar a portion of this territory, comprising an area of 360 square miles on the Satpura frontier of the district of Khandesh.

In 1878 a Postal Convention (No. LIV) was made with Holkar to facilitate the interchange of correspondence between the Imperial Post and the Indore State Post.

In 1880 the British Government, having acquired a virtual salt monopoly, by the purchase of the salt sources of Rajputana, addressed the several States of Central India in which salt was not produced, proposing to them the abolition of the duties which they levied on salt passing through their territories, and offering at the same time to compensate them for any loss which their revenues might suffer in consequence. Holkar consented (No. LV) to these proposals in 1881, on condition of receiving as compensation for his concession 45,000 maunds of salt annually from the British Government, to be delivered by them at Indore on payment of Rupees 2-12-0 per maund,

the selling price of salt at Indore being then over five rupees per maund. This compensation represented four times the amount of revenue which Holkar had derived from the abolished duties. Similar agreements were concluded with other States, and it soon became clear that, in consequence of an increased consumption, Government was in a position to reduce its own tax on salt. The price of salt consequently fell, and Holkar complained that the value of the compensation made to him in kind had been seriously affected and asked that it might be paid in cash. Both the justice and the propriety of the claim were questionable, but the Government of India conceded his request, and accordingly a supplementary Agreement (No. LVI) was concluded on 12th December 1883, under which the State receives Rupees 61,875 per annum in lieu of the original payment in kind.

In 1891 the Indore Darbar agreed to cede, on the same terms as those arranged in 1864 (*vide supra*), all land required for a new railway to be constructed by the Gwalior State from Ujjain to Bhopal *viâ* Tarana (Indore). Shahjahanpur, Shujawalpur, and Sehore (*see* Gwalior), as well as the land required for a line to be carried from Ratlam to Godhra through the States of Indore, Sailana, and Jhabua. The first of these lines is now being surveyed, and the second is being rapidly constructed (1892).

There is no special extradition agreement with Indore. As in the case of Gwalior the procedure is governed by the provisions of the Extradition Act and rules framed thereunder.

Tukaji Rao Holkar died at Indore on the 17th June 1886. In 1862 he was granted a Sanad (No. LVII) guaranteeing to him the right of adoption. In 1861 he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and at the Delhi Assemblage, on the 1st January 1877, he was made a Councillor of the Empress, and, as Councillor of the Empress, a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

He left two sons, the elder of whom, Shivaji Rao Holkar, who was born on the 12th November 1859, succeeded him. He was created, in 1887, a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He visited England in 1887 on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress. His younger brother died in July 1890.

The population of Holkar's territories is 1,099,990 souls according to the census of 1891. The area is 8,400 square miles. The revenue of the State from all sources is estimated at about seventy-six lakhs of rupees. In 1890 the military establishment of the State consisted (including irregulars) of

6,128 infantry, 2,231 cavalry, 5 batteries artillery, and about 50 guns in addition; also 741 gunners. Of these forces, 500 cavalry have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for Imperial service. The Chief's ordinary salute is 19 guns, and the present Maharaja has a local salute of 21 guns within his own territory.

(II)—DEWAS.

[SENIOR AND JUNIOR BRANCHES.]

The relations of the British Government with the States of Dewas may conveniently be described here, not that these States are next in importance in Central India to Indore, but because their geographical position and the fact that they are under the immediate supervision of the Agent to the Governor-General, bring them for political purposes into close connection with the group of the Indore Treaty and Mediatized States.

Dewas, as at present constituted, consists of two branches, known as the Senior and the Junior Branch. They form, to all intents and purposes, two perfectly distinct States, although for certain administrative objects they work in co-operation.

The Chiefs of both branches are equal in rank, power, and authority. The first Chiefs were two brothers, Tukaji and Jiwaji, who came with the first Peshwa, Baji Rao, into Malwa, and on the division of that province they obtained possession of Dewas, Sarangpur, and several other districts, yielding a nominal revenue of Rupees 2,42,000, but subject to a yearly payment of Rupees 26,000 to several Girasia Chiefs. To their revenue was added an assignment of the tribute of certain districts to the amount of Rupees 78,922, and at a later date the province of Hamirpur in Bundelkhand yielding Rupees 75,000 a year, as well as the district of Kandoba in the Doab.

For thirty years before the British occupation of Malwa, the Chiefs of Dewas had been plundered and oppressed by Sindhia, Holkar, and the Pindari Chiefs, and were deprived of most of the tributary payments, as well as of Hamirpur, Kandoba, and other districts; but in 1818 the two Chiefs then in possession, Tukaji, the grandson of the Chief of the same name, and Anand Rao, his cousin, the adopted son of the grandson of Jiwaji, both of whom are mentioned before, were by Treaty (No. LVIII) taken under British protection.

By Article 7 of this treaty the two Chiefs agreed to "act by an union of authority and to administer their affairs through one public minister;"

by degrees this union has been relaxed; the territories granted in common were divided in 1841; and, as remarked above, the two Branches are now virtually separate States with distinct lands, revenue, and administration. The last matter determined in this connection was the apportionment between the two States of jurisdiction in the city of Dewas and in the town of Sarangpur. The latter arrangement was completed in 1889.

In 1828 the Chiefs of Dewas made over to the administrative charge of the British Government (No. LIX) the pargana of Bagod, an outlying district in Nimar which they could not efficiently control. The pargana has been placed, for administrative purposes, within the limits of the Bhopawar Political Agency, and is immediately under the Political Agent's supervision. The annual surplus revenue of the pargana, after payment of all charges of administration, is paid to the Chiefs of Dewas. A survey and settlement of the pargana was commenced in 1890.

By the treaty of 1818 the Dewas State was required to provide a contingent of 50 horse and 50 foot, to be doubled when the revenues improved. In 1827 the contingent was raised to 75 horse and 200 foot, which, with Holkar's contingent of 400 horse, formed the Eastern Malwa Contingent. On the amalgamation of the Eastern and Western Malwa Contingents the obligation to supply a quota of troops was commuted to an annual contribution of Rupees 33,022-2-0. This sum is now (1892) the only military contribution paid by the Dewas State and is equally divided between the two Chiefs.

In 1864 the Chiefs of Dewas agreed (Nos. LX and LXI) to make over free of cost to the British Government lands that might be required for railway purposes; to allow compensation for private property taken up; to cede full jurisdiction short of sovereign rights; and to remit all transit and other duties on goods passing by rail through their territory. The line of railway has not as yet been carried through any portion of Dewas territory, and these concessions have consequently not been utilised hitherto. But in 1890 both States agreed to cede free of cost all land required for a new line to be constructed from Ujjain in Gwalior to Bhopal, passing in part through their territory (*see* Gwalior). This line is now (1892) being surveyed.

In 1881 both Chiefs agreed (No. LXII) to remit all transit duties on salt passing through their territories; and to compensate them for the loss thereby incurred Government engaged to deliver at Indore to each Chief one hundred maunds of salt free of cost. But when the payment in cash to Holkar was substituted in 1883 for the payment in kind, it was considered

advisable to put all the Chiefs in Central India on the same footing, and accordingly a supplementary article (No. LXIII) was added to the original agreement, by which it was stipulated that the Government should pay to each of the Dewas Chiefs a sum of Rupees 412-8-0 annually in lieu of the original compensation in kind.

In 1885 the Chiefs of both branches abolished all transit duties within their territories with the exception of the duty on opium.

In 1862 the Chiefs of Dewas received Sanads (No. LXIV) guaranteeing to them the right of adoption. They had both rendered good service during the mutinies of 1857.

The Dewas Darbars have large powers of jurisdiction on the criminal side, but their proceedings in heinous cases are submitted to the Political authorities.

DEWAS.

[Senior Branch.]

Tukaji Puar, one of the Chiefs who was taken under British protection in 1818, was succeeded in 1824 by his adopted son Rukmangad Rao, commonly known as Khasia Sahib.

He died in 1860, and his adopted son, Kishnaji Rao, then about 23 years of age, was recognised as his successor. Kishnaji Rao married a daughter of Sindhia.

From the time Kishnaji Rao took charge of his State his affairs began to fall into disorder and his debts increased annually; he attempted to remedy matters by making over the management of affairs to his adoptive mother, but her administration was not successful. The debts rose to ten lakhs of rupees, and in 1875 it became necessary to place the State under a Native Superintendent and to assign a suitable allowance to the Chief. In March 1881 the greater portion of the debts of the State having been paid off, and the Chief having given proofs of improvement, he was permitted to associate himself in the work of the administration with the Superintendent, Rao Bahadur Tantia Gore, whose designation was altered to that of Diwan.

Tantia Gore resigned his post in 1883, and Pandit Sarup Narayan was appointed to succeed him. Under his administration many salutary reforms were introduced and the debts of the State were gradually liquidated. Sarup Narayan retired in 1885, and an arrangement was made under which Rao Raja Sir Dinkar Rao, K.C.S.I., endeavoured to manage the State through the

Raja. Sir Dinkar Rao relinquished the task in June 1886, and there was no alternative but to revert to the form of administration sanctioned by the Government of India in 1881. Vishnu Keshav Kunte was accordingly appointed as Superintendent, with control of the administration subject to the immediate supervision of the First Assistant of the Agent to the Governor-General at Indore. His position was similar to that held by Tantia Gore in 1881. The first object was to free the State from debt, and this had been nearly accomplished by the end of 1891.

The revenue of the State is about 3½ lakhs of Rupees; the area 155 square miles; and the population, according to the census of 1891, is 82,389 souls. The State maintains (1890) a military establishment, including irregulars, of 70 horse, 594 foot, 2 guns classed as serviceable, and 13 artillerymen. The Chief receives a salute of 15 guns.

2. DEWAS.

[Junior Branch.]

Anand Rao Puar, the Chief of the Junior Branch, adopted in 1837 Haibat Rao by whom he was succeeded. Haibat Rao adopted a son in 1858 on the understanding that if a legitimate son of his body should be born, the son by adoption should relinquish all claims to the State. A legitimate son was born in December 1860, and his future right to the succession was declared. Haibat Rao Puar died on 12th May 1864, and was succeeded as Chief of the Junior Branch by his infant son Narayan Rao Puar, called the Dada Sahib.

The State was managed during the minority by a Kamdar subject to the direct control and supervision of the Agent to the Governor-General. In a Darbar held at Dewas in 1879, the young Chief, having attained his majority, was entrusted with administrative authority. He died on the 19th January 1892, childless, and leaving no blood relations. In accordance with his wishes he was succeeded by his adoptive brother's elder son, Malhar Rao, a minor, who was installed in September 1892. During the minority the administration is under the special supervision of the First Assistant to the Governor-General.

The Chiefship is liable to pay nazarana under the usual rules.

The revenue of the State is about 3¼ lakhs of rupees; the area 134 square miles; and the population in 1891 was 69,684. In 1890 the military establishment, including irregulars, consisted of 79 cavalry, 166 infantry, 4 guns classed as serviceable, and 27 gunners. The Chief receives a salute of 15 guns.

No. XLVI.

TREATY with JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR, with the DECLARATORY ARTICLE annexed, 1805. TREATY of PEACE and AMITY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR.

Whereas disagreement has arisen between the British Government and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and it is now the desire of both parties to restore mutual harmony and concord, the following Articles of Agreement are therefore concluded between Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm on the part of the Honourable Company, and Sheikh Hubeeb Oolla and Balla Ram Seit on the part of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, the said Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm having especial authority for that purpose from the Right Honourable Lord Lake, Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., His Lordship aforesaid being invested with full powers and authority from the Honourable Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Governor-General, &c., &c., and the said Sheik Hubeeb Oolla and Balla Ram Seit also duly invested with full powers on the part of Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government engages to abstain from the prosecution of hostilities against Jeswunt Rao Holkar and to consider him henceforward as the friend of the Honourable Company, Jeswunt Rao Holkar agreeing on his part to abstain from all measures and proceedings of an hostile nature against the British Government and its allies, and from all measures and proceedings in any manner directed to the injury of the British Government or its allies.

ARTICLE 2.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar hereby renounces all right and title to the districts of Tonk, Rampoora, Boondee, Lekherree, Sameydee, Bhamungaum, Dase, and other places north of the Boondee hills, and now in the occupation of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

The Honourable Company hereby engages to have no concern with the ancient possessions of the Holkar family in Mewar, Malwa, and Harrowtee, or with any of the Rajahs situated to the south of the Chumbul; and the Honourable Company agrees to deliver over immediately to Jeswunt Rao Holkar such of the ancient possessions of the Holkar family in the Deccan, now in the occupation of the Honourable Company, as are situated south of the river Taptie, with the exception of the fort and pergunnah of Chanderee, the pergunnahs of Ambar and Sengham, and the villages and pergunnahs situated to the southward of the river Godavery, which will remain in possession of the Honourable Company. The Honourable Company, however,

in consideration of the respectability of the Holkar family, further engages that, in the event of the conduct of Jeswunt Rao Holkar being such as to satisfy the State of his amicable and peaceable intentions towards the British Government and its allies, it will at the expiration of eighteen months from the date of this Treaty restore to the family of Holkar the port of Chunderee and its districts, the pergunnahs of Ambar and Sengham, and the districts formerly belonging to the Holkar family, situated to the south of the Godavery.

ARTICLE 4.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar hereby renounces all claims to the district of Koonch in the province of Bundelcund and all claims of every description in that province; but in the event of the conduct of Jeswunt Rao Holkar being such as to satisfy the British Government of his amicable intentions towards that State and its allies, the Honourable Company agrees at the expiration of two years from the date of this Treaty to give the district of Koonch in jaghire to Beema Bai, the daughter of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, to be holden under the Company's Government on the same terms as that now enjoyed by Balla Bai.

ARTICLE 5.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar hereby renounces all claims of every description upon the British Government and its allies.

ARTICLE 6.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar hereby engages never to entertain in his service Europeans of any description, whether British subjects or others, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar hereby engages not to admit into his council or service Serjee Rao Ghautkea, as that individual has been proclaimed an enemy to the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

Upon the foregoing conditions Jeswunt Rao Holkar shall be permitted to return to Hindustan without being molested by the British Government, and the British Government will not interfere in any manner in the concerns of Jeswunt Rao Holkar. It is, however, stipulated that Jeswunt Rao Holkar shall, immediately, upon the Treaty being signed and ratified, proceed towards Hindustan, by a route which leaves the towns of Putteeala, Kythul, Jhind, and the countries of the Honourable Company and the Rajah of Jeypore, on the left; and Jeswunt Rao Holkar engages on his route to make his troops abstain from plunder, and that they shall commit no act of hostility in any of the countries through which they may pass.

ARTICLE 9.

This Treaty, consisting of nine Articles, being this day settled by Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Sheik Hubeeb Oolla and Balla Ram Seit on the part of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm has delivered one copy thereof, in Persian and English, signed and sealed by himself, and confirmed by the seal and signature of the Right Honourable Lord Lake, to the said Sheik Hubeeb Oolla and Balla Ram Seit, who, on their part, have delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm a counterpart of the same, signed and sealed by themselves, and engage to deliver another copy thereof, duly ratified by Jeswunt Rao Holkar, to the Right Honourable Lord Lake, in the space of three days, the said Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm also engaging to deliver to them a counterpart of the same, duly ratified by the Honourable the Governor-General in Council, within the space of one month from this date.

Done in Camp, at Rajpoor Ghaut, on the Banks of the Beas river, this 24th day of December, A.D. 1805, corresponding with the 2nd of Shawul, in the year of the Hegira, 1220.

(Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM.
,, SHEIK HUBEEB OOLLA.
,, BALLA RAM SEIT.

DECLARATORY ARTICLES annexed to the TREATY of PEACE and AMITY concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and MAHARAJAH JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR, through the agency of the RIGHT HONORABLE LORD LAKE, on the 24th December 1805.

Whereas by the second Article of the abovementioned Treaty Maharaja Jeswunt Rao Holkar renounces all right and title to the districts of Tonk, Rampoora, Boondee, Lekherree, Sameydee, Bhaumungaum, Dase, and other places north of the Boondee hills, and now in the occupation of the British Government; and whereas it has been understood that the Maharaja attaches great value to the district of Tonk, Rampoora, and other districts in that vicinity, which constituted the ancient possessions of the Holkar family, and the relations of amity and peace being now happily restored between the British Government and Maharaja Jeswunt Rao Holkar, the British Government is desirous of gratifying the wishes of the Maharaja to the utmost practicable extent consistent with considerations of equity, and of manifesting its solicitude to cultivate the friendship and good-will of the Maharaja; therefore the British Government hereby agrees to consider the provisions of the second Article of the Treaty aforesaid to be void and of no effect, and to

relinquish all claim to the districts of Tonk, Rampoora, and such other districts in their vicinity as were formerly in the possession of the Holkar family, and are now in the occupation of the British Government.

Done on the River Ganges, the 2nd day of February 1806.

(Sd.) G. H. Barlow.

No. XLVII.

Treaty of Peace between the Honourable the East India Company and His Highness Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, his heirs and successors, settled by Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B., and K.L.S., Political Agent for the Most Noble the Governor General, on the part of the Honourable East India Company, and Tantea Jogh, on the part of His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar, the said Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm acting under authority from His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Baronet, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Fort Saint George and of the Army in the Deccan, himself invested with full power and authority from the Most Noble Francis, Marquis of Hastings, K.G., one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General in Council appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and control all the affairs in the East Indies, and the said Tantea Jogh, duly invested with full power on the part of His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar.—1818.

Article 1.

Peace being established with the Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, the Company's Government agrees that it will not permit any State or any freebooter to be unpunished that shall commit any outrage or hostility against the territories of Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar; the Maharajah agreeing on such occasions to lend his utmost assistance by the employment of his troops, or in such other manner as may be requisite, and the British Government

will at all times extend the same protection to the territories of Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar as to its own.

ARTICLE 2.

Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar agrees to confirm the engagement which has been made by the British Government with the Nawab Ameer Khan, and to renounce all claims whatever to the territories guaranteed in the said engagement by the British Government to the Nawab Ameer Khan and his heirs.

ARTICLE 3.

The pergunnahs of Patchpahar, Dug, Gungrar, Aoor, and others rented by Rajah Zalim Sing, of Kotah, to be ceded in perpetuity to that Chief by the Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, who renounces all claims whatever on these pergunnahs.

ARTICLE 4.

Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar agrees to cede to the British Government all claims of tribute and revenues of every description which he has or may have had upon the Rajpoot princes, such as the Rajahs of Oudeypore, Jeypore, Jodhpore, Kotah, Boondee, Kerowlee, &c.

ARTICLE 5.

Mulhar Rao Holkar renounces all right and title to any of his territories as Rampoora, Bussunt, Rajepoora, Balliah, Neemserall, Indeghur, Boondee, Lekherree, Sameydee, Bhaumungaum, Dase, and other places within or north of the Boondee hills.

ARTICLE 6.

Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar cedes to the British Government all his territories and claims of every description whatever within and south of the Sautpoorah range of hills, including the fort of Sundwah with a glacis of two thousand yards, also all his possessions in the province of Khandeish and those districts, such as Ambar, Ellora, and others, intermixed with the territories of the Nizam and Peishwa.

ARTICLE 7.

In consideration of the cessions made by this Treaty, the British Government binds itself to support a field force to maintain the internal tranquillity of the territories of Mulhar Rao Holkar and to defend them from foreign enemies; this force shall be of such strength as shall be judged adequate to the object. It shall be stationed where the British Government determines to be best, and the Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar agrees to grant some place of security as a depôt for its stores.

ARTICLE 8.

The Maharajah grants full permission for the purchase of supplies of every description for any British force, acting in the defence of his territories; grain and all other articles of consumption and provisions and all sorts of materials for wearing apparel, together with the necessary number of cattle, horses, and camels required for the use of such force, shall be exempted from duties.

ARTICLE 9.

Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar engages never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against any of the Honourable Company's allies or dependants, or against any other power or State whatever. In the event of differences arising, whatever adjustment the Company's Government weighing matters in the scale of truth and justice may determine, shall have the Maharajah's entire acquiescence. The Maharajah agrees not to send or receive vakeels from any other State or to have communication with any other States except with the knowledge and consent of the British Resident.

ARTICLE 10.

The British Government hereby declares that it has no manner of concern with any of the Maharajah's children, relations, dependants, subjects, or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute.

ARTICLE 11.

The Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar agrees to discharge his superfluous troops, and not to keep a larger force than his revenues will afford. He however agrees to retain in service, ready to co-operate with the British troops, a body of not less than three thousand horse, for whose regular payment a suitable arrangement must be made.

ARTICLE 12.

The Maharajah engages (and the British Government guarantees the engagement) to grant to Nawab Guffor Khan his present jaidad of the districts of Sujeet, Mulhargurh, Taul, Mundawul, Jowrah, Burroade; the tribute of Peeplowdah, with the sayer of the whole. These districts shall descend to his heirs on the condition that the said Nawab and his heirs shall maintain independent of the sebundy for his pergunnahs, and his personal attendants, in constant readiness for service, a body of six hundred select horse; and further, that this quota of troops shall be hereafter increased in proportion to the increasing revenue of the districts granted to him.

ARTICLE 13.

Mulhar Rao Holkar engages never to entertain in his service European or Americans of any description without the knowledge and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 14.

In order to maintain and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established, it is agreed that an accredited minister from the British Government shall reside with the Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, and that the latter shall be at liberty to send a vakeel to the Most Noble the Governor-General.

ARTICLE 15.

All the cessions made by this Treaty to the British Government or its allies shall take effect from the date of this Treaty, and the Maharajah relinquishes all claims to arrears from these cessions. The possessions lately conquered by the British Government shall be restored to the Maharajah.

The perwannahs for the mutual delivery of these cessions shall be issued without delay, and the forts ceded shall be given up with their military stores and in all respects in their present condition.

ARTICLE 16.

The English Government engages that it will never permit the Peishwa (Sree Munt) nor any of his heirs and descendants to claim or exercise any sovereign rights or power whatever over the Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, his heirs and descendants.

ARTICLE 17.

This Treaty consisting of seventeen Articles, has been this day settled by Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, acting under the direction of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Baronet, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Tantea Jogh, on the part of Mulhar Rao Holkar; Sir John Malcolm has delivered one copy thereof in English and Persian, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Tantea Jogh to be forwarded to Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, and has received from the said Tantea Jogh a counterpart of the said Treaty signed and sealed by him.

Sir John Malcolm engages that a copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the Most Noble the Governor-General, in every respect a counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Tantea Jogh to be forwarded to the Maharajah, within the period of one month, and on the delivery of such copy to the Maharajah, the Treaty executed by Sir John Malcolm, under the immediate direction of His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, Baronet, shall be returned; and Tantea Jogh in like manner engages that another copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, in every respect the counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Sir John Malcolm, to be forwarded to the Most Noble the Governor-General, within the space of two days from this date, and on the delivery of such copy to the Most Noble the Governor-General, the Treaty

executed by Tantea Jogh, by virtue of the full powers and authority vested in him as abovementioned, shall also be returned.

Done at Mundisore, this sixth day of January, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, on the twenty-ninth day of Shuffer, in the year of the Hegira 1233.

Seal. (Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM, *Br.-Genl., P. A., Govr.-Genl.*

Seal. (Sd.) VITUL PUNT TANTEA JOGH.

Governor General's Small Seal. (Sd.) HASTINGS.

Ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General, in camp at Oochar, this 16th day of January 1818.

(Sd.) J. ADAM,
Secretary to the Governor-General.

No. XLVIII.

SUBSTANCE of an ENGAGEMENT in Persian between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and MAHARAJAH HOLKAR'S GOVERNMENT regarding Opium—dated 18th February 1826.

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government engages to take annually from Maharajah Holkar's government 5,000 Surat maunds of pure opium in cakes, each maund consisting of four punseerees and each punseeree weighing 401 Oujein Halee Rupees, or 391 new or 407 old Furrackabad Kuldar Rupees; and to pay for the same at the rate of 30 Furrackabad Kuldar or Oujein Halee Rupees. If a higher price than this should be given for purchases from others, the Maharajah's government shall be entitled to a similar price. The said quantity of opium to be delivered and weighed in all November at the Honourable Company's godowns at Indore or Mahidpore as may be desired by the Company's Opium Agent. Whatever quantities the Opium Agent or his deputies may object to as adulterated, damp, or otherwise faulty, shall not be taken, but

pure and prime opium such as the Agent is in the practice of purchasing from the merchants of Malwa shall be taken.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government will pay the Maharajah's government for the opium as above stipulated in three equal instalments—the first on the 1st January, the second on the 1st of March, and the third as soon as the opium has been delivered and weighed.

ARTICLE 3.

The Maharajah's government engages to confine the cultivation of poppy in his territories within an extent calculated to yield a quantity not exceeding in any year 6,000 Surat maunds of dry opium. Of this produce 5,000 maunds are to be delivered to the British Government, and the remainder to be appropriated by the Maharajah's government for necessary purposes.

ARTICLE 4.

If a diminution should take place in the cultivation of poppy within the Maharajah's territories, or the crops be damaged by inclemency of weather, and the Maharajah's government finds itself in consequence unable to complete the stipulated quantity of 5,000 maunds from the produce of its own territories, and the same should be made clearly manifest to the Company's Opium Agent, in such case, and provided the Opium Agent should be able to make purchases in the Malwa markets at Rupees 30 per punseeree, the Maharajah's government will complete the stipulated quantity by purchases in the markets. But if the Opium Agent should be unable to purchase in the markets at that price, then the Maharajah's government will not be required to make up the deficiency, notwithstanding which the British Government will gratuitously, in consideration of the intimate union subsisting between the two governments, make up to the Maharaja's Government the difference to the full price of 5,000 maunds at Rupees 30 the punseeree as stated in the 1st Article.

ARTICLE 5.

The Maharajah's Government engages to prevent to the best of its power the exportation of opium from his territories not having the sanction of the British authorities, and to confine the sale of opium for internal consumption in his territories to vendors under its license. Any quantities passing in or out that may be stopped of their own motion by the officers and agents of the Maharajah's Government shall be delivered over to the Company's Opium Agent, and the Maharajah's Government shall receive two-thirds of the value of the same rated at Rupees 30 per punseeree, or less in property to its quality if of inferior quality. The British authorities moreover shall be at liberty to cause to be stopped and to appropriate any opium herein prohibited which they may discover passing to and fro in the Maharajah's territories, and for all such the Maharajah's Government shall receive one-third of the value rated according to the quality as above stated.

ARTICLE 6.

The British Government being anxious that the Maharajah's government should sustain no loss from this arrangement whether in transit collections or otherwise, but on the contrary being desirous of obliging and benefiting it, agrees to give it at the end of the year in addition to the price of the opium as settled in the first Article a bonus of Rupees five per punseeree on the quantity therein stated, provided it shall have observed faithfully the conditions of this engagement.

ARTICLE 7.

This engagement shall hold good as long as the British Government may deem it expedient to maintain special arrangements for the control of Malwa opium.

This engagement, consisting of seven Articles, is settled at Indore this 18th day of February 1826, A.D., corresponding with the 10th of Rujub 1241 Hegira, and the 11th of Magh Soodee 1882 Sumbut, by Mr. Gerald Wellesley, Resident, &c., on the part of the British Government, and Etul Punt Tantea Jogh, &c., on the part of the Maharaja's Government, and in confirmation thereof counterparts, ratified with the seal and signatures of the Governor-General in Council and the Maharaja, shall be exchanged between the contracting parties.

No. XLIX.

To His Highness Maharaja Tookajee.

After compliments,—Your Highness' letter dated 5th July last has been duly received. In that letter allusion is made to the death of His late Highness Khundee Rao, which had been reported to me by the Resident at Indore, and it is stated that the ceremonies customary on the occasion had been duly performed. Your Highness further remarks that at the conclusion of the period of mourning you had been, by the great kindness of the British Government, installed as successor to the vacant guddee; and Your Highness proceeds to state that it will be your aim and object so to conduct the duties of the office to which you have been called as to promote the welfare and happiness of the people of the Holkar State.

The intelligence of the early death of the late Maharaja was a cause of much grief to me. By that event the guddee of the Holkar State became vacant, there being no one of the Holkar family remaining entitled to succeed to the principality or to adopt an heir to the guddee.

It became therefore necessary for the Governor-General to make an arrangement for the administration of the government of the Holkar principality.

Having an earnest desire to promote the interests of the Chiefs and people of the State, and to preserve the honour and prosperity of the principality, the British Government determined on this occasion to make such an arrangement as would conduce to the accomplishment of these ends and would at the same time, it was believed, be agreeable to the feelings of the remaining members of the family of the late Hurree Rao Holkar and of the Chiefs and nobles of the principality.

Actuated by these motives, I was induced to direct the British Resident at Indore to nominate Your Highness to the occupation of the vacant guddee.

I have every confidence that Your Highness will, to the utmost of your endeavour, administer the duties of the government in which you have been thus installed in a manner befitting your high station, and with a becoming impression of the importance of the interests which will on your coming of age be entrusted to your care.

It is the intention of the British Government in thus bestowing on Your Highness the principality of the Holkar State, that the Chiefship should descend to the heirs male of Your Highness' body lawfully begotten, in due uc cession, from generation to generation.

Until the period of Your Highness coming of age the affairs of the government will be administered in your behalf, as at present, by a competent Regency acting under the general superintendence, and in all matters of importance the instructions of the British Resident, who will make arrangements for the education of Your Highness during your minority in a manner suitable to Your Highness' future high destinies.

All existing engagements with other Chiefs and States made by the Chiefs of Holkar and in force at the time of the death of the late Maharaja will continue binding on Your Highness and on Your Highness' Government.

Fort William, the 9th November 1844.

No. L.

(*On the face of this paper is impressed the Public Seal of His Highness Maharaja Tookajee Holkar*).

Translation of an Engagement between His Highness Holkar and the British Government—1865.

Whereas the Government of the Holkar Durbar has to pay annually to the British Treasury the sum of Company's Rupees (1,19,076) one lakh nineteen

thousand and seventy-six on account of the Mehidpur Contingent and the Malwa Bheel Corps, *viz.*—

	Rs.
On account of the Mehidpur Contingent	1,11,214
„ „ Malwa Bheel Corps	7,862

And whereas with reference to the above it has now been agreed between the two Governments that from 1st May 1865 a sum of Company's Rupees (23,81,520) twenty-three lakhs eighty-one thousand five hundred and twenty shall be paid within the period of ten years by two instalments as herein mentioned, *viz.*—

	Rs.
On 5th December	1,19,076
On 5th April	1,19,076
Making an aggregate, payable each year, of . . .	2,38,152

(Company's Rupees two lakhs, thirty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty-two) for a period of ten years; and

That the interest accruing on the above sum of Rupees 23,81,520, agreed to be calculated at the fixed rate of 5 per cent. per annum, shall be assigned to the British Government from 1st May 1865 on account of the said contributions towards the Mehidpur Contingent and the Malwa Bheel Corps.

And whereas with reference to the above agreement the following stipulations have been made between the two Governments, *viz.*—

1st.—That Government Promissory Notes to the value of Company's Rupees 23,81,520, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum shall be purchased in the name of His Highness Maharaja Holkar, and the amount of interest accruing thereon be assigned to the British Government in lieu of the (present) payments for the Mehidpur Contingent and the Malwa Bheel Corps.

2nd.—That the British Government shall guarantee interest at 5 per cent. per annum to be paid in perpetuity and for ever on the said sum of Rupees 23,81,520.

3rd.—That the amount of interest accruing on the said sum of Rupees 23,81,520 of 5 per cent. per annum shall be assigned to the British Government in lieu of the payments for the Mehidpur Contingent and the Malwa Bheel Corps, this arrangement relieving His Highness Holkar from all demands on account of the said Mehidpur Contingent and the Malwa Bheel Corps, as well as from all pecuniary demands, present or future, and from service with troops.

The above engagement having been entered into between the British and Holkar Governments, it is hereby agreed and recorded that, as the said agreement will stand good for ever between the two Governments, payments will be made into the British Treasury within the period of ten years of the aggregate sum of Rupees 23,81,520 (twenty-three lakhs eighty-one thousand

five hundred and twenty) commencing from 1865, by fixed annual instalments of Rupees (2,38,152) two lakhs thirty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty-two, and that the Holkar Government will consider itself relieved from the said year 1865 from demands of any description, present or future, on the said account.

No. LI.

MEMORANDUM of terms agreed upon between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and MAHARAJA HOLKAR.—1864.

Concessions made by Holkar.	*Concessions made by British Government.*
1. Holkar cedes free of any charge all lands required, specially for the Railway, its work, and stations, provided that no lands within Railway limits are taken up by any traders or rent-payers for the purpose of building shops and carrying on trade to the injury of the interests of the Durbar by the withholding payments of taxes by such parties on the ground of their residing within those limits. And provided also that all buildings, such as godowns, dharmsalas, &c., erected outside the Railway limits shall be entered under Durbar jurisdiction.	1. The British Government agree to give up to Holkar all Durbar offenders who having taken refuge within Railway limits may be found within such limits; but if such persons shall have passed on and escaped into British territory, their surrender must depend on the circumstances of the case, and the pleasure of the British Government.
2. Full Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction over the lands required for the Railway, its works and bridges, rests entirely with the British Government.	2. Government will not hold the Durbar responsible for offences committed within Railway limits, unless those offences are traced to subjects of the Durbar.
3. Holkar remits all transit duty on the through traffic of the Railway.	3. Still retaining the right to exercise its discretion in particular cases, Government as a general rule will not object to deliver to Holkar for punishment Durbar subjects who may have been convicted and sentenced by Government officers for offences committed within Railway limits.

Dated the 10th January 1866.

(Sd.) J. W. S. WYLLIE,
Under-Secretary to Government of India.

No. LII.

AGREEMENT respecting a loan of one crore of Rupees (a million sterling) offered by HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH TOOKAJEE RAO HOLKAR, G.C.S.I., and accepted by the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, for the purpose of constructing a Railway from the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY to INDORE.—1870.

1. The Government of India engages to make a Railway from some point on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Indore, with all convenient speed, and to supply all funds necessary for its construction and equipment.

2. The line to be called the Holkar State Railway.

3. The whole of the arrangements as to construction and equipment, as well as management after the line is open, to be exclusively in the hands of the Government of India.

4. The loan to be for 101 years, not transferable, to stand in the name of Maharajah Holkar, of Indore, his heirs and successors.

5. The Maharajah undertakes to pay the crore of Rupees to the credit of the Government of India at the Bombay Treasury, within seven years, from 6th June 1870, as follows:—

25 lakhs 1870-71 20 lakhs 1871-72	By quarterly instalments: first instalment on 6th June 1870.
55 lakhs 1872-77	Eleven lakhs yearly, either in one payment or by quarterly instalments at the option of Holkar.
100 lakhs=one crore	

6. The Government of India guarantees to Holkar, his heirs and successors, interest on the above at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum payable half-yearly at Indore, with effect from date of loan payments in Bombay.

7. The Government of India further undertakes to pay to Holkar, his heirs and successors, a sum equal to half the net profits (in excess of 4½ per cent. on the capital) on one million sterling, or any smaller sum, should the Railway cost less, from the earnings of the line between Indore and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, for which a separate capital account and revenue account will be kept.

8. Should the line cost less than one million sterling, *i.e.*, than the amount of Holkar's loan, the balance to be kept by the Government of India for investment on the above terms (4½ per cent. guaranteed interest, with half net profit in excess) in any extension which may be made from Indore.

9. In the event of the line costing more than one million sterling (a crore of rupees) Maharaja Holkar is to have the option (at his own request) of supplying such balance on the same terms as the million, provided that this balance shall be paid into the Bombay Treasury on or before 6th of June 1877.

10. Maharaja Holkar undertakes to accept as correct the accounts which are rendered to and approved by the Government of India.

11. Maharaja Holkar undertakes to give all reasonable assistance to the Engineers employed on the Railway in respect to labour, materials, etc., the Railway authorities paying for the same.

INDORE PALACE,
The 28th April 1870.

(Sd.) TOOKAJEE HOLKAR.

(Sd.) H. D. DALY, *Major-Genl.,*
Offg. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Central India.

This agreement was approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council at Simla on 25th May 1870. His Excellency in Council also agreed that the payment of 4½ per cent. guaranteed interest will be made without deduction from income tax.

By Order of His
Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-
General in Council.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA;
The 10th August 1870.

(Sd.) C. U. AITCHISON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India
in the Foreign Department.

No. LIII.

TO HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ ADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SAWAI TOOKAJEE RAO HOLKAR, BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., INDORE.

MY HONORED AND VALUED FRIEND,

The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India has at length been able to report to me the conclusion of the negotiations for the exchange of territory which have been so long pending between Your Highness and the Government of India.

I have now the pleasure to inform Your Highness that I approve and confirm the transfer to the possession of Your Highness of the 231 villages in Taluka Nimawar, and the 176 villages in the district of Nimar, of which the names, revenues, and other particulars are given in schedules A and B of the memorandum by Lieutenant-General Sir H. Daly enclosed in this letter.

That memorandum correctly summarizes the results of the negotiations, and I feel assured that Your Highness will not fail to perceive, in the constant desire to meet Your Highness' wishes which has been evinced by my predecessors throughout the course of the negotiations, evidence of that friendly spirit which I am confident will ever characterize the relations of the British Government with Your Highness' loyal and distinguished family.

I beg to express the high consideration I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself

Dated SIMLA,
The 25th May 1881.

Your Highness' sincere friend,
(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

MEMORANDUM of TERRITORIAL EXCHANGES effected between the GOVERNMENT of INDIA and HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA HOLKAR, G.C.S.I., from 1861 to 1880.

Whereas the Government of India deemed it advisable to obtain from His Highness Maharaja Holkar, by exchange of territory, the proprietary rights held by His Highness in certain lands in the Deccan, negotiations to effect an exchange of territory were commenced in 1861 by Sir Richmond Shakespear, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

2. The lands in which His Highness ceded proprietary rights were—

9 villages of Taluka Chandore.
6 villages in Poona Collectorate.
3 villages in Ahmednagar Collectorate.
3 jaghire villages in Ahmednagar Collectorate.
1 jaghire village in Khandesh Collectorate.
1 jaghire village in Sholapur Collectorate.
6 jaghire villages in the Bulandshahar District of the North-Western Provinces.

3. The lands given in exchange in full sovereignty by the Government of India were—

231 villages in Taluka Nimawar, of which were—

Khalsa villages	134
Quit-rent „	55
Rent-free „	42

176 villages in the District of Nimar, of which—

113 were villages in Pergunnah Barwai.
32 were villages in Pergunnah Dhargaon.
30 were villages in Pergunnah Kasrawad.
1 Mandlesur.

4. Schedule A attached gives the names of all the villages noted above, together with the revenue as fixed by agreement for each.

5. Schedule B gives the gross and net revenue as finally fixed and agreed to by the contracting parties of the lands given and taken in exchange, as well as the Huqs, cash payments, etc., debitable to each.

6. The following is the detail of the negotiation step by step:—

The Satwas-Nimawar Pergannah was transferred to His Highness Maharaja Holkar on 23rd June 1861. No equivalent in land or cash was received until 31st July 1865 on which (date) the Chandore estate was taken over from Maharaja Holkar.

The Nimar Pergannahs were transferred to the Maharaja on 23rd October 1867, and the Bulandshahar jaghire taken over from His Highness on 27th October 1867.

The Poona* villages were not taken over till the 30th November and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd December 1868, and the Ahmednagar* villages till 29th January and 6th June 1868.

* Wabgaon Estate.

The jaghire villages in the Deccan were taken over in February 1867, January and April 1868, and March and September 1872.

7. The concessions made to the Maharaja in the course of the Satwas-Chandore exchange were as follows:—

I.—In exchange for the proprietary right in nine villages in the Deccan, His Highness received 231 villages in Satwas-Nimawar in perpetuity.

II.—The Government of India accepted the Maharaja's own valuation of Rupees 33,214-15-8 for his nine villages, although this sum was in excess of what he had already agreed to accept, and obviously included several items which the Government of India would be unable to recover.

III.—The district of Satwas-Nimawar was valued at the amount of its land revenue only, the abkari revenue being excluded from the calculation.

The net gain to the Maharaja on this account was Rupees 2,156-10-6 a year.

IV.—The claim to a deduction of Rupees 3,209 from the amount of Holkar's Deshmookhi huqs in commutation of service was waived, and the total amount of these huqs, Rupees 11,410, was credited to the land instead of to the cash account to which they properly belonged.

V.—No interest has been claimed on account of the deferred payment to the Government of India of revenues of Satwas-Nimawar, which, without giving any equivalent, the Maharaja enjoyed from June 1861 to July 1865. The annual land revenue derived from the district by the Government of India before transfer was Rupees 28,872. The revenue for the four years therefore would amount to Rupees 1,15,488, and on this sum several years' interest has been foregone.

VI.—In August 1872 the Government of India yielded to the Maharaja's request to be credited with the sum of Rupees 5,835-15 on account of repairs to Public Works alleged to have been made at his expense in Chandore after the transfer of that estate to the Government of India.

VII.—Finally the capitalization of the Maharaja's annual contribution towards the maintenance of the Mehidpur Contingent and the Malwa Bheel Corps, which it was originally intended should be treated in close connection with the territorial exchanges, was in 1865 carried out separately at a loss to the British Government of rather more than 5½ lakhs of rupees.

8. The corresponding concessions made to the Maharaja in the course of the Wabgaon exchange were as follows:—

I.—In exchange for the proprietary right only in fourteen villages in the Deccan and five villages in the North-Western Provinces, the Maharaja obtained rights of sovereignty over 176 villages in Nimar.

II.—The value of the Maharaja's villages, on his own computation, amounted to Rupees 38,072 a year. The total revenue of the Nimar lands transferred to His Highness was Rupees 47,701.

III.—Abkari revenue was not included in the valuation of Nimar lands.

IV.—The lapsed jaghire of Chota Kasrawad, with a land revenue of Rupees 2,099 a year, was conceded to the Maharaja.

V.—No charge was made to His Highness on account of Government buildings at Mandlesur of the value of Rupees 13,225.

VI.—No interest has been claimed on account of deferred payment to the Government of India of the revenue of villages which the Maharaja did not give up for some time after he received possession of the Nimar Pergannahs. Moreover, the Nimar Pergannahs were handed over to Maharaja Holkar under a light assessment at the expiry of the settlement, and the re-assessment since made has given the Indore Durbar three or four times the revenue which the Government of India received from the districts, and three or four times the value of Holkar's hereditary lands and huqs in the Deccan.

9. As shown in Schedule B, the annual amount due by the Indore Durbar on account of excess of land made over is Rupees 5,285-6-4.* This sum will be deducted annually from the sum of Rupees 30,000† paid by the Government of India on account of Kesorai Patan, *vide* page 338, Volume III, Revised‡ Edition of Aitchison's Treaties and Sunnuds.

* Government.

† Halee.

‡ Talbot's.

(Sd.) H. D. DALY,
Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

SIMLA,
The 25th September 1880.

SCHEDULE A.

List of Talukas transferred to His Highness Maharaja Holkar in exchange in 1861.

Number.	Names of villages.	Government jumma.	Names of malgoozars.	Supposed nikasee.	Supposed area.	Remarks.
	List of villages, khalsa and maafee, in Pergunnah Nimawar, Taluka Nimawar.	*Rs.*		*Rs. a. p.*	*Acres R. P.*	
1	Jamnair	280	Nana Goojur	477 0 0	421 0 0	
2	Boorara	744	Raojee Mesgham	1,066 0 0	860 0 0	
3	Reejgaon	550	Tantoram	947 10 0	1,057 0 0	
4	Beejapoor	356	Assaram	583 4 0	474 3 0	
5	Deepgaon	599	Narain Rao Bapoo	1,092 12 0	1,094 0 0	
6	Mewasa and its Dakhili Mewasi	395	Kishore	625 0 0	683 1 0	
7	Goonas and its Dakhili Sonegaon	839	Dyaram	1,422 1 0	1,302 2 0	
8	Cheechlee and its Dakhili Daint	431	Kosabaee	790 12 0	986 0 0	
9	Toornal	173	Sudaseo	317 6 0	407 0 0	
10	Bijawara and its Dakhili Bajinia	129	Futtehpooree	270 0 0	630 3 0	
11	Mundlaisir	60	Jeera	138 0 0	372 0 0	
12	Nimunpoor	138	Appa Pundit	301 0 0	507 2 0	
13	Sowasree	100	Dowlutpooree	217 4 0	641 0 0	
14	Sonekherree	170	Chinta	347 0 0	450 2 0	
15	Deoli and its Dakhili Kora Kankree	445	Kaloo	476 4 0	855 0 0	
16	Belka	250	Juggurnath Thakorsee	465 4 0	559 2 0	
17	Pisoria and its Dakhili Tikwara	1,246	Luchmun	1,400 0 0	2,776 3 0	
18	Behree	426	Eohwurlall	787 0 0	1,065 0 0	
19	Jeengaon and five Dakhili villages—1, Silphore; 2, Kheree; 3, Khosria Kheree; 4, Runkhera; 5, Koonjara Kheree.	575	Simbhajee	1,083 8 0	2,177 0 0	
20	Bhokia	174	Bhopa	293 8 0	454 2 0	
21	Goojurgaon and its Dakhili Golegaon.	854	Toolaram	1,423 10 0	1,303 3 0	

2	Sundulpoor and its three Dakhili villages—1, Kura; 2, Joree; 3 Bhobras.	1,900	Deschund Seth	3,195	3	0	4,312	3	0		
23	Ghooraghat	2	Luchmun	...			...			Pays annual rent, but has not yet obtained possession of village.	
24	Akolia	4	Kishun Rao Nursing	...			..			Ditto	ditto.
25	Rampoora	4	Ditto	...			...			Ditto	ditto.
26	Chandgurh	4	Ditto	...			...			Ditto	ditto.
27	Khapra	4	Ditto	...			...			Ditto	ditto.
28	Khardu and its Dakhili Bapchee	1,358	Chooramun Eethoo	2,027	0	0	2,244	3	0		
29	Koolaree	1,568	Ramchund Bapoo	2,325	12	0	1,896	3	0		
30	Beejulgaon	425	Madho Rao	738	7	0	972	2	0		
31	Nimawar	...	Ditto	...			...			This village has not been rented to any one. Half the village belongs to Holkar. Hitherto the Amil of Kunode has sent Rupees 11 annually as Government share of the cultivated land. An offer of Rupees 150 has been made for the village, it has not yet been accepted.	
	TOTAL	14,203	TOTAL	22,810	9	0					
	Maafee villages in Taluka Nimawar.										
1	Pipulia	...	Thakoor Huttey Sing	1,982	8	0	2,110	0	0	To be held rent-free till next settlement. Order, 18th August 1856.	
2	Sawasurra	...	Ditto	118	14	0	1,107	2	0	Ditto	ditto.
3	Gooraria	...	Mookoond Rao Ramchund.	446	12	0	849	2	0	To be held rent-free till next settlement. Order, 13th October 1856.	
4	Malagaon	...	Chooneelal Bhut	624	8	0	880	0	0	Investigation incomplete.	
	TOTAL	...	TOTAL	3,172	10	0					
	List of khalsa and maafee villages in Taluka Sutwas, Pergunnah Nimawar.										
1	Sutwas	101	Bishnath Narain	242	8	0	1,273	1	0		
2	Utwas and its two Dakhili villages, Usgundpoora and Hurjeepoora.	825	Fuzoolool Kadir	1,281	13	0	1,405	3	0		

List of Talukas transferred to His Highness Maharaja Holkar in exchange in 1861—(continued).

Number.	Names of villages.	Government jumma.	Names of malgoozars.	Supposed nikasee.	Supposed area.	Remarks.
	List of khalsa and maafee villages in Taluka Sutwas, Pergunnah Nimaur—(concluded).	*Rs.*		*Rs. a. p.*	*Acres R. P.*	
3	Gurree	196	Bishnath Narain	392 8 0	1,148 0 0	
4	Kherakhera	27	Daloo	48 0 0	226 2 0	
5	Dabree and its Dakhili Dabree Khoord.	399	Bishnath Narain	614 1 0	752 1 0	
6	Khyroda	60	Fuzoolool Kadir	95 4 0	634 0 0	
7	Chutrapoora	120	Hureelall	249 0 0	701 0 0	
8	Bunjaree	230	Kaloo	379 0 0	446 2 0	
9	Bamnee and its two Dakhili villages, Bamni Khoord and Dhoongarpoora.	719	Asaram	1,045 0 0	1,095 1 0	
10	Kotreekulum Kheree and two Dakhili villages, Bhelda and Bheldee.	917	Bishnath Narain	1,384 4 0	1,521 3 0	
11	Dangra Khera	286	Hindoo Patel	532 6 0	661 0 0	
12	Nagjhiree	255	Fuzoolool Kadir	346 6 0	480 2 0	
13	Gooria	297	Oomeda	690 8 0	480 0 0	
14	Balia and its Dakhili Doodhee	170	Fuzoolool Kadir	290 0 0	622 0 0	
15	Poora	100	Kishna	227 8 0	632 2 0	
16	Borekheree	16	Fusoolool Kadir	68 8 0	465 2 0	
17	Sikunderkheree	20	Nihal Sing	25 0 0	345 0 0	
18	Bhundaria	3	Daloo	...	300 0 0	
	TOTAL	4,741	TOTAL	7,911 10 0		
	Maafee villages in Taluka Sutwas.					
1	Mohae Sonekheree	...	Pandoorung Narain	619 4 0	1,486 0 0	
2	Burodia	...	Ditto	140 0 0	434 3 0	

3	Cheechlee	...	Mukoond Rao Ramchund.	864 8 0	430 0 0	On the 13th October 1856 it was ordered that these villages should continue rent-free till the next settlement.	
4	Pangree Papra Jhiree . . .	...	Ditto ditto .	785 6 0	924 2 0		
5	Pokhur	...	Ditto ditto .	...	300 0 0		
6	Bhamur	...	Jhinsing . . .	...	505 0 0		
7	Bapcha	...	Bithul Ramchund .	490 0 0	388 1 0	Rent-free in perpetuity. 19th November 1858.	
8	Burree	...	Chooneelal Bhut .	81 0 0	425 0 0	Investigation incomplete.	
9	Semlee	...	Mussamut Moonia Pundwin.	98 0 0	566 0 0	Rent-free. Order dated 27th February 1856.	
10	Malagaon	...	Moj Bharty . .	18 12 0	400 0 0		
	TOTAL .	...	TOTAL .	2,596 14 0			
	Villages in Taluka Sutwas that have been summarily assessed; the rents carried to Profit and Loss Account.						
1	Musooria	14	Fuzoolool Kadir . .	26 0 0	231 0 0		
2	Ketkheree and its Dakhili Garagaon	4	Rungoo Bapooji . .	...	563 0 0		
3	Kooagaon	18	Asaram . . .	28 0 0	246 2 0		
4	Semlee	20	Ditto . . .	53 12 0	170 0 0		
5	Baeem Jugwara	5	Anund Rao Bishnath .	12 0 0	983 2 0		
6	Beejwarra	4	Ditto .	...	800 0 0		
7	Berakhal	4	Ditto .	...	800 0 0		
8	Bhat Burree	4	Ditto .	...	900 0 0		
9	Golepoora	4	Ditto .	...	1,001 0 0		
10	Peepulia	5	Nana Sba Nundram .	3 8 0	384 0 0		
11	Kotra	2	Ditto .	...	201 0 0		
12	Kittee	2	Ditto .	...	260 0 0		
13	Khirodee	2	Baboo Rao . .	...	...		
14	Joonwanee	2	Ahmed Ali Shah . .	...	665 0 0		
15	Golagothung	2	Ditto . .	...	651 0 0		
16	Sendranee and its Dakhili Sendranee Khoord.	2	Pandoorung Narain .	...	550 0 0		
17	Kharee	2	Ditto .	...	300 0 0		
18	Burkhung	5	Ditto .	...	692 0 0		
19	Oondel	6	Eshwunt Rao . .	...	800 0 0		
20	Tipras	2	Dewa Jat . . .	...	585 3 0		

List of Talukas transferred to His Highness Maharaja Holkar in exchange in 1861—(continued).

Number.	Names of villages.	Government jumma.	Names of malgoozars.	Supposed nikasee.	Supposed area.	Remarks.
	Villages in Taluka Sutwas that have been summarily assessed; the rents carried to Profit and Loss Account—(continued).	*Rs.*		*Rs. a. p.*	*Acres R. P.*	
21	Khupras	2	Dewa Jat	...	544 2 0	
22	Jhilmia	2	Ditto	...	300 0 0	
23	Nimasa and its Dakhili villages, Joogtia and Muwaseekheree.	30	Eshwunt Rao	...	3,000 0 0	
24	Rundia *alias* Futtehgarh	2	Khooshial	1 0 0	202 0 0	
25	Doonguria *alias* Bijkooa	6	Ramkishun	...	500 0 0	
26	Binasa	4	Sewaram Samajee	...	...	
27	Dhalee	4	Ditto	...	...	
28	Goakal	4	Ditto	...	...	
29	Kharia			22 0 0	1,105 0 0	
30	Namunpoor			41 8 0	818 2 0	
31	Soorlae			8 0 0	529 0 0	
32	Kaneree			...	551 0 0	
33	Nimlae			...	475 0 0	
34	Dhurumpooree			...	801 0 0	
35	Dhasar	29	Anund Rao Bishnath rented the entire Tuppa containing fourteen villages.	...	725 0 0	
36	Buglanee			...	401 0 0	
37	Seewung			...	700 0 0	
38	Pokhur Kalan			...	2,000 0 0	
39	Samurdee			...	550 0 0	
40	Mugardee			...	400 0 0	
41	Rohuia			...	255 0 0	
42	Hurjia			...	391 0 0	
	TOTAL	192	TOTAL	195 12 0		

List of khalsa and maafee Villages in Taluka Rajore, Pergunnah Nimawar.

1	Duhoodpoora and its Dakhili Umbara.	105	Fuzoolool Kadir	.	.	232	14	0	504	3 0
2	Jagta and its Dakhili Chota Thooria.	375	Luchmun	.	.	678	0	0	1,340	3 0
3	Seea	50	Jugga	.	.	127	0	0	297	2 0
4	Tooria and its two Dhakhili villages, Seetee and Narelia.	900	Asaram	.	.	1,463	13	3	2,512	2 0
5	Koosmania	140	Moolchund	.	.	242	0	0	472	3 0
6	Deosuraia	126	Khoobchund	.	.	175	0	0	456	0 0
7	Kotra and its Dakhili Nimkhera	264	Fuzoolool Kadir	.	.	382	8	0	529	3 0
8	Chandee	54	Paireylal	.	.	139	8	0	299	1 0
9	Dabree	60	Bhuggoo Gond	.	.	158	0	0	447	2 0
10	Sursoodia and its Dakhili Sooranee.	107	Kishnajee Pandoorung	.		155	12	0	684	1 0
11	Somegaon	155	Nathooram	.	.	223	12	0	528	0 0
12	Bheldee	159	Luchmun	.	.	276	0	0	868	0 0
13	Rehtee	146	Chimna	.	.	340	4	0	583	0 0
14	Doolee Junjalkheree	358	Fuzoolool Kadir	.	.	591	0	0	880	0 0
15	Lelee	110	Ditto	.	.	118	0	0	541	0 0
16	Dihuria and its two Dakhili villages, Mooria Khera and Ghooree.	259	Dhokul	.	.	457	8	0	566	2 0
17	Pailee	20	Heera Korkoo	.	.	124	12	0	251	2 0
18	Sehurgona	225	Deochund	.	.	438	8	0	783	1 0
19	Kiloda	147	Hurnath	.	.	288	0	0	668	2 0
20	Amoda	80	Laloo	.	.	210	0	0	383	0 0
21	Sonekheree and its Dakhili Amkheree.	298	Sheorab Khan	.	.	540	0	0	1,007	2 0
22	Neewasa	43	Sookha Patel	.	.	97	12	0	228	0 0
23	Dhuwanee	66	Nathooram	.	.	223	0	0	290	0 0
24	Miola	79	Sheolal	.	.	138	8	0	340	0 0
25	Piplanee	50	Sukharam	.	.	162	12	0	390	0 0
26	Bangunda	71	Chinta	.	.	98	0	0	283	0 0
27	Kolaree	80	Chutterbhooj	.	.	165	12	0	444	2 0
28	Chindwana and its Dakhili Ghooraghat.	565	Mohun Sing	.	.	881	12	0	1,878	0 0
29	Nadone	20	Fuzoolool Kadir	.	.	103	0	0	308	0 0

List of Talukas transferred to His Highness Maharaja Holkar in exchange in 1861—(continued).

Number.	Names of villages.	Government jumma.	Names of malgoozars.	Supposed nikasee.	Supposed area.	Remarks.
		Rs.		*Rs. a. p.*	*Acres R. P.*	
	List of khalsa and maafee Villages in Taluka Rajore, Pergunnah Nimawar—(concld).					
30	Suralia-rewateer	15	Raja Nirbhey Sing .	20 0 0	230 0 0	
31	Joonapanee	25	Soorutram . .	49 0 0	153 0 0	
32	Oomaria	4	Raja Nirbhey Sing .	85 0 0	389 0 0	
33	Tambarol	2	Sukharam . . .	...	...	Pays rent, but has not yet obtained possession.
34	Maljeepura	5	Ditto and Narain Rao.	...	...	Ditto ditto.
35	Mehkali	4	Raja Nirbhey Sing .	41 0 0	378 2 0	
36	Bhanjakheree	25	Ditto . .	92 0 0	186 0 0	
	Total .	5,192	Total .	9,519 11 3		
	Maafee Villages in Taluka Rajore.					
1	Malsugoda	...	Raja Nirbhey Sing .	477 2 0	1,644 2 0	
2	Sookras	...	Ditto . .	468 0 0	1,186 0 0	
3	Rajore	...	Ditto . .	123 4 0	816 2 0	Half of this village is said to have been given rent-free by Holkar. Present incumbent's right to it is questioned.
4	Ujnas	...	Ramchund Pandoorung.	710 0 0	1,322 2 0	Are no longer maafee but obaree villages. Anundrao Bishnath pays Rs. 150 annually for them.
5	Ugurda	...	Sudanund Swami .	43 4 0	356 0 0	
6	Bhuttasa	...	Ditto . .	258 0 0	485 2 0	

7	Khothmee					...	Bapoo Bhut		204 2 0	408 0 0	
8	Pipulkota					...	Pandoorung Narain		333 0 0	753 2 0	Investigation incomplete.
				Total		...		Total	2,616 12 0		
	Villages in Taluka Rajore that have been summarily assessed; the rent carried to Profit and Loss Account.										
1	Rolas					10	Nana Sha Nundram		18 8 0	255 0 0	
2	Runtha					10	Ditto		60 8 0	166 0 0	
3	Doodwas					15	Ditto		25 14 0	379 0 0	
4	Jyesingpoora					2	Narain Rao Nursing		...	...	Pays rent, but have not yet obtained possession.
5	Nimbhora					5	Hursookh		55 0 0	229 0 0	
6	Golepoora					2	Ditto		7 0 0	635 2 0	
7	Dowlutpoora					4	Babajee Sobajee		...	...	Pays rent, but has not yet obtained possession.
8	Burkheree					4	Mohun		34 0 0	400 0 0	
9	Khoordillee					8	Jugram		49 0 0	282 0 0	
10	Kotekheree					9	Dheruj Sing Deby Sing		...	325 0 0	
11	Sheojeepoora					8	Hurnath		...	...	
				Total		77		Total	249 14 0		
	List of khalsa and maafee Villages in Taluka Hirungaon, Pergunnah Nimawar.										
1	Hirungaon								261 0 0	420 2 0	
2	Soolgaon								630 4 0	800 0 0	
3	Bandee								336 9 0	587 2 0	
4	Putharia								181 4 0	293 2 0	
5	Joonapanee								207 0 0	296 2 0	
6	Kurond					3,473	The entire taluka is held by Anund Rao Bishnath		328 4 0	437 0 0	
7	Kakurkosee								293 0 0	766 2 0	
8	Munora and its two Dakhilis, Mendkee and Jhirnia.								844 4 0	1,224 2 0	
9	Kishunpoor								229 12 0	463 2 0	
10	Pirtranee								284 0 0	586 3 0	

List of Talukas transferred to His Highness Maharaja Holkar in exchange in 1861—(concluded).

Number.	Names of villages.	Government jumma.	Names of malgoozars.	Supposed nikasee.	Supposed area.	Remarks.
		Rs.		*Rs. a. p.*	*Acres R. P.*	
	List of khalsa and maafee Villages in Taluka Hirungaon, Pergunnah Nimawar—(concld.)					
11	Gunora			940 4 0	1,160 0 0	
12	Amla and its Dhakhilis Koonumgaon and Bhimtal.			1,213 4 0	1,801 3 0	
13	Sagonia and its Dakhili Chikulput .			224 12 0	498 0 0	
14	Oonkaria	3,473	The entire taluka is held by Anund Rao Bishnath.	60 14 0	373 3 0	
15	Dain			...	575 2 0	
16	Khatanow			...	636 0 0	
17	Khonee			...	400 0 0	
18	Aralukur			...	290 0 0	
	Total[1] .	3,473	Total .	6,034 7 0		
	Ma afee Villages in Taluk Hirungaon.					
1	Lingapanee	...	Mukund Rao Ramchand.	88 8 0	562 2 0	On the 18th August 1856 it was ordered that this village should continue rent-free till next settlement.
2	Ruttonpoor	...	Sirdar Sing Khooshial Sing.	260 7 0	3,387 2 0	Ditto ditto 28th May 1856.
3	Kukurdee	...	Ditto Ditto	123 0 0	254 0 0	
	Total .	...	Total .	471 15 0		

List of khalsa and maafee Villages in Taluka Panee Bijwar, Pergunnah Nimawar.

1	Bijwar							183 4 0	461 1 0	
2	Booranee							171 0 0	1,050 3 0	
3	Bain	}						525 12 0	1,161 2 0	
4	Budhowa	}						414 8 0	860 1 0	
5	Soondrel							43 0 0	450 2 0	
6	Aria							471 12 0	1,605 2 0	
7	Panee						800	91 8 0	556 2 0	
8	Huthnoree							...	505 0 0	
9	Huthnora							...	300 0 0	
10	Nanjeepura							3 0 0	530 1 0	
11	Maljeepoora							28 0 0	549 0 0	
12	Muhooria									
13	Mohara						7	Fuzoolool Kadir	...	380 0 0
14	Khyree						37	Ditto	34 0 0	610 2 0
				Total			844	Total	1,965 12 0	

These twelve villages were rented together to Huttey Sing. On their being confiscated they were rented to Fuzoolool Kadir.

These two villages were held rent-free by Huttey Sing. On being confiscated they were rented to Fuzoolool Kadir.

Maafee Villages in Taluka Panee Bijwar.

1	Kulwar						...	Pandoorung Narain	226 8 0	856 0 0
2	Aria						...	Nominally held by Thakoor Jorawur Sing, but it is supposed to have been absorbed in Mouza Panee. Jorawur Sing's claim is being investigated.		

HOOSHUNGABAD,
The 5th February 1861.

(Sd.) C. BALDWIN,
Deputy Commissioner.

Abstract Statement of Villages in Pergunnah Nimawar with amount of land revenue.

Number.	Names of talukas.	Number of khalsa villages.	Jumma.	Number of quit-rent villages.	Amount of quit-rent.	Number of rent-free villages.	Total number of villages.	Total amount of revenue.	Remarks.
			Rs.		*Rs.*			*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	
1	Hirungaon .	18	3,473	...	...	3	21	3,473 0 0	
2	Panee Bijwar .	14	844	...	...	2	16	844 0 0	
3	Nimawar .	31	14,203	...	...	4	35	14,203 0 0	
4	Sutwas .	18	4,741	42	192	10	70	4,933 0 0	
5	Rajore .	36	5,192	13	227	6	55	5,419 0 0	
6	Chandgurh .	17	...	...	...	17	34	.....	Note.—The seventeen khalsa villages in Chandgurh are waste, and their names are unknown.
	Total .	134	28,453	55	419	42	231	28,872 0 0	
	Add—Abkaree revenues							2,653 8 0	
	Grand Total							31,525 8 0	

No. 1.

Detailed Mouzwar of Pergunnahs of the Nimar District made over to His Highness Holkar on the 23rd October 1867.

No.	Name of villages.	Jumma of 1863-64. Rs.	a.	p.
	Pergunnah Burwai.			
1	Burwai	161	6	9
2	Boidibera	172	4	3
3	Nawalpoora	228	13	9
4	Umria	256	7	3
5	Semarla	325	9	0
6	Ratanpoor	347	9	0
7	Murala	490	5	6
8	Sohesgaon	196	1	3
9	Chundipoora	55	4	0
10	Futtehpoor Bhadakla	58	2	0
11	Sirtoka	239	7	9
12	Amlatha	122	13	9
13	Sirlai	179	5	9
14	Khaigaon	56	12	3
15	Damkhera	146	6	0
16	Bardia Surta	115	8	0
17	Hamirpoor	206	14	0
18	Bhampoora	551	7	0
19	Pitambli	620	8	3
20	Cowdia	144	7	6
21	Jethwai	104	9	3
22	Bagdar	77	11	0
23	Deonalia	70	11	0
24	Machalpur Khoord	40	2	6
25	Asturia	206	14	0
26	Nimgal	84	14	6
27	Berphad Buzurg	101	15	9
28	Bobhutpoora	27	14	9
29	Pepalpati	237	2	6
30	Gunyat Kheree	212	9	0
31	Pulsud	287	13	9
32	Kakatee	35	13	6
33	Peeplia Khoord	140	8	0
34	Peeplia Buzurg	275	2	3
35	Machalpoor Buzurg	325	8	0
36	Belsor	120	3	9
37	Nandia	209	11	9
38	Bapalgaon	379	9	6
39	Gangwada	123	8	3
40	Rampoor	29	8	9
41	Udepoor	48	0	6
42	Nayan	202	1	6
43	Kalghara	152	2	0
44	Sustia	63	3	3
45	Dudhapoora	29	14	6
46	Bhogawan	66	0	3
47	Boree	26	11	9
48	Ghoneenath	134	5	9
49	Surtipoora	4	4	3
50	Kypasthal	200	0	0
51	Garbaree	25	5	9
52	Bandikhair	44	2	0
53	Shelda	20	8	0
54	Nunzane	25	7	3
55	Balwara	5	8	3
56	Jumapoora	13	3	0
57	Korawad	12	2	3
58	Mogargaon	48	14	6
59	Atwa	10	12	3
60	Sohalpoora Yethnai	40	1	3
61	Gungapoor Choree	149	12	3
62	Mukhtiara	47	0	0
63	Dehree	3	3	6
64	Badding Bhoosingh	19	9	6
65	Pidaya Buzurg	38	13	3
66	Phipria	30	9	0
67	Warul Cordi	3	14	6
68	Roopa Bardi	11	11	6
69	Belan Buzurg	79	11	6
70	Warul Khanki	15	11	0
71	Pidaya Khoord	35	4	6
72	Durwatia	59	12	6
73	Lakhanpoora	27	7	0
74	Brephund Khoord	21	9	0
75	Tajpoora	27	7	0
76	Zara	35	4	6
77	Ozeram	136	13	9
78	Ramgur	99	15	9
79	Saikhera	48	10	9
80	Aree	9	7	0
81	Peepulzur	31	5	6
82	Tokee	38	2	3
83	Baghphal	38	1	6
84	Heerapoor	82	6	3
85	Palsimpala	32	2	3
86	Kadwalia	19	9	0
87	Suyapoora	14	11	0
88	Mohmpoora	31	5	6
89	Jajatpoora	31	5	6
90	Paras Kheree	23	8	6
91	Bhogasa	35	4	6
92	Peeplode	42	0	6
93	Malipoora	47	8	0
94	Khodsee	53	12	6

Pergunnah Burwai—contd.

Detailed Mouzwar of Pergunnahs of the Nimar District, etc.—contd.

No.	Name of villages.	Jumma of 1863-64. Rs.	a.	p.
	Pergunnah Burwai—concld.			
95	Nursingpoora	38	1	6
96	Looharpoora Mundree	19	9	6
97	Hanwerutra	19	9	6
98	Kemapoora	30	9	6
99	Khereebat	49	1	3
100	Lawndee	61	10	0
101	Gogal Taloo	22	11	9
102	Lalpoor	23	8	9
103	Bostimpoora	31	6	0
104	Jugiut Kheree	35	4	6
105	Palasia Yethwai	46	11	9
106	Zigree	31	6	0
107	Jumnia	16	7	3
108	Bhilkheree	16	7	3
109	Dhampura	32	14	6
110	Itwa	15	11	0
111	Jeymalpoora	144	13	3
112	Sultanpoora	31	1	3
113	Charia Bawar	1	15	6
	Total	11,032	3	6

No.	*Dhurgaon Pergunnah.*	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Dhurgaon	1,924	0	0
2	Lallpoora	344	0	0
3	Mogawa	435	0	0
4	Khimbhia	253	0	0
5	Morsepoora	224	0	0
6	Haisgaon	304	0	0
7	Teekria	65	0	0
8	Cheera Khan	242	0	0
9	Kootargaon	234	0	0
10	Garee	81	0	0
11	Borda	37	0	0
12	Ramdar	69	0	0
13	Rampoora	31	0	0
14	Lallgaon	732	0	0
15	Gogawan	671	0	0
16	Khargaon	917	0	0
17	Kirada	390	0	0
18	Jamnia	198	0	0
19	Karandia	292	0	0
20	Nasookheree	250	0	0
21	Bhasora	122	0	0
22	Bahegaon	597	0	0
23	Murdona	96	0	0
24	Pathrar	247	0	0
25	Burvia	246	0	0
26	Langar	268	0	0
27	Pathraia Buzurg	166	0	0
28	Mohamedpoora	131	0	0
29	Kheree	193	0	0
30	Pandiaghat	58	0	0
31	Sooltanpoora	75	0	0
32	Seetamow	98	0	0
	Total	9,990	0	0

No.	*Kusrawud Pergunnah.*	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Kakria	377	0	0
2	Katkud	385	0	0
3	Satkut	494	0	0
4	Makur Kher	1,243	0	0
5	Kathora	693	0	0
6	Bamangaon	989	0	0
7	Mirzapoor	258	0	0
8	Ramgaon	284	0	0
9	Bothan	491	0	0
10	Chichlai	290	0	0
11	Dogawan	2,033	0	0
12	Walgaon	672	0	0
13	Dhalkhera	139	0	0
14	Rahmispoor	214	0	0
15	Moobarkabad	194	0	0
16	Saita	834	0	0
17	Multhan	419	0	0
18	Heerapoor	208	0	0
19	Shobabad	411	0	0
20	Nathinpoora	97	0	0
21	Ekalgharia	129	0	0
22	Dongurgaon	352	0	0
23	Jalanpoor	68	0	0
24	Mogaidum	1,150	0	0
25	Mojampoor	138	0	0
26	Bhilgaon	927	0	0
27	Balsamad	1,813	0	0
28	Kusrawud	1,602	0	0
29	Raseedpoor	652	0	0
30	Borgaon	1,124	0	0
	Total	18,680	0	0
	Mundlaisir	1,502	0	0

ABSTRACTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Burwai	11,132	3	6
Dhurgaon	10,090	0	0
Kusrawud	18,599	0	0
Mundlaisir	1,502	0	0
TOTAL	41,323	3	6

KHUNDWA,
The 5th May 1872.

(Sd.) J. L. LOCH,
Deputy Commr., Nimar.

Names of Chandore villages transferred by Maharaja Holkar to the British Government in exchange.

1. Kusba Ojhar
2. Sewdi
3. Pimplas
4. Wadnair
5. Nandoor Medmeshwar
6. Oogaum
7. Peesgaum
8. Derdey
9. Wadolee Bhoee

With inams, haqs, cash payments, etc., Rs. 33,214-15-11.

WABGAON ESTATE.

Poona villages.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
1. Alley, Taluka Jooner	6,539	5	5	
2. Wabgaon	2,211	1	10	Taluka Kher.
3. Bebee	1,437	11	11	
4. Manchar	3,137	1	1	
5. Lakhangaon	1,574	4	3	
6. Koregaon, Taluka Seroor	2,898	0	6	
TOTAL	17,797	9	0	

Ahmednagar villages.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Kusba Mandowgan 2. Lonee Venknath 3. Nimbgaon Khalloo	10,887	2	3

Names of Jagir villages in the Deccan transferred by Maharaja Holkar.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Oswad	495	0	10
2. Balam Takli	659	4	9
3. Jalgaon	619	11	9
4. Sarola	573	8	4
5. Bahoolee	1,050	0	0
TOTAL	3,397	9	8

Names of villages of Bulandshahar Jagir in the North-Western Provinces transferred by Maharaja Holkar.

	Rs.	
1. Nayabass	550	Pergunnah Secandarabad.
2. Asgharpur	1,000	
3. Sharfabad	750	
4. Harrowla	800	
5. Ragoonathpur	350	
TOTAL	3,450	

SIMLA,
The 25th September 1880.

(Sd.) H. D. DALY, *Lieut.-Genl.,*
Agent, Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

SCHEDULE B.

Lands transferred to Maharaja Holkar.

Number of villages.		Pergunnah.	Assets. Gross.	Assets. Net.	Date of transfer.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*		
Khalsa	31	Taluka Nimawar, Pergunnah Nimawar.	22,810 9 0	14,203 0 0		Revenue from 1st May 1861 realized by Maharaja Holkar.
	18	Taluka Sutwas, Pergunnah Nimawar	7,911 10 0	4,741 0 0		
	36	Taluka Rajore, Pergunnah Nimawar	9,519 11 8	5,192 0 0		
	18	Taluka Hirangaon, Pergunnah Nimawar	6,034 7 0	3,473 0 0		
	14	Taluka Pani Bijwar, Pergunnah Nimawar.	1,965 12 0	844 0 0		
	17	Chandgarh	.....	.....		
Quit-rent	42	Sutwas	196 4 0	192 0 0	23rd June 1861 . . .	Waste. Names not known.
	13	Rajore	551 2 0	227 0 0		
Rent-free	3	Hirangaon	471 15 0	.....		
	2	Pani Bijwar	226 8 0	.....		
	4	Nimawar	3,172 10 0	.....		
	10	Sutwas	2,596 14 0	.....		
	6	Rajore	2,315 3 0	.....		
	17	Chandgarh	.....	.....		
	231	TOTAL .	57,772 14 3	28,872 0 0		
	113	Barwai	15,204 14 7	11,133 0 0	23rd October 1867 . . .	One kist of land revenue was collected in 1867-68, *viz.*, that due in June on account of the rubbee harvest reaped in March. Subsequent revenue realized by Holkar.
	32	Dhargaon	11,158 0 9	10,090 0 0	Ditto	
	30	Kasrawad	22,624 14 6	18,599 0 0	Ditto	
	1	Mandlesar	3,824 4 6	1,502 0 0	Ditto	
	176	TOTAL .	52,812 2 4	41,324 0 0	See telegram from Foreign Secretary, India, dated 12th October 1867.	
Forest revenue			.....	625 0 0		
Zemindari huqs			.....	5,568 0 0		
Quit-rent on rent-free holdings			.....	1,230 0 0		
		TOTAL .	.....	48,747 0 0		
Deduct— Decrease value of eight villages, on assessment being lowered from full to quit-rent.			.....	1,045 10 6		
		Balance .	.....	47,701 5 6		
		GRAND TOTAL .	1,10,585 0 7	76,573 5 6		

Lands transferred by Maharaja Holkar.

Number of villages.	Estate.	Assets. Gross.	Assets. Net.	Date of transfer.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*		
9	Chandore	28,016 12 0	23,104 12 9	31st July 1865	Taken over from the beginning of the revenue year 1865-66.
	Inams, huqs, &c.	.....	6,515 2 11		
	Cash payments	.....	3,595 0 3		
	TOTAL	28,016 12 0	33,214 15 11		
Wabgaon Estate. 6	Poona villages	21,944 10 11	17,797 9 0	1 on 30th November 1868 3 on 1st December 1868. 1 on 2nd December 1868. 1 on 3rd December 1868.	Taken over from the beginning of the revenue year 1868-69.
3	Ahmednagar villages	21,928 6 7	10,887 2 3	1 on 29th January 1868 2 on 6th June 1868.	Ditto ditto.
1	Oswad	855 14 0	495 0 10	January 1868	Ditto ditto. Rs. 249-2-11 received in 1867-68.
1	Balam Takli	1,538 6 0	659 4 9	February 1867	Taken over from the beginning of 1866-67.
1	Jalgaon	1,073 15 9	619 11 9	April 1868	Taken over from the beginning of 1868-69.
1	Sarola	2,747 1 9	573 8 4	March 1872	Ditto ditto.
1	Bahoolee	1,583 5 3	1,050 0 0	September 1872	Ditto ditto.
5	Bulandshahr Jaghire	6,575 4 0	3,450 0 0	27th October 1867	Taken over from the commencement of 1867-68.
DECCAN—	*Cash allowances and perquisites.*				
Land		.....	1,164 15 0	.....	Taken over from the commencement of 1868-69.
Cash		.....	1,375 11 4		
	Total of Wabgaon Estate, &c.	58,247 0 3	38,072 15 3		
Grand Total of Chandore and Wabgaon		86,263 12 3	71,287 15 2		
Balance due by Maharaja to the British Government annually.		.....	5,285 6 4		
	GRAND TOTAL	86,263 12 3	76,573 5 6		

SIMLA,
The 25th September 1880.

(Sd.) H. D. DALY, *Lieut.-Genl.*,
Agent, Governor-General, Central India.

No. LIV.

ARRANGEMENT for the EXCHANGE of CORRESPONDENCE between the IMPERIAL POST OFFICE of BRITISH INDIA and the POST OFFICES in the TERRITORIES of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJAH HOLKAR.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be mutual exchange of correspondence between the Imperial Post Office of British India, hereinafter termed the "Imperial Post," and the Post Offices in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, hereinafter termed the "Indore State Post."

The term "correspondence" shall include all classes of articles which may be forwarded by post under the rules for the time being of the Imperial Post.

ARTICLE 2.

On correspondence originating in the Indore State Post, and destined for delivery through the Imperial Post, the Indore State Post may levy such local postage as may from time to time be directed by the Darbar of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar. But all such postage shall be collected by payment in advance, and the correspondence shall be made over to the Imperial Post without any claim whatsoever.

ARTICLE 3.

Correspondence so made over shall be treated by the Imperial Post in the same way as if it had been posted originally in an Imperial Post Office, no account being taken of any Indore State postage already paid thereon, whether in cash or by means of postage labels of the Indore State Post.

ARTICLE 4.

Correspondence which may be made over by the Imperial Post to the Indore State Post shall be made over without claim when no Imperial Postage is due, and with claim when Imperial Postage is due.

In the latter case the claim shall be—

(*a*) On correspondence originating in offices of the Imperial Post termed "Inland correspondence," one-half of the amount of Imperial Postage due;

(*b*) on correspondence originating in Foreign Offices termed "Foreign correspondence," the whole amount of the Imperial Postagedue, the term "Imperial Postage" including in this case the postage due to the Imperial Post on behalf of Foreign Offices or (in the case of overland parcels) to the Custom House.

ARTICLE 5.

On correspondence made over under head (*a*) of the preceding Article

whether with or without claim, the Indore State Post may levy such local postage as may from to time be directed by the Darbar of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, but on correspondence made over under head (*b*) no local postage shall be levied.

ARTICLE 6.

Correspondence received by the Imperial Post from the Indore State Post, or *vice versa*, which may be undeliverable shall be returned, and on correspondence so returned to the Imperial Post the Indore State Post shall have the right to reclaim any postage previously claimed from it under Article 4.

ARTICLE 7.

Detailed regulations for carrying out this arrangement in respect to the particular offices to be designated for the exchange of correspondence on which Imperial Postage is due, the forms to be used in exchanging correspondence, the preparation and settlement of accounts, and other matters of detail, shall be drawn out by the controlling authorities of the Imperial Post and the Indore State Post in direct communication with each other, and the detailed regulations so drawn out shall be subject to such modification as may from time to time be mutually agreed to by the said authorities.

ARTICLE 8.

This arrangement shall be executed by the Darbar of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar and the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India and shall be brought into operation from the date of such execution.

ARTICLE 9.

This arrangement shall continue in force for one year after the date on which one of the two contracting parties shall have announced to the other an intention to terminate it.

Signed by His Highness the Maharaja Holkar this the 27th day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

(Sd.) TOOKOJEE HOLKAR.

Signed by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India this the 27th day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

(Sd.) H. D. DALY.

(„) LYTTON.

Ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, at Simla on the twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

(Sd.) A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

No. LV.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT on the one part and HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJAH TOOKAJEE RAO HOLKAR, G.C.S.I., and His heirs and successors on the other part—1881.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Indore territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and His Highness the Maharajah of Indore as under:—

1. His Highness the Maharajah of Indore undertakes to abolish all transit duties, of whatever description, on all salt passing through the Indore State.

2. The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail on His Highness, agrees to deliver to the Indore Government at Indore annually forty-five thousand maunds of Baragara salt, at the rate of Rupees 2 and annas 12 per maund, each maund weighing eighty-two and two-seventh pounds.

This Agreement shall have effect from the eighteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore this ninth day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, corresponding with the fourth day of Pusbudi Sumbut one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight.

(Sd.) TOOKOJI RAO HOLKAR.

(Sd.) LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

(Sd.) RIPON,
Seal. *Viceroy and Governor General of India.*

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council at Calcutta on the twenty-first day of February, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

(Sd.) C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

No. LVI.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE to the AGREEMENT for the abolition of TRANSIT DUTIES on SALT, executed between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the INDORE STATE on the 9th December 1881—1883.

Whereas it is laid down in clause 2 of the above Agreement that the British Government, in consideration of the loss caused to the Indore Durbar by the abolition of transit duties on salt, will furnish to the Durbar at Indore annually forty-five thousand maunds of Baragara salt, at the rate of Rupees 2-12 per maund, each maund weighing 82$\frac{2}{7}$lb:

And whereas it has been found desirable to substitute for this contribution of salt the annual payment of a sum of money:

It is hereby agreed between the Government of India and His Highness the Maharajah Holkar of Indore that in place of the salt specified as above the British Government will pay to the Indore Durbar a sum of Rupees 61,875 annually.

(Sd.) P. W. BANNERMAN,
Offg. Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

Seal.

(Sd.) TOOKOJI HOLKAR.

(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This Supplementary Article was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India at Calcutta on the twelfth day of December, A.D. ne thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND,
Offg. Secy. to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

No. LVII.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ RAO RAJESSUR SEWAEE TOOKAJEE RAO HOLKAR BAHADOOR, KNIGHT of the MOST EXALTED ORDER of the STAR OF INDIA, Indore—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their houses should

be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, repeat to you the assurance already communicated to you in my Kharita of 5th January 1860, that on failure of heirs of your body, the adoption by yourself and future rulers of your State of a successor according to former usage will be recognized and confirmed.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your house is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, grants or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

The 11th March 1862. (Sd.) CANNING.

No. LVIII.

ENGAGEMENT between the HONOURABLE the EAST INDIA COMPANY and the MAHARAJAH TOOKAJEE PUAR and ANUND RAO PUAR, JOINT RAJAHS of DEWAS, their heirs and successors, settled by LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER MACDONALD, acting under authority from BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM, K.C.B. and K.L.S., POLITICAL AGENT to the MOST NOBLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL, on the part of the HONOURABLE the EAST INDIA COMPANY, and SUCCARAM BAPOO, on the part of the MAHARAJAHS TOOKAJEE PUAR and ANUND RAO PUAR, JOINT RAJAHS of DEWAS: the said BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM being invested with full powers and authority from the MOST NOBLE FRANCIS MARQUIS of HASTINGS, K.G., one of HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL, GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL, appointed by the HONOURARLE COMPANY to direct and control all the affairs in the EAST INDIES; and the said SUCCARAM BAPOO being duly invested with full powers on the part of TOOKAJEE PUAR and ANUND RAO PUAR, JOINT RAJAHS of DEWAS—1818.

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government will grant its protection to the Maharajahs Tookajee Puar and Anund Rao Puar, joint Rajahs of Dewas.

ARTICLE 2.

The Rajahs Tookajee Puar and Anund Rao Puar engage that, in addition to the attendants of their persons and the sebundees of the country, they will

keep up and regularly pay 50 good horse and 50 foot well armed who shall be at the disposal of the British Government; and after three years, as the revenue of the aforesaid Rajahs of Dewas will be augmented by the increase of inhabitants and cultivation, 100 horse and 100 foot shall be kept up and be at the disposal of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government will protect the Rajahs of Dewas in their present possessions of the mehals of Dewas, Sarungpore, Allote, Goorgoocheb, Bingnowde, Bughowde, as well as the share of the collections amounting to 7 per cent. of the third part of the province of Sundersee belonging to the Rajah Ramchunder Rao Puar of Dhar, and an equal share, *viz.*, 7 per cent. of the collection of the province of Doongla belonging to the aforesaid Rajah of Dhar. The British Government will further protect the Rajahs of Dewas against the attacks of enemies, and will aid them in the settlement of any of their rebellious subjects, and will mediate in a just and amicable manner any dispute that may arise between them and other States and petty Chiefs.

ARTICLE 4.

The Rajahs of Dewas engage to have no intercourse or communication with any other States, and to enter into no affair of any magnitude without the advice and concurrence of the said British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

The British Government agrees to consider the Rajahs Tookajee Puar and Anund Rao Puar in every respect the rulers of their present possessions, and engages to give no protection to any of their discontented relations or dependants, and not to interfere in the internal administration of the country.

ARTICLE 6.

The Rajahs of Dewas relinquish their claim of 7 per cent. on the collections of the province of Doongla, belonging to Rajah Ramchunder Rao Puar of Dhar, in favor of that Chief, from the beginning of the year 1876 to the beginning of the year 1879, Bickramajeet, in order that the above said province, which is now entirely desolated, may be again inhabited; and after the expiration of these three years the Rajahs of Dewas will consider themselves entitled to their share of 7 per cent. on whatever sum may be realized after the deduction of expenses.

ARTICLE 7.

The Rajahs of Dewas, with a view to the improvement of their possessions, agree to act by an union of authority and to administer the affairs of their provinces through one public minister or chief officer.

ARTICLE 8.

This engagement, consisting of eight Articles, has been this day settled by Lieutenant Alexander MacDonald, acting under the direction of Brigadier-

General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S., Political Agent to the Most Noble the Governor-General, on the part of the Honourable Company; and by Succaram Bapoo on the part of Tookajee Puar and Anund Rao Puar, joint Rajahs of Dewas. Lieutenant MacDonald has delivered one copy thereof in English, Persian, and Mahratta, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Succaram Bapoo, to be by him delivered to the Maharajahs Tookajee Puar and Anund Rao Puar, and has received from the said Succaram Bapoo a counterpart of the said engagement, signed and sealed by himself.

Lieutenant MacDonald engages that a copy of the said engagement, ratified by the Most Noble the Governor-General, in every respect a counterpart of that now executed by himself, shall be delivered through Succaram Bapoo to the Maharajahs Tookajee Puar and Anund Rao Puar, within the period of two months; and on the delivery of such copy to the Maharajahs, this engagement executed by Lieutenant MacDonald under the immediate direction of Brigadier-General Sir J. Malcolm shall be returned; and Bapoo Succaram in like manner engages that another copy, ratified by the Maharajahs Tookajee Puar and Anund Rao Puar, in every respect the counterpart of the engagement now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Lieutenant MacDonald to be forwarded to the Most Noble the Governor-General, within the space of the following day (to-morrow); and on the delivery of such copy to the Most Noble the Governor General, the engagement executed by Succaram Bapoo, by virtue of the full power and authority vested in him as abovementioned, shall be returned.

Government Seal.

(Sd.) Hastings.
„ G. Dowdeswell.
„ J. Stewart.
„ C. M. Ricketts.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, at Fort William, this 12th day of December 1818.

(Sd.) J. ADAM,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. LIX.

Engagement regarding the Pergunnah of Bagodé.

Letter to G. Wellesley, Esq., from Rookmangad Rao and Anund Rao Puar, Rajahs of Dewas, received on the 6th July 1828.

After the usual compliments,—We have given over to the Honourable Company's government the pergunnah of Bagode, which is our jaghire, for

the purpose of having it brought into a state of order and improvement. The khasgee jaghire and inam villages being excepted, the remainder will be held in khalsa management. The inhabitants will accordingly be conciliated and the cultivation promoted; after deducting the expenses of the pergunnah, the proceeds, whatever they may amount to, will be paid as revenue to us.

Sumbut 1855, Fuslee 1236, Sakee 1750, Soorsun Tisen Ishureyn Menteyn-o-ulf (1229), 1st of Asarh Boodee Puryumee, corresponding with the 17th Ziehijee

(Sealed by both Rajahs.)

Letter from G. WELLESLEY, ESQ., Resident, etc., Indore, to ROOKMANGAD RAO and ANUND RAO PUAR, RAJAHS of DEWAS, dated the 7th July 1828.

After the usual introduction,—I have had the happiness to receive your letter conveying accounts of your welfare, and serving as a Sunnud for the pergunnah of Bagode. God willing the prosperity of the pergunnah shall be promoted to the utmost possible extent, and the balance of the revenue, after deducting the expenses, etc., shall be paid to your government. I beg you will set your mind at ease on that subject. Until we meet continue to gratify me with accounts of your welfare.

LIST of VILLAGES in BAGODE PERGUNNAH, the jaghire of ROOKMANGAD RAO and ANUND RAO PUAR, RAJAHS of DEWAS, taken in Sumbut 1827.

The whole number of villages was 39, yielding a revenue, including the sayer, of Rupees 26,700; from this was deducted, on account of jaghire and inam, 10 villages yielding Rupees 7,600, and there remained in khalsa 29 villages, the rents of which with the sayer amounted to Rupees 19,100, *viz.*—

Jumma of 29 villages	Rupees	17,900
Sayer and Zookat, etc.	,,	1,200
Total Rupees .		19,100

SHARE OF ROOKMANGAD RAO.

Villages.	*Rupees.*
½ of Bagode Cusba	200
Mohunia	1,000
Jamnia	1,200
Karondee	800
Temla	600
Bura Parria	1,200
Jhan Kood	700
Guthia	500
Bhurria	600
Burree	400
Gusiabaree	200
Dowlutpoora	400
Surala	100
Bowee	100
Joojwania	50
14½ villages, jumma	8,050

SHARE OF ANUND RAO.

Villages.	*Rupees.*
½ of Bagode Cusba	200
Bhoosgaon	4,000
Metwa	1,300
Chota Parria	700
Deogurh	400
Goalpoora	250
Neemsir	700
Soorpala	700
Bublaee	200
Oodharnia	200
Doongurgaon	300
Hodria	300
Monduhera	300
Neemkera	200
Peepuljhur	100
14½ villages, jumma	9,850
Total villages 29, jumma	17,900

Present state of the Pergunnah.

SHARE OF ROOKMANGAD RAO.

Inhabited villages.	Rs.
Bowee	15
½ of Bagode.	
	15
Siwae Jumma — Saver	Rs. 75
Kullal	„ 15
	90

SHARE OF ANUND RAO.

Inhabited villages.	Rs.
Hodria	10
Metwa	15
½ of Bagode.	
	25
Total rent	40

Total revenue of the Pergunnah, Rs. 130

LIST OF JAGHIRE AND ENAM VILLAGES OF PERGUNNAH BAGODE.

Belonging to Rookmangad Puar.

		Rs.
1	Khasgee village of Nagchura, rent	2,000
1	„ Roopla (Muhiput Rao Dewan's) rent	800
1	„ Kheree (Bhikajee Anajee Furnavee's) rent	400
2	„ Jhakereea Rupees 100, Waloon „ 100 } Pertab Sing Zemindar's rent	200
5	Villages, the total rent of which is	3,400

Belonging to Anund Rao Puar.

		Rs.
1	Village Goanah (Baee's khasgee) rent	2,000
1	„ of Wonee (Muhiput Rao Dewan's) rent	1,000
1	„ of Mundooree (Gunput Rao Furnavee's) rent	1,000
2	„ {Kaleepoora Rupees 100 / Loahira „ 100} Pertab Sing Zemindar's rent	200
5	Villages, the total rent of which is	4,200

Abstract.

		Rs.
2	Villages Khasgee	4,000
2	„ Dewan's	1,800
2	„ Furnavee's	1,400
4	„ Zemindar's	400
10	Villages, the total rent of which is	7,600

Present state of the above villages, Fuslee 1235 Sumbut 1884.

		Rs.
Khasgee of Rookmangad Rao	Rent of village Nagchura, all the rest deserted.	125
Khasgee of Anund Rao	Goanah village Pugrus. Mundooree „ „ Dewan's village rent, all the rest deserted.	40
	Total present rent	165

No. LX.

ABSTRACT TRANSLATION of a KHUREETA from NARAIN RAO DADA SAHIB, the CHIEF of the JUNIOR BRANCH of DEWAS, dated the 8th Jumadee-oos-sanee A.H. 1272—1864.

My Vakeel, Ram Rao Narain, forwarded to me your perwannah to his address, dated 19th May 1864, together with the memorandum of four conditions regarding cession of land for Railways. I have learnt all particulars, and am much gratified that a Railway line is going to be brought to this part of the country. In conformity with your wishes, I give my consent to all these conditions, but beg to remark that my State is small, and to express my hope that the British Government, taking into consideration the smallness of its resources, will continue its support and favour as it has done heretofore.

PAPER of CONDITIONS in regard to RAILWAYS in RAJPUTANA.

1st.—That the necessary extent of land, averaging 200 feet in breadth, for the construction of the Railway line, stations and *bonâ fide* Railway purposes, shall be given up by the Native State, free of all cost.

2nd.—All necessary compensation, for accruing loss to owners of lands, houses, gardens, etc., in the land ceded, to be defrayed and borne by the Chief of the State out of his own funds, in the manner done by the British Government in regard to the Railway within their own territories.

3rd.—That full jurisdiction in such land, short of sovereignty rights, shall be made over absolutely to the British Government.

4th.—That all transit and other duties on goods passing through shall be surrendered. However duties on goods breaking bulk and being conveyed to and from the Railway may be charged at the usual rates, or according to a fixed tariff to be settled hereafter?

No. LXI.

TRANSLATION of a KHUREETA from KISHNAJEE RAO BABA SAHIB POWAR, the CHIEF of the SENIOR BRANCH of DEWAS, dated the 26th Jumadee-ool-Awul A. H. 1272, corresponding to 28th October 1864.

My Vakeel, Gopal Rao Luchmun, has forwarded to me your perwannah, No. 745, dated 19th May last, giving cover to the memorandum of four conditions on which land for Railways is to be ceded.

It has given me much satisfaction to learn that the railroad is to be established in this part of the country. As it is a source of much pleasure to accede to the wishes of the British Government, I hereby give my consent to the four conditions mentioned above.

NOTE.—As to the conditions, see above under No. LX.

No. LXII.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT on the one part and the CHIEF of DEWAS, SENIOR BRANCH, on the other part—1881.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Dewas territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed

between the Government of India and the Chief of Dewas, Senior Branch, as under:—

1. The Chief of Dewas, Senior Branch, undertakes to abolish all transit duties, of whatever description, on all salt passing through the Dewas territory.

2. The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agrees to deliver to the Chief of Dewas, Senior Branch, free of cost at Indore, 100 maunds of salt annually.

This agreement to have effect from the fourth day of August one thousand eight hundred and eighty, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore this twenty-fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one corresponding with the first day of Kutih Sudi Sumbut one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight.

(Sd.) KRISHNAJI RAO BABA SAHIB.

(Sd.) LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

Seal.

(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council at Calcutta on the twenty-first day of February, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

(Sd.) C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

No. LXIII.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE to the Agreement for the abolition of TRANSIT DUTIES on SALT executed between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the CHIEF of DEWAS, SENIOR BRANCH, on the 24th October 1881—1883.

Whereas it is laid down in clause 2 of the above Agreement that the British Government, in consideration of the loss caused to the Chief of

Dewas, Senior Branch, by the abolition of transit duties on salt, will furnish to him at Indore, free of cost, 100 maunds of salt annually;

And whereas it has been found desirable to substitute for this contribution of salt the annual payment of a sum of money;

It is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Dewas, Senior Branch, that in place of the salt specified as above the British Government will pay to the Chief of Dewas, Senior Branch, a sum of Rupees 412-8 annually.

(Sd.) P. W. BANNERMAN,

Offg. Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

(Signed in Vernacular.)

Seal.

(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This Supplementary Article was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India at Calcutta on the twelvth day of December A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

Precisely similar agreements were made with the Dewas State, Junior Branch.

No. LXIV.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to the CHIEFS of DEWAS—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the adoption by yourself and future rulers of your State of a successor according to Hindu law and to the customs of your race will be recognized and confirmed.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your house is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Sd.) CANNING.

The 11th March 1862.

A similar Sunnud was granted to the Chief of Dhar.

(III)—MEDIATIZED CHIEFS IN THE INDORE AGENCY.

There are altogether fourteen Mediatized Chiefs in the Indore Agency. Of the sixteen holdings which were described in the earlier editions of this work, four have been now omitted, namely Raghugarh, Kursi Jalaria, Punghat, and Bhoja Kheri, while two more holdings have been added, Uni and Borkhera.* Some further account of the relations of the estate-holders to the British Government will be found in the introductory remarks prefixed to these Narratives.

1. PATHARI.

The Thakur of Pathari receives a tankha of Rupees 4,835 from Dewas under a Settlement (No. LXV) mediated by Captain Borthwick and Sir John Malcolm in 1818. The Thakur, with whom the original engagement was formed, was Mahabat Singh. This tankha is paid direct from the two States of Dewas, and the Thakur is bound not to interfere in its collection in any of their villages. The Thakur also holds a certificate from Mr. Johnston (No. LXVI), Assistant to the Resident at Indore, dated 2nd December 1837, which states that he holds his estate from the Puar Rajas on an istimrar tenure, and that he has been in the habit of referring to the Resident at Indore all questions regarding his tankha dues from Dewas and other places. Zorawar Singh, to whom this certificate was given, was the son of Mahabat Singh. The present Thakur is Bakhtawar Singh, son of Pirthi Singh. He succeeded in October 1887.

The Thakur of Pathari also holds 12 villages† under the Dewas Chiefs at a fixed rent, eight from the senior and four from the junior branch. The latter are regarded as formally guaranteed.

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* NOTE.—Of the four Estates of which accounts do not now appear in this Section—

(1) *Raghugarh* was confiscated for rebellion in 1857. A branch of the family still holds the Barkhera Estate.

(2) *Kursi Jalaria* is described under the titles of Kharsia and Jhalera—No. 13 and No. 14 in the Bhopal Agency (*vide infra*).

(3) *Punghat* has been transferred to the Central Provinces Administration.

(4) *Bhojakheri* is mentioned as Barkhera among the Mediatized Chiefs of the Western Malwa Agency.

The precise status of Uni, Borkhera, and other Estates in this Agency has only lately come to light.

† *Under Dewas (Senior Branch).*

1. Pathari.
2. Khataira.
3. Saidu Kheri.
4. Banjari.
5. Kanaira.
6. Kishengarh.
7. Sukarwara.
8. Talapura.

Under Dewas (Junior Branch).

9. Rudarwas.
10. Parbatipura.
11. Gopalpura.
12. Hirapur.

The question to whom the Thakur is bound to furnish reports of crime was long in dispute. The Chiefs of Dewas demanded such reports, but the Thakur disputed their right to receive them, and stated that he would furnish them only to the Agent to the Governor-General. In 1887 it was held by the Agent to the Governor-General that, in the guaranteed estate of the Thakur, jurisdiction vests in the Central India Agency to which the Thakur is bound to report; while in villages that are not guaranteed the jurisdiction vests in the Darbar, to which the Thakur should report criminal occurrences within their limits.

The Thakur also receives tankhas of Rupees 2,687 from Sindhia, and Rupees 1,145 from Holkar, for which he holds sanads.

2. BORKHERA *or* BORKHEDA.

Thakur Amar Singh of Borkhera, in the Dewas State (Junior Branch) receives a yearly tankha of Rupees 484-8-0 from the Dewas State, Senior Branch, and a similar tankha of Rupees 283-4-0 from the Dewas State, Junior Branch. The family holds no sanads authorising these grants, but a parwana dated the 19th November 1818 (No. LXVII), addressed by Sir John Malcolm to Thakur Zalim Singh, grandfather of Amar Singh, the present Thakur, and at that time head of the family, shows that the Thakur then enjoyed certain money payments from the State of Dewas. The amount of the payment as stated above is not entered in the parwana, but has since been ascertained. For the realisation of these dues the Thakur was, under the said parwana, directed to apply to the local revenue officials and not to make exactions from the State villages.

It was decided by the Government of India in 1889 that the parwana of 1818 should be included in this book.

3. BAGLI.*

The Thakur of Bagli is a dependent of Sindhia. Under a Settlement (No. LXVIII) effected by Sir John Malcolm in 1819, Thakur Zalim Singh and his son Bhim Singh received Piplia and eight other villages on a quit-rent of Rupees 5,562 a year, and five other villages on a quit-rent of Rupees 909. The quit-rent for these villages is paid by the Thakur direct to the Gwalior Darbar. The Thakur keeps a vakil in attendance on the Agent to the Governor-General, whose communications he receives direct.

* Malcolm's "Malwa," Nos. 9 to 12 of Schedule No. III.

In October 1864 the Thakur agreed to make over, if necessary, lands for railway purposes, on the terms agreed to by the Dewas Chiefs, as described in the narrative of those States (see Dewas.)

The late Thakur, Subhag Singh, died in June 1866, having adopted Raghunath Singh, a distant relative descended from a common ancestor. Doubts were expressed by Sindhia as to the validity of the adoption, but enquiry showed that it was perfectly genuine. Raghunath Singh was therefore formally recognised as Thakur of Bagli by the British Government on his paying to Sindhia nazarana amounting to one-fourth of the net revenue of the fourteen guaranteed villages. The jama of sixty-nine unguaranteed villages held by the Thakur was raised by Sindhia from Rupees 7,251 to Rupees 10,001. An Agreement (No. LXIX) was also signed by the Thakur in 1870, in which he recorded his obligation to acknowledge Sindhia's superiority and do service accordingly.

The revenue of the Bagli Thakurat is estimated at Rupees 60,000; and its population, in 1891, was 14,675.

4. KARAUDIA.*

To Thakurs Zalim Singh and Hate Singh the following tankhas were guaranteed through the mediation of Major Henley:—

From Sindhia	(No. LXX)	. . .	Rupees	700
„ „	(No. LXXI)	. . .	„	2,100
„ „	(No. LXXII)	. . .	„	160
„ Bhopal	(No. LXXIII)	. . .	„	401
		Total Rupees	.	3,361

They were bound to render service, and to abstain from levying the tankhas directly from the villages and from the commission of crime.

Umed Singh, son of Zalim Singh, died on 26th October 1880, and was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son Chain Singh, then 16 years of age, who is now in the enjoyment of the tankhas guaranteed to Zalim Singh.

Debi Singh of Arnia, the son of Hate Singh, receives the tankhas guaranteed to his father.

At the expiration of the term of each instalment the Thakurs are furnished with a parwana addressed to the local officials of Sindhia, Holkar, and

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 19 of Schedule No. II.

Bhopal, from the office of the Agent to the Governor-General, to enable them to realise their tankhas. A vakil on the part of the Thakurs remains in attendance on the Agent to the Governor-General at Indore.

In the year 1838 Thakur Zalim Singh and Hate Singh, his brother, obtained from Sindhia, as blood-money, the village of Kheri Rajpura. This village was for some time held conjointly by Chain Singh, the grandson of Zalim Singh, and Khuman Singh, the son of Hate Singh; but disputes arising between them it was ordered by the Agent to the Governor-General that Khuman Singh should undertake the entire management of the village during his lifetime on condition of paying to Chain Singh his share, namely Rupees 350 annually, free of all charges. Khuman Singh is responsible for the payment of all dues, etc., in connection with the village, and it has been determined that on the death of either Khuman Singh or Chain Singh fresh arrangements for the disposal of the property shall be made. The Engagement of 1839 regarding the village of Kheri Rajpura (No. LXXIV) is guaranteed. Chain Singh also holds the village of Karaudia under the Indore Darbar.

The villages of Jamgod and Kheria were given by Sindhia under a sanad dated A.H. 1240, on a quit-rent of Rupees 400, to Zalim Singh and Bhim Singh. Chain Singh now holds Kheria. Jamgod is in the possession of Raghunath Singh (grandson of Bhim Singh) who succeeded his father Unkar Singh on the latter's death in May 1884. Chhatar Singh, brother of Zalim Singh, obtained from Sindhia the village of Razapur on quit-rent; and Tej Singh, another brother, obtained from Sindhia 1,000 bighas of land in the village of Koel Kheri under Ujjain.

5. TONK.

The present Thakur, Nirpat Singh, who was recognised as the successor of his father Balwant Singh in 1869, receives under sanads from Sindhia and Holkar the following tankhas:—

From Sindhia (No. LXXV) . .	Rupees	4,457	0
„ Holkar (No. LXXVI) . .	„	112	8
Total, Rupees .		4,569	8

It has been the practice of the Agent to the Governor-General at Indore to grant the Thakur a parwana to enable him to realise the tankha from Sindhia's local officials.

The Thakur also receives a tankha of Rupees 4,570 from the two Chiefs of Dewas. No sanads for this tankha are produced, but the Thakur holds a letter dated 5th December 1837 (No. LXXVII), from Mr. P. Johnston, Assistant Resident, Indore, relating to the payment.

Nirpat Singh holds under sanads from Sindhia five hundred bighas of land in pargana Tonk, and the village of Murmia in Unchaud pargana at a quit-rent of Rupees 201. He also holds under a sanad from Holkar six bighas of inam land in Indore pargana.

6. PATHARIA.

Bhim Singh, brother of Zalim Singh of Karaudia, obtained the village of Patharia in the pargana of Unchaud from Sambhaji Rao Angria on a quit-rent of Rupees 701 in the year 1839. The engagement (No. LXXVIII) is guaranteed, and the Thakur is bound to render service and to pay the quit-rent in two instalments. The present Thakur is Raghunath Singh, who succeeded his father Unkar Singh in May 1884.

This Thakur also receives a tankha (No. LXXIX) of Rupees 66-8 from Holkar. The family house is situated in Karaudia.

7. UNI.

The ancestor of Thakur Daulat Singh held the villages of Uni, Bharkia, and Tamolia in the Dewas State, Junior Branch. In 1841 Colonel Borthwick, Assistant to Sir John Malcolm, mediated between the Darbar and the Thakur Hindu Singh, grandfather of the present Thakur, an arrangement for the continuance of the estate to the family. It was settled that the Thakur should hold Uni and Bharkia in perpetuity on payment of quit-rents of Rupees 501 and Rupees 401 per annum, respectively, and Tamolia, then assessed at Rupees 451, on a rent subject to increase according to the usage of the pargana.

This settlement proved inoperative as the State was averse to the grant of perpetual leases and the Thakur would accept nothing less than that which his ancestors had enjoyed. On Thakur Hindu Singh's death his son Gopal Singh also declined to accept the villages on any other than quit-rent tenures, and the dispute continued until 1876 when Sir H. Daly, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, ruled that the Thakur should be placed in possession of his ancestral village of Uni on istimrari tenure as settled by

Colonel Borthwick in 1841, and that the villages of Bharkia and Tamolia should be held by the Thakur on life leases. On Thakur Gopal Singh's death in 1883 the Raja of Dewas resumed Bharkia and Tamolia. Since then the Thakur Daulat Singh has been endeavouring to regain possession of these two villages, and the State has intimated its willingness to lease them to the Thakur at reasonable rents.

8. DHANGAON.*

This settlement was mediated by Major Henley and secured the following grants—

From Sindhia (No. LXXX)	. .	Rupees 1,484
„ Holkar (No. LXXXI)	. .	„ 56

The original recipient was Nihal Singh, the father of Makund Singh and grandfather of Hamir Singh, the present Chief. Makund Singh also received from Sindhia a grant of thirty-six villages in Harda and Hindia, subject to a payment of Rupees 1,001. No copy of the engagement is forthcoming; but on the cession of the districts under the treaty of 1860 the tankha became payable to the British Government. Dhangaon is now under the jurisdiction of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

9. SINGHANA†

This settlement also was mediated by Major Henley who arranged that the Thakur should receive yearly payments amounting to Rupees 352, *viz.*—

From Sindhia (*see* footnote to No. LXXX)	Rupees 240
„ Holkar (*see* footnote to No. LXXXI)	„ 112

The claim on Sindhia was transferred to the British Government with the Harda district. Only Rupees 56 are now paid as Holkar's share.

Anup Singh, with whom the settlement was made, was succeeded by Bakhtawar Singh, who died in 1871. He was succeeded by his nephew Daryao Singh, the present Chief, then thirteen years of age.

10. BAI.‡

According to the settlement made by Sir John Malcolm in 1819, it was arranged that Parbat Singh and Raghunath Singh should maintain

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 14 of Schedule No. II, and No. 31 of Schedule No. III.

† Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 15 of Schedule No. II, and No. 32 of Schedule No. III. The amount of tankha given by Malcolm is Rupees 852, but this is probably a misprint.

‡ Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 24 of Schedule No. III.

the security of the Simrol pass, and receive the taxes on merchandise passing through it which were levied in Ahalya Bai's time (No. LXXXII). In conformity with this document the zamindars held 25 bighas of inam land and the village of Karinda on a quit-rent of Rupees 30. But it appears that in lieu of the taxes on merchandise the zamindars now get a cash payment of Rupees 750 and pay to the Indore Darbar an annual sum of Rupees 52-10 on account of sardeshmukhi dues. No documents are forthcoming to show when this new settlement was effected or by whose mediation.

The late Thakur Hari Singh died in 1880 and his widow adopted Manrup Singh, who is the present Thakur.

11. MEN.*

The settlement of the Teza Tarwi's claim was effected by Sir John Malcolm on 25th January 1819. The Holkar State agreed to entertain in its service seven of the Tarwi's adherents and to give him two villages on rent, subject after the seventh year to a payment of one rupee per bigha, on condition that the Tarwi made no further collections on passengers and goods between Mhow and Jam, and was responsible for the prevention of robberies.

No copy of this engagement is forthcoming, but the Indore Darbar have produced an Engagement (No. LXXXIII) written by Kaisha Paima and Ajha, the nephews of Teza Tarwi, whereby they bind themselves to enter the service of the Darbar and to hold themselves responsible for the protection of the country within certain limits. The Darbar state that for this service they get Rupees 50 a month direct from the Darbar treasury. The circumstances in which the settlement of Sir John Malcolm was modified have not been clearly ascertained.

The present Thakurs are Umeda, Lalchand, and Chitar (1892).

12. DHAORA GANJARA.†

This settlement was effected by Sir John Malcolm and was similar to the above settlement with the Teza Tarwi of Men. No copy of the engagement is forthcoming; but the Indore Darbar Records contain a document (No. LXXXIV) under which Rupees 55 a month are granted as remuneration for the protection of the roads between Simrol Ghat and Sigwar.

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 26 of Schedule No. III.

† Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 27 of Schedule No. III.

The Darbar also state that Maharaja Hari Rao Holkar granted an additional allowance of Rupees 25 a month for some other service to be performed by the recipient, thus making the total cash payment Rupees 80 monthly, exclusive of certain dues levied by the Tarwi from passengers and on merchandise.

The present (1892) Thakurs are Badichand, Bhima, and Somlia, grandsons of Bhima Tarwi; and Lachhman, nephew of Kishna, who died in 1869.

13. KAYATHA.

By an Engagement (Note to No. LXV) mediated by Captain Borthwick in 1818 the Thakur receives Rupees 1,427 a year from the two Chiefs of Dewas. The present Thakur (1892) is Sheodan Singh, son of Durjan Lal.

14. GAGRONI.*

On the decline of the Mughal power in Malwa a Rathor Rajput from Marwar obtained possession of the district of Zirapur Machalpur which he held till the conquest of Malwa by the Mahrattas, when his possessions fell to the share of Holkar. Being dispossessed he commenced plundering the country with such effect that Holkar was compelled to grant him Gagroni and several adjacent villages. With his descendant, Thakur Raghunath Singh, a settlement (No. LXXXV) was mediated in 1820, by which the villages were confirmed to him subject to a payment of Rupees 1,500 a year.

On the death of Raghunath Singh, the legitimacy of his eldest son, Fateh Singh, was disputed. His claims were eventually set aside, and a younger son, Suraj Mal, was recognised. Suraj Mal died on 24th June 1862, leaving no children and without adopting an heir. As there was no legitimate heir of Raghunath Singh living, the Thakurat lapsed to Holkar, who settled on the widow and mother of Suraj Mal an annual allowance of Rupees 1,800 for life. The widow of Suraj Mal died in 1869, leaving a daughter Amarbai, who died in 1871; neither took any allowance from the Darbar, but on the death of Amarbai the Darbar paid her funeral expenses amounting to Rupees 1,020.

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 41 of Schedule No. III.

No. LXV.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed by TOOKAJEE RAO PUAR BABA SAHIB to RAWUT MAHBUT SING and his son JORAWUR SING, Talookdar of Pitharee, in Pergunnah Dewas —1818.

You have been from of old in the receipt of tunkha and bhet from the pergunnah, but the mehal has been plundered by the Soubahs and others of Sindia and Holkar, and the revenue thereof has decreased. Notwithstanding this, you collected separately grass tunkha from the villages, and the matter having been enquired into by the British Government, your tunkha, bhet, etc., have all been settled through the mediation of General Sir John Malcolm and Captain Borthwick. The following are the villages from which grass tunkha, bhet, etc., used to be paid to you yearly during the time of the late Kirkerdeh Khundoo Scindeh, Sirboh Gungajee Punt Aba, and Ramchunder Mahadeo Naik Parauchpeh, *viz.*—

Paid through Chowdheree Bkowani Sing and Khuman Sing.

Villages.		*Amount.* Rupees.
1	Mouza Jeitpoora	235 0
1	„ Sookla	75 0
1	„ Soolkakhera	30 0
1	„ Kalookheree	125 0
1	„ Sanore	200 0
1	„ Pudumpoora	60 0
1	„ Roostumpore	215 0
1	„ Azumpore	25 0
1	„ Marhetty	16 0
1	„ Berampore	35 0
1	„ Doogareea	25 0
1	„ Seroleah	300 0
1	„ Sampoora Bheelkheree	100 0
5	Talooka Pitharee, etc.	400 0
18	villages	Total Rupees 1,841 0

Paid through Canoongoe Nundkissore.

Villages.		*Amount.* Rupees.
1	Mouza Khettakheree	35 0
1	„ Nappakheree	41 8
1	„ Goga	80 0
1	„ Jumaeneh	21 0
1	„ Petabulee	60 0
1	„ Nubeepore	54 8
1	„ Rajodah	161 0
1	„ Nagjheeree	31 0
1	„ Nugorah	73 8
1	Happakhera	35 0
	Carried over, Rupees	592 8

Paid through Canoongoe Nundkissore.

Villages.	*Amount.* Rupees.
Brought forward, Rupees	592 8
1 Mouza Dhunorah	40 0
1 „ Kalookheree	33 8
1 „ Sookurvassa	12 0
13 villages. Rupees	678 0
Total Rupees	2,519 0

The above sum of Rupees 2,519 has been settled on you on account of tunkha, bhet, and other expenses. One-half thereof, or Rupees 1,259-8, shall be paid to you in 1226, and the other half shall in five years be paid in the following progressive instalments, so that the sum to be paid in the 5th year shall be equal to Rupees 2,519, *viz.*—

Year.	*Original Amount.* Rupees.	*Increase.*	*Total.*
1227	1,259 8	84 0	1,343 8
1228	1,343 8	106 8	1,450 0
1229	1,450 0	175 0	1,625 0
1230	1,625 0	375 0	2,000 0
1231	2,000 0	519 0	2,519 0
Rupees	7,678 0	1,259 8	8,937 8

The payments will be made in the following instalments :—

On the full moon of Kartick.
„ „ Maugh.
„ „ Cheyt.

You shall send your servant every year for five years to receive the above dues from my kamaisdar's cutcherry according to the fixed instalments. You shall not collect anything from the villages, but whatever you have to receive will be paid by an order of the Circar, who will also satisfy your usual claims on the villages. You shall not yourself send a man for the same to the villages.

Dated 12th Shabun Soodee 1226.

A Sunnud, in all respects the same as the above, was granted by Anund Rao Puar to Mahbut Sing for Rupees 2,316 as follows :—

Paid through Chowdheree Bukht Sing and Chaen Sing on six villages	Rupees	612 4
Paid through Zorawur Sing, Canoongoe, on 16 villages	„	1,703 12

Also by Tookajee Rao Puar to Rawut Motee Sing and his son Doorjun Sal of Kaytha for Rupees 660 on five villages, and from Anund Rao Puar for Rupees 767 on four villages.

Also from Tookajee Rao Puar to Suroop Sing and Futteh Sing of Khursia Jhalaria for Rupees 225 from two villages.

No. LXVI.

COPY of a CERTIFICATE given by LIEUTENANT P. JOHNSTON, ASSISTANT to the RESIDENT at INDORE, to RAWUT JORAWAR SING, THAKUR of PITHAREE in the DEWAS territory—1837.

The bearer Rawut Jorawar Sing is the Thakur of Pitharee, in the Dewas territory. He holds his estate from the Puar Rajas on an Istumrar tenure, and for many years past he has been in the practice of referring to the Indore Residency for the adjustment of all questions arising relative to his tankha dues from Dewas and other places.

INDORE RESIDENCY;
The 2nd December 1837.

(Sd.) P. JOHNSTON,
Assistant to Resident.

No. LXVII.

TRANSLATION.

Seal in Persian characters.

General Sir John Malcolm, Bahadur. Year 1232.

(Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

Parwanah in Persian characters.

To Zalim Singh, Purbia, Jaghirdar, Borkhera.

As your Tankha is fixed from ancient times in the Dewas pergunnah, you should send your servant to (District) Kachiri and continue to receive the

tankha according to the revenues of the Mahal. You should on no account depute your footmen or horsemen direct to the villages, and should not press the ryots for your tankha. Be careful on this point, and act as is herein written.—Dated 19th November 1818, corresponding with 19th of the month of Muharrum 1234 A. H.

Transcript of Parwanah in Hindi characters.

From Sarkar General Sir John Malcolm.

Be it known to Zalim Singh Purbia of Borkhera—As your tankha is fixed in the Dewas pergunnah, you should continue to receive it from the Dewas Kacheri according to the revenues of the pergunnah from the hand of the Pawars. You should not send your man to the villages. If you do send, it will not fare well with you. This should be impressed upon your mind.—Dated 19th November 1818, corresponding with 19th Muharrum 1234 A. H., or Mitti Aghan Budi, 8th Sammat 1875.

No. LXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a DEED of SETTLEMENT of villages executed at the MHOW CANTONMENT through the mediation of GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM to THAKOOR SALIM SING and his son BHEEM SING of TUPPA BAGLEE by KHUNDOO SHEORAM, KARKOON of BISHNOO MAHADEO, KAMAISDAR of Pergunnah OONCHODE, on the part of DOWLUT RAO SINDIA ALIJAH BAHADOOR—1819.

The articles of the settlement regarding the farming of villages are as follows:—

1. In 1210 you obtained a lease for the seven villages of Peeplia, Banda, &c., and the two villages of Bellawalee and Bhojakheree, in all nine villages, for which you had to pay on account of rent including "babootee," grass tunkha, "bhet," "damee for zemindar," rights of the goomastahs' dufturdar, and "bhet for duruckdar," and bhet for Circar

				Rs.	
					5,401
And on account of "bhet" due to duruckdars, zemindars, and goomastahs	...	...	...		161
					5,562
Less on account of "chout"	...	...	...		2,088
					3,474

			Rs.
Now the sum settled to be paid in 1227 is			5,042
viz.—			
Amount which used to be paid formerly		3,474	
and			
Amount to be paid out of Rupees 2,088 hitherto deducted on account of "chout"		1,568	
		5,042	
The sum settled to be paid in 1228 is			5,562
viz.—			
Amount as paid in the last year		5,042	
„ on account of balance of chout		520	
		5,562	

You shall pay every year into the Circar's treasury the above sum of Rupees 5,562 which has been settled in perpetuity. In addition to this nothing more shall be levied.

2. The rent of the following five villages of Peepla Sahut, &c., which were formerly let to you in farm, amounts to Rupees 809.

	Rupees.
Mouza Peepla Sahut	151
„ Peepla Dowlut	105
„ Pulasee Hooman	151
„ Jhadrakheree	301
„ Bhootree in Tuppa Haveelee	101
	809
Enhanced rent on the above ...	100
	909

You shall pay every year into the Circar's treasury, according to the instalments, the aforesaid sum of Rupees 909 which has been fixed in perpetuity, and give separately the cesses, "bhet," and "damee" to the zemindar; "bhet" to the duruckdar, and the usual rights to the goomastah. In addition to the above nothing more shall be taken.

3. The farming lease which has been given you for the nine villages of Lebooda, &c., for five years, from 1225 to 1229, shall be respected for that period, and the amount of rent mentioned in the lease shall be received. Nothing more than that will be taken.

4. During the time of Krishnajee Mulhar a sum of Rupees 150 was taken from you after a dispute on account of the Bheel lands of mouza Chupan;

but as the said amount has not been collected by me from you for the last 24 years, I exempt you from paying the same, and I will not again make a demand for it.

The Circar shall abide by the above four Articles of the settlement. You can with every assurance improve the villages.

Dated 13th Kartick Soodee 1876 Sumbut, corresponding with 11th Mohurrum 1220 A.H.

Witnesses:

(Sd.) Bellajee Ram Rao
of the Dufter.

„ Gunness Ramajee
on the part of the Moazmoodar.

„ Oonkur Mull Peshkar
for Chowdry Narain Rao.

„ Ballaram Canoongoe.

This settlement between Dowlut Rao Sindia's officers of Sonekutch and the Thakoor of Baglee has been made by my mediation.

(Sd.) John Malcolm,
Brigadier General.

Dated Mhow, 31st October 1819.

Translation of a letter from Soubadar Sree Dowlut Rao Sindia Alijah Bahadoor to Salim Sing of Baglee.

Be it known to you that from 1221 A.H., or 1877 Sumbut, mouza Peeplia Banda with six villages, and mouza Bhojakheree and also mouza Belooria, have been farmed out to you at a rent of Rupees 5,562, and besides the above mouza Peeplia Yado has likewise been given to you in farm in istumraree tenure at Rupees 909, aggregating in all Rupees 6,471. You shall hold the above villages in your possession, and pay every year into the Circar's treasury the sum fixed as rent. You shall improve the villages in a proper manner, and maintain the peace of the mehal by punishing the Grassias and others. Should you fail to serve the Circar, you will not be allowed to retain the villages. Should there be any loss for want of improvement of the villages no deduction shall be made from the rent by the Circar.

Dated 6th Jeyt Soodee 1877 Sumbut, corresponding with 4th Ramzan 1221 A.H.

TRANSLATION of a letter from MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM to THAKOOR SALIM SING JEE and his son KOONWUR BHEEM SING of BAGLEE, dated Mhow Cantonment, 28th June 1820, corresponding with 3rd Asar Boodee—1877.

I send you a Sunnud which I have procured in your name from Maharaja Dowlut Rao Sindia Alijah Bahadoor for the villages of Peeplia Banda, &c. I hope the Sunnud will reach you safely. Know that, as it was settled here between you and me, I have procured the Sunnud bearing the seal, which I forward to you now. You shall improve the villages and pay the money to the Circar agreeably to your engagement.

No. LXIX.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT presented to the GWALIOR DURBAR on the part of RUGGONATH SING of BAGLEE—1870.

(Sd.) JYAJEE SINDHIA.

Whereas I have succeeded by adoption to the Baglee estate, held by the late Thakoor Sobhag Sing, I do hereby enter into an agreement to hold the following sixty-nine villages, unguaranteed by the Government of India, from the Maharaja Sindhia, as my acknowledged suzerain, and to recognize the feudal superiority of the Gwalior Durbar accordingly.

(Here follow the names of the villages from 1 to 69.)

2. I further engage, according to custom, and to the best of my ability, to preserve order and keep down plundering in the said villages, and in the Sonekutch pergunnah, and to pay annually to the Gwalior Durbar for the said villages Rupees ten thousand and one in Halee Sicca Currency :—

Rupees	9,750	Ijara.
„	251	Road, School, Survey Dues.
Rupees	10,001	

3. This Agreement is given for the satisfaction of the Gwalior Durbar, and in proof of my readiness to acknowledge the suzerainty of the Maharaja Alijah, and in full faith that, in accepting this agreement, the Durbar will

not exact from me or my heirs anything beyond fair service, and the regular payment of the ijara and dues.

Bhadoo Soodee, 8th Sumbut 1926.
(Dated 13th September 1869.)

(Sd.) TEEKARAM,
Kamdar,
for Thakoor of Baglee.

Witnessed by—
THAKOOR KHOOSHAL SING
and
RAMCHUND.

The Gwalior Durbar accepts and confirms this Agreement, by which the Baglee Chief for himself and heirs undertakes to pay annually for the 69 villages named—

Rupees	9,750	Ijara.
„	251	Road, School, and Survey Dues.
Rupees	10,001	

and to perform service according to custom, and in due allegiance to the Maharaja as suzerain. Dated 25th April 1870, Sumbut 1926.*

* Should be 1927.

(True translation.)

(Sd.) J. C. BERKELEY, *Lieut.*,
Offg. 1st Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl.,
for Central India.

No. LXX.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to HIMMUT BAHADOOR.

Zalim Sing and Huttajee Bheemawut have represented to the Sirkar that the money in lieu of tunkha which they have from of old been in the receipt of from the village of Peepul Rawa in pergunnah Jhokurburodh has not been paid to them by you, and that they were subjected to much trouble on account of it: therefore an annual sum of Rupees 700 has been fixed for them from 1220 A.H. in lieu of their tunkha receivable from the village of Peepul Rawa.

The payments shall be made in the following three instalments :—

	Rupees.
In the month of Kartick	233
„ „ Maugh	233
„ „ Bysack	234
	700

Accordingly, you are directed to pay every year from the aforesaid village to the said Zalim Sing and Huttajee Bheemawut the above sum of Rupees 700, and to take receipts from him for the same.

Dated 17th Rubbee-ul-Akhir 1221 A.H.

No. LXXI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to ZALIM SING and HUTTAJEE BHEEMAWUT, 1221 A.H.

Grass tunkha money, grain, &c., which you from of old used to receive from the mehals in the Malwa country having been stopped, the Circar has fixed for your maintenance an annual cash allowance to be paid from the above year in three instalments from the following mehals :—

	Rupees.
Tuppa Barodea	150
„ Nuboree	780
Pergunnah Oonchode	1,020
„ Shahjehanpore	150
	2,100

The payments will be made in the following instalments :—

	Rupees.
In the month of Kartick	700
„ „ Maugh	700
„ „ Bysack	700
	2,100

You will serve the Circar with fidelity. If any person creates a disturbance in the mehal you will punish him. If you fail to do so, and commit any fault, you will forfeit the above allowance.

Dated 1st Jemmadee-ul-Awul 1221 A. H.

No. LXXII.

Translation of a Letter from Dowlut Rao Sindia to Ballajee Sookhdeo in charge of the khasgee village of Peer Pharea in Pergunnah Oonchode, 1221 A.H.

It has been represented to the Circar that Zalim Choohan and Huttajee Bheemawut used formerly to receive a tunkha in money from the aforesaid village, but that you, instead of paying it, have subjected them to much trouble. The Circar has therefore settled on them from 1220 A.H. an annual tunkha of Rupees 160 to be paid from the said village in the three following instalments:—

	Rupees.
In the month of Kartick	53
„ „ Maugh	53
„ „ Bysack	54
	160

You are therefore directed to pay annually to Zalim Sing Chohan and Huttajee Bheemawut a tunkha of Rupees 160 from the above village, taking receipts for the same.

Dated 11th Jemmadee-ul-Awul 1221 A.H.

No. LXXIII.

Translation of a Sunnud granted to Thakoor Zalim Sing and Hutteh Sing by Nusseer-ood-Dowlah Nuzur Mahomed Khan Bahadoor Futteh Jung, Nawab of Bhopal.

Be it known to the present and future amlahs, chowdherees, and canoongoes of pergunnah Ashta that as Thakoor Zalim Sing and Hutteh Sing used to receive from of old a maintenance from the aforesaid pergunnah, the Circar was pleased to sanction the continuance of the undermentioned amount for their maintenance to be paid through the amlahs of the above pergunnah in three instalments year after year, from 1227 Fuslee, and that in order to enable the said Thakoor to receive the money, a Sunnud bearing my seal and signature, and dated 8th Rujjub in the 13th year of my reign, corresponding with 1226 Fuslee, was granted to Thakoor Zalim Sing through Captain William Bayley. It now appears from a letter from Thakoor Zalim Sing that the Sunnud in question was stolen at cusba Indore, where he accompanied Captain Pattle. At the request of Captain Pattle a duplicate of the said Sunnud is

given to Thakoor Zalim Sing and Hutteh Sing It now behoves them to consider the sum of Rupees 401 of the Bhopal currency as a boon conferred upon them; to execute the orders of the Circar; to show zeal in punishing rebels, and not to oppress the people by levying from them the cesses, "bhet," and "chundee." Should at any time the Thakoor commit any fault, he will forfeit the maintenance.

The payment will be made in the following instalments:—

	Rupees.
In the month of Kartick	133
„ „ Maugh	134
„ „ Bysack	134
TOTAL .	401

No. LXXIV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by SUMBHAJEE RAO ANGRIA WAZARUT MAH SOHYE SIRKHET to THAKOOR ZALIM SING and THAKOOR HUTTAJEE BHEEMAWUT, 1239 A.H.—1839.

Whereas you represented to me at the Gwalior cantonment that Gobun Sing killed your elder brother, Kooslajee, without provocation and plundered all his property; and that you thereupon ruined the mehals of the Circar by levying grass therefrom, and put the people to death; and you promised that you would prefer no claim for the plunder of the property of your elder brother, who was killed, if a provision were made for your support and pardon extended to you for the mischief which you have committed; your representation has been taken into consideration, and without making any enquiry as to whether Gobun Sing killed your elder brother for any fault or otherwise, the village of Kheree Rajpoora in tuppah Newree in pergunnah Oonchode is granted to you from the above year as reparation for the loss of life. You shall enjoy the village and serve the Circar with fidelity. If you create any disturbance again, or fail to serve the Circar, you will be punished and not allowed to retain the village. You should abide by the engagement which you have executed to the Circar.

Dated 21st Shual 1239 A.H., corresponding with Poos 1895 Sumbut.

This engagement was entered into in conformity with the requisition of the British Government on that of Maharajah Sindia, and this settlement is under its guarantee.

(Sd.) J. SUTHERLAND,
Resident.

Gwalior, 9th January 1839.

LIBRARY OF THE

No. LXXV.

Translation of a Sunnud granted by Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia Alijah Bahadoor to Urjoon Sing—1221 A.H.

Grass tunkha, money, corn, &c., which you from of old used to receive from the mehals in Malwa, having been stopped, the Circar has fixed for your maintenance an annual cash allowance to be paid from the aforesaid year in three instalments from the following mehals:—

		Rupees.
Cusba Tonk		1,332
Pergunnah Bhavorasseh		2,900
On account of Oodajee Kutkeh	Rs. 2,100	
On account of Sumbajee Angria	„ 800	
	„ 2,900	
Turpa Newree		180
Choobara in pergunnah Oonchode		45
		4,457

The payments shall be made in the following instalments:—

	Rupees.
In the month of Kartick	1,485
„ „ Maugh	1,485
„ „ Bysack	1,487
	4,457

The above sum of Rupees 4,457, which has been fixed from the aforesaid year, you shall receive from the said mehals in three instalments, and serve the Circar with fidelity.

If any person creates a disturbance in the mehals you shall punish him. Should you fail to do so, or commit any oppressions, you shall forfeit the above allowance.

Dated 1st Jemmadee-ul-Awul 1221 A.H.

No. LXXVI.

Translation of a Perwannah from Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar to Gopaul Rao Krishen, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Kaytha—1228 A.H.

Urjoon Sing, Grassia of Tonk, who from of old used to receive tunkha from mouza Khateekhera in the aforesaid pergunnah, has not received his

due for nine years, from 1875 to 1883 Sumbut. The money on account of his tunkha has now been paid to him, and an annual sum of Rupees 112-8 of the mehal currency has been settled on him in lieu of his tunkha from 1884 Sumbut. You are therefore directed to pay, from the aforesaid year, to the said Grassia from the mehal cutcherry, the above sum of Rupees 112-8 yearly, and to take receipts from him for the same. He should not be allowed to levy any money separately from the village.

Dated 12th Rubbee-ul-Awul 1228 A.H.

No. LXXVII.

Translation of Letter from William Borthwick to Chaorah Urjoon Sing—1837.

I have received your letter and understood its contents. You wrote to say that you have difficulty in obtaining your tunkhas from Dewas. You should first of all bring the matter to the notice of Dewas, who will, of course, make such arrangements in the case as may be deemed proper. If Dewas fails to do anything write to me again, so that such representation as may be thought requisite may be made on the subject.

Dated Mehidpore, 11th Kartick Soodee 1885, corresponding with 17th November 1828.

Rao Urjoon Sing of Tonk is a guaranteed Grassia Chief, and he receives Rupees 4,457 annually as tunkha from Sindia's and Holkar's districts; his dues from the Dewas territory are also considerable, and he has been in the practice of having all questions relating to his tunkha adjusted by the British authorities.

(Sd.) P. Johnston,
Assistant to Resident.

Indore Residency, 5th December 1837.

No. LXXVIII.

Translation of a Sunnud granted by Sumbhajee Rao Angria Wazarut Mah Sowye Sirkhel to Thakoor Bheemjee Bheemawut, dated 1st Shual or Poos, 1239 A.H.—1839.

Whereas you came to the cantonment near Gwalior and represented that the late Gobind Sing had granted to your sons Oonkar Sing and Kishore Sing

a lease in perpetual tenure, from generation to generation, for the village of Patharea near Kaerapore in pergunnah Oonchode, turuf Newree, and that through the machinations of one Huttajee Bheemawut the village in question was resumed; and whereas you prayed that it might be granted to you again; therefore a lease in perpetual tenure for that village assessed at Rupees 701, including all cesses, is hereby given to you from the Sumbut year 1895. You shall continue to serve the Circar with fidelity, and pay without fail the above amount in the following instalments, *viz.*, Rupees 351 on the 15th Soodee of Assin and Rupees 350 on the 15th Soodee of Maugh, taking receipts for the same. You shall not take part in any disturbance. If you fail to discharge your duties you will forfeit this lease.

This engagement was entered into in conformity with the requisition of the British Government on that of Maharajah Sindia, and the settlement is under its guarantee.

(Sd.) J. SUTHERLAND,

Gwalior, 9th January 1839. *Resident.*

No. LXXIX.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from MALHAR RAO HOLKAR to BAPUJEE KRISHEN, KAMAISDAR of PERGUNNAH SUNDERSEE.

Bheem Sing Grassia of mouza Karodea has from of old been in the receipt of a tunkha from the villages of Burodia and Chupaneer in the aforesaid pergana. As after the disturbances, the aforesaid Grassia levied more money from the villages, a memorandum of tunkha receivable by the Grassia was sent for through you, and it has been settled that he shall not himself levy a pice from any place on account of "bhet," &c., &c., but shall receive money for his tunkha from the mehal cutcherry and serve the Sirkar.

Accordingly the following sum has been fixed for the Grassia from 1220 A. H. in lieu of his tunkha, "bhet," &c.—

	Rs.
Mouza Burodia	45-0
„ Chupaneer	21-8
	66-8

You are hereby directed to pay from the mehal cutcherry to the said Grassia the above sum of Rupees 66-8 in lieu of his tunkha receivable from the aforesaid two villages. The said Grassia shall receive the money settled for him and serve in the mehal.

Dated 25th Shaban 1221 A.H.

No. LXXX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to NEHAL SING, father of MOOKUND SING—1220 A.H.

The grass tunkha, corn, &c., which you formerly used to receive from the villages in the pergunnahs of Hareh and Nimawur, having been stopped, the Circar has in lieu thereof settled on you the following sum to be paid annually from the aforesaid year:—

		Rupees.
Pergunnah Hareh, &c., containing five mehals		1,380
In the month of Kartick	Rs. 460	
„ „ Maugh	„ 460	
„ „ Bysack	„ 460	
	Rs. 1,380	
Pergunnah Nimawur, containing five mehals		104
In the month of Kartick	Rs. 52	
„ „ Maugh	52	
	Rs. 104	
	Rs.	1,484

The above amount to be paid in the following instalments:—

	Rupees.
In the month of Kartick	512
„ „ Maugh	512
„ „ Bysack	460
Rs.	1,484

The aforesaid sum of Rupees 1,484, which has been settled for you by the Circar from the above year, shall be paid to you in three instalments by the Kamaisdars of the said pergunnahs. You will serve the Circar with fidelity. If any person makes a disturbance in the mehal you will punish him. Should you fail to do so, or commit any fault, the above allowance shall cease.

Dated 24th Zeecaad 1220 A. H.

A precisely similar Sunnud in favour of Anoop Sing of Singhana for Rupees 240.

No. LXXXI.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH issued by MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to BHUGWUNT RAO MULHAR, KAMAISDAR of PERGUNNAHS NIMAWUR and RAJORE, dated 17th Zilhej, 1220 A.H.

Whereas Nehal Sing, Grassia of the Gond tribe, submitted to me the papers relating to the grass dues which he used to receive from pergunnah Nimawur; and whereas after due enquiry it has been settled through Captain Henley that the sum of Rupees 56 on account of grass and bhet, *i.e.*, Rupees 50 as tunkha payable from the cutcherry, and Rupees 6 as bhet of mouza Doorakhera, should be paid to the above named Grassia every year from the year 1219 A.H., or Fuslee year 1228, in the following three instalments, *viz.*—

	Rupees.
On 15th Soodi of Kartick	18
„ „ Maugh	19
„ „ Bysack	19
Total Rs.	56

Therefore you are hereby directed to pay from the cutcherry to the above Grassia the sum of Rupees 56 of the local currency in the said three instalments on account of grass and bhet of pergunnah Nimawur, taking receipt for the same. The said Grassia shall not be allowed to take a single pice from that pergunnah over and above his grass and bhet. He shall serve the Circar, and make such arrangements as may prevent theft, &c., in the said pergunnah.

A precisely similar perwannah in favour of Anoop Sing of Singhana for Rupees 112.

No. LXXXII.

TRANSLATION of a DEED of SETTLEMENT executed by MULHAR RAO HOLKAR SOUBADAR through RUGHOO GUNGADHUR, KAMAISDAR of PERGUNNAH INDORE, to RUGHOONATH SING, son of TEK CHUND, and KISREE SING, son of BEJOY SING, ZEMINDARS of PERGUNNAH BAEE, TALOOKA MUDHARNEE—1226 A.H.

The above pergunnah was desolated and is now being improved by the Circar. An enquiry respecting the zemindaree of the pergunnah was made,

but no papers have been found. Agreeably, however, to what you verbally stated the following settlement is made :—

1. The following duties used formerly to be levied on travellers on account of zemindar and chowkies.

Exclusive of duties on travellers, sayer duties were levied from tradesmen at the rate of two annas on every loaded bullock, sheep, camel, &c.

Sayer duty of one anna and not more was levied on every company of travellers or traders at the following five chowkies, *viz.*—

1. Nachunbore.
2. Bhoyroba.
3. Arveh Khal.
4. Chorur Nuddee.
5. Amlee.

According to the above scale, duties at the rate of three annas may be levied on tradesmen on account of zemindar and chowkey; and duties at the rate of one anna may be taken on every company of travellers; a duty also of one anna and a half may be levied on every animal carrying the baggage of the traders; but nothing more than the above should be collected. All duties must be levied according to the rate settled by the mediation of General Sir John Malcolm. You shall make good the loss which any man may sustain in any place from Sumrore village ghaut to the borders of Gooaloo at the time of his coming or returning. You shall always be in attendance and serve the Circar heartily and carefully.

2. The village which you state to have been from of old in your possession in zemindaree tenure, and the lands which you claim to hold for the purpose of cultivation are as follows :—

You have said that you hold the village of Gazeeda and 25 beegahs of land situated in cusba Baee; you may now improve the said village and cultivate the lands, and from the income thereof you may support your family and children: but after the institution of an enquiry such settlement in respect thereof shall be made as may be deemed proper:—

3. The following is the settlement made :—

One-fourth of the sum fixed to be paid to the Circar shall be given to the zemindar. If you settle aheerees or graziers and others in the village, you will receive a percentage at the rate of Rupees 5 per cent. on the amount to be paid by them to the Circar on account of pasture.

4. It is necessary to make an enquiry whether or not the cess "damee" is due to the zemindar, and whether or not peshcush is payable by the zemindar; for this purpose it is necessary that you should produce the old receipts which you hold. After enquiry a settlement will be made, and until such settlement is made you may take two rupees on every village. One rupee only should be taken on a village yielding Rupees 25 a year, but on a village paying Rupees 50 you may take two rupees as mentioned above.

5. No duties on account of zemindar and chowkey, as above detailed, shall be levied from persons holding a letter of the Circar exempting them from payment of duties. If any tradesman holds an engagement of the Circar the duties should be levied from him with reference to that engagement.

You will keep the tradespeople satisfied by making the usual allowance in their cases. In respect to pilgrims you shall act in consonance with the orders of the Circar. The settlement having been thus made you shall serve the Circar with fidelity, and improve the said pergunnah by bringing the tenants and settling them in the pergunnah. You shall protect the traders, travellers, and passengers, so that they may not sustain any loss. You shall levy duties according to the above settlement which has been made with reference to your verbal statement. After the records have been referred to, such rules in regard to the levying of duties and the payments of peshcush shall be laid down as obtained during the time of the late Bai Saheba.

Dated 1st Rubbee-oos-Sanee 1226 A. H.

No. LXXXIII.

Translation of an Engagement executed by Bheel Kaisha, Peima and Ajba, inhabitants of the village of Mayne in Pergunnah Indore, to Ballajee Naik, a dependant of Huree Rao Holkar.

I have accepted employment for the purpose of protecting the hills and roads of the village of Jaum.

The limits of the country which I engage to protect are as follows, *viz.*, from the borders of the village of Jaum Bozurg to those of Jaum Khord; from the village of Mayne to the hills of Doodmal and the borders of Maunpore; from the hills of Janapao to Nundlyee; from Baree to the borders of the village of Cherakhaun and the cantonment road; from the village of Bugodah to the villages of Dhunroh, Soonyee Bheema, and Borekheree Bozurg, as well as to the Mohessur road; from the village of Borekheree Bozurg to the borders of Kesulgurh; and from the village of Dhawarah to the borders of Goojurwalo. I will protect the borders as described above. If any person be robbed I will make good his loss. If I fail to indemnify him for the loss I will produce the robber. I have of my own accord accepted this employment. I will always remain in attendance, *i.e.*, whenever the Circar shall send for me I will present myself. I will serve the Circar with fidelity.

Dated 28th Mohurrum, corresponding with 15th Bysack Boodee 1894 Sumbut.

Witnesses:

(Sd.) Kesser Turvee of Mouza Mayne.
„ Nathoo Ram Putwaree of Mayne.
„ Maja Chund Bhowanee Doss,
and others.

No. LXXXIV.

Translation of an Engagement executed to Maharajah Sreemunt Mulhar Rao Holkar, before Havildar Sudu-roodeen, by Bheema Turvee of Mouza Gojerah, Deochund of Mouza Roopapoorah, and Kaloo Turvee of Mouza Chareepoorah.

Whereas in the presence of General Sir John Malcolm the Circar sent for us, employed us, and desired us to protect the tradespeople and others on the way from mouza Semrore Ghat to the borders of the village of Gooaloo and Baoee pergunnah: therefore we will attend on the thannadar at Baoee Semrore, and act up to his orders. We will serve the Circar with fidelity, and make such arrangements as will protect the tradesmen and others on the road from the Semrore Ghat to the borders of Baoee and Gooaloo. If any trader or traveller be robbed we shall be held responsible for the same. We have of our own accord executed this deed of engagement.

We will serve the Circar and accept, as settled, the following salary pe mensem, *viz.*—

	Rupees.
1 Jemadar	10
9 Men at Rupees 5 each	45
Total .	55

Dated 9th Rubbee-oos-sanee 1226 A.H., corresponding with 10th Maugh Soodee 1875 Sumbut.

(Sd.) Nathooram Putwaree,
of Mouza Mayne.

No. LXXXV.

Translation of a provisional counterpart Agreement delivered by Thakoor Rughoonath Sing of Gagronee, to Captain Henley—1820.

Whereas in former times my ancestors received from the State of Holkar the undermentioned villages:—

Gagronee, including Bhoputpore, Ubbapoora, Tajepoora.
Moondee, Raneepoora, Teetree and Binakerhee.
Peepulda.
Urolea.
Purolea, including Chumarkerha and Sillapore.
Sumelee.
Shampoora.
Parhlee.
Polakerha.
Daheekerha.
Dobra, including Dobree.
Bahmunkerha.
Deoree.
Sadulpore, including Footea.
Koondeekerha.

And whereas the commandants of the troops of Maharajah Holkar were in the habit of receiving from me, as nuzzerana from time to time, sums of money and horses; and as now, by the blessing of the Almighty power, the troubles and distractions of the country have ceased, and no leaders of troops or other persons in power make any forcible exactions in money or otherwise from me; and, owing to my reliance in the protection of Maharajah Holkar having no longer any necessity to incur the expense of sebundee or otherwise for my defence, a great saving has thereby accrued to me, and the incursions of plunderers and troops, which prevented the cultivation of the lands, having also ceased: on these accounts, and also considering the State of Holkar as my sovereign, I have determined hereafter to make the following payments, on account of peshcush, to the Maharajah at the periods respectively detailed; and I am hopeful that in like manner as my ancestors received a Sunnud from the late Maharajah Mulhar Rao (who is in Heaven), but which in the trouble of the times has been lost, so I shall receive from the Government of Maharajah Sewai Mulhar Rao Holkar a renewed Sunnud for the above-named Aillages, that, under the influence of my improved circumstances, I may pray for his increasing prosperity.

Scale of payments on account of peshcush.

Fuslee year.	In Kartick.	In Maugh.	In Bysack.	Total.
1227	400	400	400	1,200
1228	433	433	434	1,300
1229	466	467	467	1,400
1230 and in all future years.	500	500	500	1,500

Dated at Sehore, the 12th of Kooar Boodee Sumbut 1876.

Translation of a letter to Bulwunt Rao Appajee, Kamaisdar, Pergunnah Zeerapoora Machelpore, dated 17th Zilhej 1220 Hijree, bearing the seal and signature of Mulhar Rao Holkar from a Persian version of the original Mahratta document.

It was represented to the Sirkar on the part of Thakoor Rughoonath Sing through Captain Henley that the villages of the Zeerapore pergunnah that were for a long time in the possession of the Thakoor had for some time past through local disturbance of the country been out of cultivation; now that all sorts of hostilities had ceased in this country, if the Sirkar will, as formerly, place the said villages in possession of the Thakoor he will render service to Government, keep both districts from thieves and robbers, and restore them to cultivation and pay the Government tunkha for the said villages.

The Sirkar having enquired, Thakoor Rughoonath Sing was found capable of serving Government, and therefore it was settled to keep the villages in his possession from the said year commencing Sumbut 1876, corresponding with 1227 Sumbut Malwee, or 1292 Dhuknee.

Detail of the Villages.

1. Gagronee, including 7 villages—
   - Bhoputpore.
   - Ubbapoora.
   - Tajepoora.
   - Moondee.
   - Raneepoora.
   - Teetree.
   - Binakerhee.
2. Peepulda.
3. Sumelee.
4. Bumunkhera.
5. Sadulpoora.
6. Padanee.
7. Pola.
8. Shamapoora.
9. Koondeekhera.
10. Daheekerha.
11. Dobra.
12. Bararia.
13. Polakerha.
14. Deoree.

The Thakoor will keep the bundbust of the above-mentioned 14 villages, and pay for the same villages; the Government tunkha, as engaged by him, is as follows:—

For the year 1227 Malwee, corresponding with 1229 Dhuknee.			
Kartick Soodee Purwa	Rupees	400	
Maugh „	„	400	
Bysack „	„	400	
			1,200
For the year 1228 Malwee, corresponding with 1230 Dhuknee.			
Kartick Soodee Purwa	Rupees	433	
Maugh „	„	433	
Bysack „	„	434	
			1,300
For the year 1229 Malwee, corresponding with 1231 Dhuknee.			
Kartick Soodee Purwa	Rupees	466	
Maugh „	„	467	
Bysack „	„	467	
			1,400
For the year 1230 Malwee, corresponding with 1232 Dhuknee.			
Kartick Soodee Purwa	Rupees	500	
Maugh „	„	500	
Bysack „	„	500	
			1,500

making a total for four years of Rupees 5,400 payable by the Thakoor, and for the future an annual sum of Rupees 1,500 from the year 1233 Dhuknee. It having been so settled, this letter is written to you that you must, as above stated, make the bundbust of the 14 said villages, as heretofore, over to the Thakoor from the said year, and realize from him the government tunkha as above stated, *viz.*, Rupees 5,400, for four years, and an annual sum of Rupees 1,500 commencing from the Dhuknee year 1232 by three instalments.

(III).—BHOPAL AGENCY.

1. BHOPAL.

Bhopal is the principal Mussalman State in Central India, and ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Muhammadan States of India. The ruling family was founded by Dost Muhammad, an Afghan in the service of Aurangzeb. He was nominated superintendent of the district of Bairsia, and he took advantage of the revolutions which followed the death of the Emperor to establish his independent authority in Bhopal and the neighbouring country. He died about 1723 at the age of sixty-six. On his death Sultan Muhammad Khan, his legitimate son, then a minor, was put in power by the Pathan Chiefs; but the cause of Yar Muhammad Khan, an elder but illegitimate son, was espoused by the Nizam, and Sultan Muhammad was compelled to abdicate in favour of Yar Muhammad. The latter had four sons, by the eldest of whom, Faiz Muhammad Khan, aged eleven, he was succeeded. The claims of his uncle Sultan Muhammad Khan were again brought forward by a powerful party, but in the contest which ensued Sultan Muhammad Khan was defeated and was obliged to accept the grant of Rahatgarh for himself and his descendants, and to renounce all claims to the sovereignty of Bhopal and all interference with the affairs of the State.

At this time the Peshwa Baji Rao, while returning from Delhi, demanded in the name of the Emperor the restoration of the territories usurped by the Pathans of Bhopal, and the Nawab was compelled by treaty to relinquish all his possessions in Malwa except a few towns, being confirmed by the Peshwa in his remaining possessions in Gondwara.

Faiz Muhammad Khan, who was of weak intellect, nominally ruled Bhopal for thirty-eight years. He left no issue and was succeeded by his brother Yasin Muhammad, who survived only a few days and was succeeded by his brother Hayat Muhammad Khan, during whose weak administration the real power remained in the hands of his ministers.

Towards the close of the 18th century the Bhopal territories were overrun by plundering bands of Pindaris and were also invaded by Raghuji Bhonsla. At this time Wazir Muhammad, son of the Nawab's cousin, Sharif Muhammad Khan, who when a mere youth had fled from Bhopal after an unsuccessful

rebellion (in which his father had been killed) against the power of the minister, returned to Bhopal as a soldier of fortune. He was the means of saving his country from destruction by the Mahrattas, and he became the founder of the branch of the Bhopal family which has since ruled in the State. For many years he carried on a petty warfare with the Mahrattas, in the course of which he reconquered most of the territories which had been lost to Bhopal. But his power and abilities excited the envy and jealousy of Ghaus Muhammad, the son and successor of Hayat Muhammad Khan, who, to strengthen himself against Wazir Muhammad, invited the armies of Sindhia and Nagpur to occupy the country and agreed to pay to Sindhia an annual tribute. From this time Ghaus Muhammad sank into obscurity, and though he long survived and enjoyed the titular dignity of Nawab he had no influence in the government of the country, nor were his claims ever agitated in the discussions which subsequently arose regarding the succession to the Bhopal State.

Wazir Muhammad's first efforts, made about the year 1809, to obtain the assistance and mediation of the British Government in his struggles with the Mahrattas were unsuccessful. He was compelled for self-preservation to league himself with the Pindari leaders. In 1812 a combination was made between Sindhia and Raghuji Bhonsla to crush him, and Bhopal was besieged by their united armies towards the close of 1813. Wazir Muhammad made a gallant defence during a siege of nine months, and the Mahrattas were compelled to retire unsuccessful. Sindhia was making active efforts to renew the siege in the following year, but he was restrained by the interference of the British Government, who began to see cause for less reliance on the friendship of Raghuji Bhonsla, and to value more the importance of Bhopal as a means of checking the depredations of the Pindaris. The connection of Wazir Muhammad with the British Government, however, never ripened into any formal engagement during his lifetime.

Wazir Muhammad died in 1816 and was succeeded by his second son Nazar Muhammad with the consent of all parties and among others of the elder son, Amir Muhammad Khan, who was disqualified by vicious excesses. Nazar Muhammad was married to the Kudsia Begam, daughter of Ghaus Muhammad.

One of the first measures taken by the British Government at the commencement of the Pindari war in 1817 was the formation of a close alliance with Bhopal. The Pindari leaders had long found a secure retreat in the

Bhopal State, and it was chiefly by their help that the Nawabs of Bhopal had been able to resist the attacks of Sindhia and the Raja of Nagpur. But the connection with these freebooters was distasteful to the Nawab, and tolerated only from inability to control them. Nazar Muhammad therefore gladly accepted the British alliance. An agreement was made with him on conditions proposed by himself, with the addition of an engagement to give the British Government the service of his troops. No formal treaty was executed, but the correspondence (No. LXXXVI) which passed in 1817 was declared to have the force and validity of a treaty. The conditions of this engagement were faithfully fulfilled, and they were made the basis of the formal Treaty (No. LXXXVII) of perpetual friendship and alliance concluded with the Nawab in 1818 by which his State was guaranteed; he agreed to furnish a contingent of 600 horse and 400 infantry; and he received five districts in Malwa as a reward for his services, and to enable him to maintain the contingent. The grant of these districts was subject to an assignment of Rupees 6,000 a year on their revenues to Khandi Rao, the former manager, which provision was guaranteed by the British Government, No. LXXXVIII being the sanad granted in 1818 to Khandi Rao by Sir John Malcolm. The town and fort of Islamnagar, which had passed from the possession of the Nawab, were also restored to him.

Shortly after the conclusion of the treaty Nazar Muhammad was accidentally killed by the discharge of a pistol by the hand of his brother-in-law, Faujdar Khan, a child eight years of age. Nazar Muhammad was a gallant soldier, an enlightened ruler, and a firm ally of the British Government. He left one daughter, the Sikandar Begam. It was arranged with the consent of the Bhopal nobles and the sanction of the British Government that he should be succeeded, under the Regency of the Kudsia Begam, by his nephew Munir Muhammad Khan, son of his elder brother Amir Muhammad Khan, who had resigned his claims when Nazar Muhammad Khan became Nawab in 1816; and that Munir Muhammad Khan should marry the Sikandar Begam. In 1827 Munir Muhammad Khan endeavoured to assert his authority but was resisted by the Regent, and he eventually resigned his claim to the Sikandar Begam's hand and to the succession in favour of his younger brother, Jahangir Muhammad Khan, receiving as compensation a jagir of Rupees 40,000 a year which was guaranteed by the British Government. This arrangement was effected in concert with the Chiefs of the State, who claim by custom a limited privilege in the selection of their ruler.

The Kudsia Begam, anxious to retain the power in her own hands, long delayed on various pretexts the celebration of the marriage of her daughter with Jahangir Muhammad Khan. But finding her endeavours to secure the countenance of the British Government to her retention of the administration during her life fruitless, the Begam at last yielded and the marriage was celebrated on 18th April 1835. This however did not put an end to the family dissensions, the Begam still hoping to evade the actual resignation of power and the Sikandar Begam entertaining ambitious views of her own. In 1836 a plot of the Nawab Jahangir Muhammad Khan to seize the person of the Kudsia Begam was discovered. He was arrested and put under restraint, but effected his escape on 2nd April 1837, and being joined by a large party of his followers, raised the standard of rebellion. Although Government admitted the Nawab's claim to be just, and although it had been recognised by Government and by the Kudsia Begam on the supersession of his elder brother; yet formal interference was declined. The Nawab was defeated and compelled to seek shelter behind the walls of Ashta. After the siege of this town had lasted for some months without any decisive result, the Kudsia Begam and the Nawab accepted the proposed mediation of the British Government. An Agreement (No. LXXXIX), which was afterwards countersigned by the Governor-General, was concluded between them on the 29th November 1837, by which the Nawab was left in charge of the administration, and the Kudsia Begam received a life-jagir of Rupees 60,000 a year with which the Nawab pledged himself not to interfere.

The Kudsia Begam died on 17th December 1881, and the jagir lapsed to the State. Her personal property, amounting to nearly 15 lakhs, was inherited by her grand-daughter Shah Jahan Begam, daughter of Sikandar Begam. The Nawab and the Sikandar Begam also executed an agreement in 1837 not to design or commit injury to each other; but while approving of this agreement Government considered it to be of too private a nature to admit of its formal ratification.

The Nawab was installed in power on 29th November 1837. The reconciliation with the Sikandar Begam, however, was not sincere, and shortly after the Nawab's accession she retired to live with the Kudsia Begam at Islamnagar. The Nawab died on 9th December 1844, having previously executed a will to the effect that his illegitimate son Dastgir should succeed him in power, and that his daughter Shah Jahan by the Sikandar Begam should be married to a descendant of Wazir Muhammad Khan of pure blood.

The will in favour of Dastgir was set aside, and several plots to place him in power failed. The British Government recognised the succession of Shah Jahan in the same manner as, on the death of Nazar Muhammad Khan, it had admitted the claims of Sikandar Begam; and it was decided that the future husband of Shah Jahan, who was to be selected from the Bhopal family with a view to the amalgamation of the two branches descended from Ghaus Muhammad Khan and Wazir Muhammad Khan, should be Chief of Bhopal; and that in the meantime Faujdar Muhammad Khan, brother of Kudsia Begam, should act as Regent, receiving co-operation from the Sikandar Begam. The arrangement did not work well, and eventually Faujdar Muhammad Khan resigned his office and Sikandar Begam was appointed Regent in February 1847.

The Sikandar Begam conducted the administration with great vigour and ability. She abolished the system of farming the revenue and made settlements directly with the heads of villages; regulated the assessments of the estates of the jagirdars; abolished monopolies of trades; brought the mint under her direct management; re-organised the police; and made arrangements for the liquidation of the debts of the State.

In July 1855 Shah Jahan Begam was married to Bakshi Baki Muhammad Khan of Bhopal. He did not belong to the Bhopal family. Indeed there existed no member of the family with whom the Shah Jahan Begam could contract an eligible marriage; and as the nobles of Bhopal, although willing to submit to the Begam, were not prepared to acknowledge as ruler of Bhopal anyone who did not belong to the ruling family, some modification of the arrangements made in 1844 became necessary. It was eventually decided that Shah Jahan Begam should be the Chief of the State, her husband being only titular Nawab, and that Sikandar Begam should continue to act as Regent till Shah Jahan Begam should reach the age of twenty-one.

Sikandar Begam, however, was dissatisfied with her position. She complained of the recognition of her late husband as Chief of Bhopal, she being sovereign in her own right, and of the consequent recognition of her own daughter during her lifetime. Government, however, having recognised the claims of Shah Jahan Begam could not set them aside; but Shah Jahan Begam voluntarily resigned her right to rule during her mother's lifetime. Accordingly in 1859 Her Highness the Sikandar Begam was proclaimed ruler and the Shah Jahan Begam her heir, the succession remaining with Shah Jahan's children.

The Sikandar Begam was always steadfastly attached to the British Government. For her services during the mutinies of 1857 she received in 1860 a grant (No. XC) of the pargana of Bairsia, which had been confiscated on account of the rebellion of the Dhar State (*see* Bhopawar Agency); and in 1861 she was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. In 1862 a Sanad of adoption (No. XCI) was conceded by the Government of India. The Begam liberally rewarded with jagirs those of her own subjects who rendered good service in the crisis of 1857.

In 1863 the Sikandar Begam resolved to proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and she requested that an engagement might be given to the effect that no new orders of the British Government would be carried out in Bhopal till her return. The Begam was told that, as it was impossible to foresee events, so it was impracticable for the British Government to comply with such a request; but she was assured that, unless imperatively necessary in the interest of the Bhopal State and its absent ruler, and in the interest of public peace and good order, no such orders would be issued nor any interference allowed with the arrangements she had made for the administration of Bhopal; and that, in the event of the issue of such orders being absolutely necessary, an intimation of their exact nature would be forwarded to her. The Begam was also assured that, in her absence, the protection of the British Government would be extended to the Shah Jahan Begam.

The Sikandar Begam died in October 1868, and Shah Jahan Begam then assumed the administration. At her request her daughter, Sultan Jahan Begam, then about 8 years of age, was expressly recognised by the British Government as her heir (No. XCII). Bakshi Baki-Muhammad Khan, the husband of the Shah Jahan Begam, died in 1867; and in 1871 she married Maulvi Sadik Hasan. The same honours were paid to him as were enjoyed by her first husband, and he received the title of Nawab.

The Sultan Jahan Begam was married in 1874, with the consent of Government, to Ahmad Ali Khan, a youth of almost the same age as herself. He is of the same tribe as that to which the Bhopal family belongs, namely, the Mirazi Khel, but is not a member of the family. The Sultan Jahan Begam had four children by this marriage—Bilkis Jahan Begam, born 25th October 1875; Muhammad Nasirulla Khan, born 8th December 1876; Obaid-ulla Khan, born 2nd November 1878; and Asaf Jahan Begam, born 3rd August 1880. Of these the last three are still living (1892), but the

eldest, Bilkis Jahan Begam, died in 1886—an event which was rendered especially unfortunate from the fact that the circumstances attending it served to accentuate the estrangement that had arisen between Her Highness the Begam and her daughter and acknowledged heir, the Sultan Jahan Begam.

In 1840 the Bhopal contingent was reformed, and the Nawab agreed to increase the yearly tribute paid for its maintenance from Rupees 1,30,000 to Rupees 1,38,000. The contingent was again reorganised in 1849, and a Treaty (No. XCIII), supplementary to article 6 of the treaty of 1818, was concluded with the Sikandar Begam, by which the annual contribution for the perpetual maintenance of the contingent was raised to Rupees 2,00,000, on condition that the whole liabilities of the State for the contingent were henceforth to be limited to that sum. The contingent mutinied in the rebellion of 1857, and since its dissolution its duties have been taken partly by troops of the line and partly by the Bhopal Battalion, which was raised in 1859. To this arrangement, which is practically a modification of the supplementary treaty of 1849, the Begam formally assented in 1862 (No. XCIV). The Battalion is a military police corps, but is liable to be called on to serve in any part of India, and in 1878, at the Begam's suggestion, it was sent to take part in the Afghan Campaign.

Besides the contribution for the Battalion, the Bhopal Darbar pays annually Rupees 5,000 for the support of the Sehore School established by Major Henley in 1818.

In 1863 the Begam of Bhopal appealed against the exercise of jurisdiction by the Political Agent in respect of cases where British subjects, Native or European, were either plaintiffs or defendants, as a violation of the 9th Article of the Bhopal Treaty of 1818; and claimed the right, under certain arrangements* made (without the authority or knowledge of the Government of India) with the Political Agent in 1847, to try in her own courts British

* *1st.*—If offenders against the British Government, in old and heinous cases, fly to, and conceal themselves within the limits of, the Bhopal State, or if similar offenders against the Bhopal State take refuge within the limits of the British districts, such as Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, &c.; in the first instance, on the receipt of information of the place of concealment of a criminal, the thanadar or police of the British Government, with a parwana from the British district officer to the address of the thanadar and police of the Bhopal State, will proceed to the spot, arrest the offender, and make him over to the nearest thanadar of the said State. In the second instance, the thanadars or police of the Bhopal State will have to follow a like course with regard to the arrest and delivery of offenders against their State, traced to any place within the limits of the British districts.

2nd.—In new and recent cases when offenders, after the perpetration of a crime, fly to the Bhopal territory, and the thanadars or police of the British Government get correct information of their having done so, they will follow the offenders into the Bhopal territory and apprehend and deliver them to the Bhopal local thanadar; they will not in such cases be at liberty to arrest

subjects guilty of offences within her territories and the surrender of British subjects guilty of such offences when apprehended in British territories.

The claim, however, was not admitted; she was told that the principle underlying the Treaty of 1818 was contained in Article 3, which declares that the Bhopal Government will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government and acknowledge its supremacy; that the 9th Article referred to the authority of the Nawab of Bhopal over his own subjects within his own territory and not to British subjects; that this was apparent, *first*, from the correspondence which took place when the treaty was concluded, and which showed that the object of the clause was to guarantee to the Nawab that the British courts of justice would not be introduced into his territories, and, *secondly*, by the omission of all reference to European offenders who had a right to be tried in a certain form and under certain conditions which the East India Company had no authority to compromise or surrender; that the arrangement of 1847 was never sanctioned by the Government of India, and contained a stipulation which was entirely inadmissible, *viz.*, that British subjects charged with offences in Bhopal, if arrested in British territory, should be handed over to the Bhopal authorities for trial and punishment; but that the British Government would not be unwilling to act upon that arrangement in so far as it was consistent with Act VII of 1854 (since repealed) in the case of escaped offenders who were subjects of Bhopal. The law and procedure to

and bring away offenders without the knowledge of the officials of the Bhopal State; but if the British officials in the pursuit of such offenders happen to reach a place within the Bhopal State, where, owing to there being no thana, or being wild and uninhabited, no assistance can be obtained, then they may arrest the offender and take him with them, giving however due notice of their proceedings to the nearest thana of the Bhopal State. The officials of the Bhopal State in similar cases can in like manner enter the British territories and act similarly.

Criminals in heinous cases only will be delivered up by the two Governments. The above rule applies only to such offenders.

3rd.—The crimes which are considered heinous by Colonel Sleeman and the Resident, Indore, are the following:—

No. 1. Wilful murder.
„ 2. Wounding with the intent of murder.
„ 3. Cutting and wounding wilfully.
„ 4. Entering a house, or boat, or tent, with the intention of theft and plunder, accompanied by wounding.
„ 5. Highway robbery.
„ 6. Dakaiti.
„ 7. Setting fire to one's house.
„ 8. Forcible possession of a woman's body with or without adultery.
No. 9. Robbery of a child, male or female.
„ 10. Robbery of Government property.
„ 11. Giving poison with the intent to murder.
„ 12. Thagi.
„ 13. Cattle-lifting.
„ 14. Aiding and abetting in sati.
„ 15. Giras.
„ 16. Paranch (incendiarism).
„ 17. Breaking jail.

4th.—In cases of less importance the authorities of the district where the offender conceals himself will cause his arrest, as in heinous cases, on the information furnished to them by the plaintiff, and the case will be disposed of by the Court of the district in which the offender was apprehended; he will not in such cases be made over for trial to the authorities of the district in which the offence was committed.

be followed by British officers in questions relating to extradition are now defined by Act XXI of 1879 as amended by Act X of 1882.

The contribution of Rupees 12,000 per annum formerly paid by the Bhopal State for the construction and repair of roads within its territory was remitted in 1872, on the understanding that the Begam would keep in proper repair the roads already made and spend a reasonable sum annually in opening up others. In accordance with the recent policy of Government the maintenance of those sections of the Sehore-Dewas road and of the Sehore-Biaora road which lie within the limits of the Bhopal State was entrusted to the Darbar, with certain conditions, in 1888.

In 1877, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage, a salute of 17 guns within British India was accorded to the Nawab Consort, and later in the same year the order of the Imperial Crown was conferred on the Kudsia Begam and the Shah Jahan Begam. The latter had already been created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in the year 1872.

In 1879 it was proposed by the Bhopal State to establish opium scales at the new settlement of Shahjahanabad near Bhopal with a bounty on all opium brought there for weighment. Conditional sanction to this arrangement, which was at first tentative for three years, was accorded in the following year by the Government of India; and the scales are still in use.

In 1880 an Agreement (No. XCV) was concluded between the Government of India and the Bhopal State for the construction of a line of railway from Hoshangabad to Bhopal, the State paying 50 lakhs of rupees on that account and receiving in perpetuity any profits which might accrue on that sum. Certain provisions of this Agreement were modified by a supplementary Agreement (No. XCVI), dated the 30th June 1887. In 1888 the management of the Railway was transferred, by order of the Government of India, from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to the Indian Midland Railway Company. In 1890 a further supplementary Agreement (No. XCVII) was executed by the Government of India and Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal, providing that the profits accruing or the losses incurred on the Bhopal section of the Railway should be divided in perpetuity between the British Government and the Darbar in proportion to the capital contributed by each party at the close of the period for which the accounts should be made up. Civil and criminal jurisdiction was (No. XCVIII) ceded in 1888 by Her Highness the Begam to the British Government on this line.

In 1891 the Begam consented to give the land for a new line of Railway running from Ujjain in Gwalior *viâ* Sehore to Bhopal, designed to connect

the Rajputana and Indian Midland systems. The line for the new Railway is now (1892) being prospected (*see* Gwalior).

In 1881 an Agreement (No. XCIX) was concluded by which the Bhopal State abolished the levy of transit duties on salt passing through its territories, and the British Government agreed to pay as compensation an annual sum of Rupees 10,000.

For some years previous to 1885 the administration of the Bhopal State had suffered chiefly owing to the ill-advised interference of the Begam's husband in public affairs, the Begam having retired behind the pardah. The British Government, after repeated expostulation, was at length reluctantly obliged to interpose. The Nawab was deprived of his title and salute, and forbidden to interfere in any way with the transaction of public business. The Begam was at the same time advised by the Government to nominate, to assist her in the conduct of public affairs, a responsible minister who should be approved by the Governor-General in Council. It was the wish of the Government that a Native Minister should be appointed, but the Begam pressed for the nomination by the Viceroy of a British Officer, and Colonel Ward of the Central Provinces Commission was finally, in June 1886, selected for the post. He reverted to the Central Provinces Administration in December 1888, and a native gentleman named Muhammad Imtiyaz Ali was chosen by Her Highness the Begam with the approval of the Government of India to succeed him.

The *ex*-Nawab Sadik Hasan died in February 1890. At the time of his death the Government of India had under consideration the Begam's request that the honours of which he had been deprived in 1885 might be restored to him, and it was subsequently decided that in official correspondence he should be referred to as "the late Nawab Consort."

On the occasion of Lord Lansdowne's visit to Bhopal in November 1891 Her Highness the Begum and her successors were exempted from the obligation to present nazars at interviews with the Viceroy (No. C).

The area of Bhopal is 6,784 square miles; the revenue is estimated at about 27 lakhs of rupees; and the population as shown by the census of 1891 is 947,214. The military establishment maintained by the State consisted in 1890, including irregulars, of 2,030 infantry, 803 cavalry, and 69 guns, of which six are classed as serviceable. There are also 296 artillery men. Of these forces the Darbar has offered to place 500 cavalry at the disposal of the Government of India for Imperial Service. The Begam is entitled to a salute of 19 guns; but within her own territories the salute is 21 guns.

No. LXXXVI.

AGREEMENT with NUZZUR MAHOMED KHAN in 1817.

TRANSLATION of a letter from MR. JENKINS to NUZZUR MAHOMED KHAN, the NAWAB of BHOPAL, dated 13th October 1817.

The written proposals of your vakeel Enayet Musseeh, dated 22nd January 1817, or 4th of Rubbee-ul-Awul 1232 A. H., specifying the conditions on which you were desirous of placing your State under the protection of the British Government, have, as you know, been for some time under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General. Though hitherto unanswered they have not been overlooked, and I am now instructed to communicate to you His Excellency's assent to them.

The following is an exact transcript of the proposals in question :—

PROPOSALS of HUKEEM ENAYET MUSSEEH, CONFIDENTIAL AGENT of NUZZUR MAHOMED KHAN, the NAWAB of BHOPAL, agreeable to the wishes of his principal; dated 22nd January 1817, corresponding with the 4th of Rubbee-ul-Awul of the Hegira.

ARTICLE 1.

"The fort of Nuzzurghur, commonly called Seermow or Goolgaon, which is situated near Bhilsa, shall be delivered over to the British Government as a permanent cantonment and depôt for grain, &c.

ARTICLE 2.

"We will use our utmost endeavours to assist in the collection of supplies of cattle, grain, and all other necessary articles for the use of the British troops, at the market prices.

ARTICLE 3.

"Agreeable to the orders of the British Government, we will also abstain from all intercourse and correspondence with the Pindarees and all the plundering Afghans of Hindostan.

ARTICLE 4.

"After we are taken under the protection of the Company we shall have no occasion to enter into engagements and correspondence with the other Chiefs and Rajahs of Hindostan; but in trifling affairs, relating to the administration of the Government, it will be continually necessary to correspond

with the neighbouring Zemindars and Chiefs, in which cases, as a previous reference to the British authorities and the obtaining permission might occasion delay, after having concluded any petty transaction of this kind, we will communicate the same to the nearest British authority.

ARTICLE 5.

"After being taken under the protection of the Company we will submit to the British Government all our claims and pretensions on other Rajahs and Chiefs in order that the Company may effect a favourable settlement of the same; or even should we suffer a little loss in this way, we will out of respect to the English Government quietly submit to it.

ARTICLE 6.

"With regard to money stipulations for the payment of the British troops, the case is this, that for the last two years the revenues realized by us from our country have not exceeded one lakh and twenty-five thousand Rupees; on which we have with difficulty subsisted. How therefore can we contribute any sum towards the payment of British troops? Let the Company excuse us on this point. But the fort of Nuzzurghur with some villages dependent on it, some of which are flourishing and the others deserted, shall be delivered into the hands of the Company; and when by the assistance of the British Government we shall attain our wishes, we shall never be found deficient in rendering every service in this respect in our power."

The only additional stipulations which the Governor-General requires from you are that you will zealously co-operate with your troops against the Pindarees and their abettors, according to the advice of the officers of the British Government; that you will admit the British troops at all times into your territory; and that all articles of supply for them shall be purchased and pass through your territories free of duties. In the present condition of your territory and resources the British Government does not require you to contribute anything to the payment of its expenses, but it must be understood that after any eventual increase of your dominions accompanied by the improvement which the restoration of tranquillity may be expected to effect in your resources, you will be ready to contribute in a fair proportion according to your ability.

On these conditions the British Government engages to protect and guarantee your dominions against all enemies, and to recover and restore to your possession such parts of your territories as have been seized and occupied by the Pindarees. You may besides expect such other marks of its favour and kindness as circumstances may put in its power to confer upon you and your own good conduct may merit.

I am authorized by the Governor-General to inform you that it is only necessary for you to signify to me, in your reply to this letter, your assent to he above conditions, to render you at once the ally and to entitle you to the

immediate and permanent protection of the British power. But your reply must be distinct and unequivocal.

The British Government has now unalterably determined to suppress the predatory power of the Pindarees, and to destroy and prevent the revival of the predatory system in every part of India. The British armies are advancing from every quarter into Malwa for this purpose. Every State must therefore declare itself either friend or foe. Those even who do not co-operate zealously in this cause will be viewed and treated as enemies. Your professed and approved attachment to the British Government has entailed on you the peculiar enmity of the Pindarees and rendered you deserving of every assistance and support, whilst the local position of your territories, in the vicinity of the Pindaree positions, the bravery of your troops, and the energy of your personal character are calculated upon as enabling you to become a most useful auxiliary in the approaching crisis. Your conduct on this occasion will have the most powerful influence on your future fate, and the Governor-General has no doubt that you will stand the test.

I send this letter through Colonel Adams, and I have to request you will transmit your reply to it through the same channel. On receiving your reply, which must be early, and I cannot doubt will be direct and satisfactory, the Colonel will inform you of his wishes regarding the employment of your troops, and concert with you the necessary measures for the protection of your country, the occupation of the fort assigned for a depôt, and the supply, &c., of the British troops which will advance across the Nerbudda into your territories. I shall be obliged by your furnishing Colonel Adams with every information on these topics, and you will of course consider his suggestions on all points as those of the British Government.

To Nuzzur Mahomed Khan, of Bhopal, written the 23rd December 1817.

Sir John Malcolm duly communicated to me the correspondence which had passed between him and you and the substance of his personal conferences with your agent the respectable Enayet Shahzad Musseeh, and I have been informed by Lieutenant-Colonel Adams of the junction of a body of your troops, both horse and foot, with his division and of the satisfaction he has derived from their conduct. These circumstances have amply confirmed the opinion I have always entertained of your friendship and attachment to the British Government, and I request you to be assured that a corresponding feeling towards you has always existed in my mind.

In consequence of your letter to Sir John Malcolm stating that you had written to Mr. Jenkins to declare your assent to the terms proposed to you by that gentleman under my authority, I awaited a communication from Mr. Jenkins of that letter and the execution and exchange of a regular engagement comprising those conditions, according to the wish you had expressed, before I signified my formal sanction of them. The late disturbances at

Nagpore, which the signal triumph of our arms will soon suppress, having prevented the completion of those arrangements, I deem it proper no longer to delay a direct communication of my unqualified confirmation of the assurances you have received from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm and Mr. Jenkins. Your knowledge of the reliance that may always be placed on the assurance of a British officer has however supplied the place of that formal sanction, and the just confidence in my friendship which led you at once to proceed in execution of the terms settled with Sir John Malcolm and Mr. Jenkins has afforded me a high degree of satisfaction. You have already begun to experience the benefits of your alliance with the British Government by the recovery of some of the districts from which the Pindarees were expelled, and you may rely on my unremitting attention to your interests and to the augmentation of your prosperity and resources, as far as circumstances may enable me to indulge this disposition, in the firm confidence that your conduct will be such as to merit every degree of favour.

With regard to the future payment of a portion of the charge of the British troops that may be employed in the protection of your territories, a point on which you have expressed some anxiety, I have only to assure you that whatever may be ultimately arranged in that respect will be framed in a spirit of the utmost liberality and with a due advertence to the pecuniary situation and means of your Government. On this subject be at ease.

A regular treaty shall be hereafter prepared and duly exchanged and ratified; but in the meanwhile I request you to consider this as having the full force of such an instrument.

(Sd.) HASTINGS.

No. LXXXVII.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE the EAST INDIA COMPANY and the NAWAB NUZZUR MAHOMED KHAN, RULER of BHOPAL, concluded by CAPTAIN JOSIAH STEWART on the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY, in virtue of full powers granted by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, K.G., GOVERNOR-GENERAL, ETC., ETC., and by KURRUM MAHOMED KHAN BAHADUR and SHAHZAD MUSSEEH SAHEB on the part of the NAWAB NUZZUR MAHOMED KHAN in virtue of full powers granted by the NAWAB—1818.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance and unity of interests between the Honourable the East India Company and the Nawab of Bhopal, his heirs

and successors; and the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government engages to guarantee and protect the principality and territory of Bhopal against all enemies.

ARTICLE 3.

The Nawab of Bhopal and his heirs and successors will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government and acknowledge its supremacy, and will not have any connection with other Chiefs and States.

ARTICLE 4.

The Nawab and his heirs and successors will not enter into negotiation with any Chief or State without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government. But their usual amicable correspondence with friends and relations and necessary correspondence with neighbouring zemindars and managers on matters of small importance shall continue.

ARTICLE 5.

The Nawab and his heirs and successors will not commit aggression on any one. If by accident disputes arise with any one, they shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

The State of Bhopal shall furnish a contingent of six hundred (600) horse and four hundred (400) infantry for the service of the British Government. Whenever required and when necessary, the whole of the Bhopal forces shall join the British army excepting such a portion as may be requisite for the internal administration of the country.

ARTICLE 7.

The British troops are to be at all times admitted into the Bhopal territory, the commanding officers of such troops using their utmost endeavour to prevent injury to the crops or other damage, and, if necessary, shall cantoon there; in which event the Nawab engages, for himself, his heirs and successors, on application to that effect, to cede to the British Government, to serve as a depôt, the fort of Nuzzurghur or of Goolgaon with ground to the distance of 2,000 yards all round the fort.

ARTICLE 8.

The Nawab, his heirs and successors, will afford every facility to the British troops in obtaining supplies; and all articles of supply required for

them shall be purchased in and pass through the Nawab's territory free of duty.

ARTICLE 9.

The Nawab and his heirs and successors shall remain absolute rulers of their country, and the jurisdiction of the British Government shall not in any manner be introduced into that principality.

ARTICLE 10.

The Nawab having exerted himself and employed the resources of his Government with zeal and fidelity in the late service against the Pindarees, the British Government, in order to mark its approbation of his conduct and to enable him to maintain the stipulated contingent, hereby grants to the Nawab, his heirs and successors, in perpetuity the five mehals of Ashta, Jehawar, Sehore, Dooraha, and Daveepoora to be held by them in exclusive authority.

ARTICLE 11.

This Treaty, consisting of eleven articles, having been concluded at Raiseen and signed and sealed by Captain Stewart and by Kurrum Mahomed Khan Bahadoor and by Shahzad Musseeh Saheb, Captain Stewart engages to obtain the ratification of the Governor-General within three weeks from this date; and Kurrum Mahomed Khan and Shahzad Musseeh engage to obtain the ratification of the Nawab Nuzzur Mahomed Khan in two days.

Done at Raiseen, this 26th day of February A.D. 1818, corresponding with the 20th of Rabbee-ul-sanee, 1233 of the Hegira.

L. S. (Sd.) J. STEWART.

L. S. ,, KURRUM MAHOMED KHAN.

L. S. ,, SHAHZUD MUSSERH SAHEB.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General at Lucknow on the 8th day of March 1818.

Company's Seal. (Sd.) HASTINGS.

No. LXXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD granted by NAWAB NAZIR-UL-DOWLA NAZAR MUHAMMAD KHAN BAHADUR to KHUNDEE RAO BHAO, dated 20th Rabi-ul-sani, 1225 Fusli—1818.

Be it known to the present and future Amils of the Ashta Mehal that the Government of the Company being well disposed towards Khundee Rao Bhao the Amil on the part of the jagirdar, for the services rendered by him to the officers of the said Company, it has been settled under the advice of Captain Stewart to grant an annuity of Rupees 6,000 to the said Khundee Rao and his posterity. It therefore behoves the Amils to continue to pay the promised annuity out of the revenue of the said mehal to him and his posterity and in this matter they (the Amils) should in no way depart from the order, as it is an opportunity for them to meet the wishes of the Company's Government and please its officers. Annuity Rs. 6,000, dated 20th Rabi-ul-sani Sun Joloos 12, corresponding to 1225 Hejira.

I hereby certify that the grant bestowed in this Sanad of Rupees 6,000 per annum to Khundee Rao and his posterity is guaranteed by the British Government.

RAISEEN,
26th February 1818.

(Sd.) J. STEWART,
On a mission to Bhopal.

No. LXXXIX.

TRANSLATION of the AGREEMENT entered into by the BEGUM KUDSIA of BHOPAL and submitted for the ratification of the RIGHT HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA in COUNCIL—1837.

Whereas the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, upon learning the existence of the dissensions which had arisen between me and my beloved son the Nawab Nuzzur-ood-dowlah Jehangir Mahomed Khan, addressed his orders through Mr. Secretary Macnaughten to Mr. Lancelot Wilkinson, Agent of Bhopal, in regard to the bestowal by His Lordship of the guarantee of the Government of India for the security of my life and of my private jaghire on my consigning the reins of government of the Bhopal State to the Nawab; and whereas the Agent duly communicated the above in a khureeta to my address; and Whereas it was ever my

heartfelt aim to obey the orders of the British Government in every respect: I have therefore consigned the whole management of the affairs of the Bhopal State into the hands of my son the Nawab. My original jaghire, including the sayer duties attached thereto and the fort and land of Islamnuggur which are estimated to yield about Rupees 17,000 or Rupees 18,000 per annum, will remain in my possession. The lands of the Baree pergunnah now remaining khalsa, yielding about Rupees 60,000 per annum, together with the cusba town of Baree, have been allotted to me in addition as a new jaghire. The garden and sacred tomb (of my late husband), with the lands originally attached to them for their due maintenance yielding about Rupees 33,000 per annum, together with my present residence, the Baolee Bagh, the Nuzur Gunj dookans, my mosque, &c., and the paora called by my name, will also continue in my possession. The Nawab is to refrain from interfering in any way with my possession and control of this jaghire, and from seeking to do injury to my life in any way. I in like manner engage to refrain from all interference with the affairs of the State and the direction thereof by the Nawab, and from seeking to do any injury to his life: the Government of India holding either party responsible for any breach of these engagements. It is requested that the signature of His Lordship be attached to the deeds of Agreements of both parties in ratification thereof, that they may prove, if required, a full assurance on any future occasion. I will show every consideration and the most cordial affection to the Nawab due to him as my son.

(Sd.) By the Begum Kudsia's mark.

Translation of the Agreement of the Nawab Nuzzur-ood-Dowlah the Nawab Jehangir Mahomed Khan, Nawab of Bhopal, submitted for the ratification of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

Whereas the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, upon learning the existence of the dissensions which had arisen between me and the Begum Qoodsia, my respected mother, addressed orders to the effect that on the Begum's consigning the entire management of the affairs of the State into my hands, His Lordship would grant the guarantee of the British Government for the security of the Begum's life; and Whereas the Begum signified her acquiescence in these orders in a khureeta addressed to Mr. Lancelot Wilkinson, Political Agent at Bhopal; and as the Agent desired that a suitable provision be made by way of jaghire for the Begum; and Whereas the Begum has consigned into my hands the sole management of the affairs of the State: I therefore have, with a view of promoting the comfort of the Begum, according to the advice of the abovementioned gentleman,

agreed to grant the jaghires, &c., as beneath fixed; and I engage that the Begum's original jaghire, including the sayer duties attached thereto, and the fort and lands of Islamnuggur yielding about Rupees 17,000 or Rupees 18,000 per annum, remain as heretofore in Her Highness's possession. The lands of the Baree pergunnah which are now khalsa, together with the cusba of Baree, are allotted to Her Highness in addition to her old jaghire. The garden and tomb (of the late Nawab), with the land originally attached to them yielding about Rupees 33,000 per annum, will remain in her management and possession, as also the palace in which Her Highness now dwells, the Baolee Bagh, the Begum's paora, and the Nuzur Gung shops and her mosque, &c. The Begum is to refrain from interfering in any way with my management of the affairs of the State, and from seeking to do injury to my life in any way; and I will refrain from molesting in any way the Begum in the enjoyment of the abovementioned jaghire, &c., during the period of her life, and will not seek to do any injury to her life in any way. The Government of India will hold either of the contracting parties transgressing these agreements in any respect responsible. It is hoped that His Lordship will be pleased to attach his signature to this agreement in ratification thereof, that it may prove on any future occasion if necessary a full assurance.

I shall ever seek with heart and soul to preserve the filial respect due to the Begum as my mother.

Dated 29th Shaban of the year 1253 Hegira corresponding with 29th November 1837.

(Signed by the Nawab Jehangir Mahomed Khan.)

These engagements were ratified by the Governor-General on 15th January 1838.

No. XC.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granting Pergunnah Bairsea to the State of BHOPAL—1860.

Whereas during the rebellion Nawab Secunder Begum, ruler of Bhopal, rendered from loyalty good service to the British Government and maintained order and peace in the territory of Bhopal: The Government, being highly satisfied therewith, has been pleased to grant in sovereignty pergunnah Bairsea to the Bhopal State from generation to generation. All the conditions which at present exist in respect to Bhopal shall apply to the pergunnah now conferred upon that State.

27th December 1860. (Sd.) CANNING.

No. XCI.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to HER HIGHNESS SECUNDER BEGUM of BHOPAL.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, any succession to the government of your State which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law will be upheld.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Sd.) CANNING.

Dated 11th March 1862.

A similar Sunnud was granted to the Nawab of Jowrah.

No. XCII.

KHUREETA from HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY, to HER HIGHNESS NAWAB SHAH JEHAN BEGUM of BHOPAL, dated 30th November 1868.

I have received your khureeta dated 3rd November, reporting the death of your mother, Nawab Secunder Begum, G.C.S.I. This sad intelligence has been to me a cause of great sorrow, for in her the British Government has lost a staunch ally and a most devoted friend. I grieve, too, when I think of the sadness which must at present overwhelm you, and I wish you to know how heartily I sympathize with you in your bereavement. I have already caused to be forwarded to you, through the Agent, a copy of the Notification which the Government of India caused to be published on receiving the news of the demise of your lamented mother. At the same time, I desire to offer to you my congratulations on your accession to the musnud of Bhopal, and to express my hope that you, by wisely administering the affairs of the State, will prove a worthy successor to her whose loss we deplore. Be assured that the British Government is ready to extend to you the same regard and friendship as it did to your mother.

In compliance with your request, I have much pleasure in recognizing your daughter, Sultan Jehan Begum, as heir to the throne of Bhopal.

No. XCIII.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE to the TREATY of 1818 A.D. (1233 HEGIRA), between the STATE of BHOPAL and the BRITISH GOVERNMENT—1849.

Whereas the 6th Article of the Treaty of 1818 A.D. (1233 Hegira) between His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal and the Honourable the East India Company provides that the State of Bhopal shall furnish a contingent of 600 horse and 400 foot for the service of the British Government; and it having been subsequently arranged, with the consent of both parties, that the force in question should be commanded solely by British officers, and that the provision of the stipulated number of men should be commuted for a payment in money equal to the maintenance of a suitable body of all arms, artillery, &c., as well as horse and foot; and Whereas it is desirable that the sum so payable should be fixed, and the Regent Begum of Bhopal having offered to raise the contribution for this purpose to a gross sum of two lakhs of Rupees in all, and the Governor General of India having accepted the offer thus made: It is hereby agreed that, from the beginning of the Fuslee year 1257, corresponding with the 1st July 1849 A.D., the sum payable by the Bhopal State on account of the perpetual maintenance of a contingent shall be fixed at two lakhs of Rupees Bhopal currency per annum, and that no further sum shall be demanded from the Bhopal State under provision of the 6th Article of the Treaty of 1818 A. D. and 1233 Hegira.

Persian Seal. (Sd.) SECUNDER.

Persian Seal. (Sd.) DALHOUSIE.

Ratified by the Most Noble the Governor General at Bhyrowal, this 20th day of November 1849 A.D.

(Sd.) H. M. ELLIOT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor General.

No. XCIV.

TRANSLATION of a KHUREETA from HER HIGHNESS the NAWAB SECUNDER BEGUM of BHOPAL, dated 29th May 1862, to address AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL for CENTRAL INDIA.

After compliments,—Your letter, No. 339, dated 1st May, acquainting me with the arrangements which have superseded those formerly in force in respect to the contingent, has duly reached me, informed me of what I was previously ignorant, and removed the doubts from my mind which I had wished cleared away. Your letter states that the Supplementary Article of the Treaty of 1818, dated 29th November 1849, fixed at two lakhs of Rupees the annual contribution of the Bhopal State for the perpetual maintenance of a contingent of all arms commanded by British officers, for the security of the Bhopal Government; on this account a force of British European troops was stationed at Sehore, which by reason of damage to discipline was subsequently removed to Saugor and Mhow in order that a force, efficient and powerful be always available to afford support to the Bhopal Government in lieu of the former contingent; that the Bhopal levy and Central India Horse will be available for the ordinary duties of the former contingent. Although by this disposition there is an apparent difference from the terms of the said agreement with regard to the late contingent, yet in reality it is a practical fulfilment of the terms of the Supplementary Article; for greater security and support is afforded to the Bhopal government by the presence of European troops at Saugor and Mhow than was provided for by the former arrangement.

Under these circumstances it is most desirable that there should be no ground for misconception, and that the views of the Bhopal Government should coincide with those of the British Government. My friend, when these words of sound advice were well understood by me, *viz.*, that the British Government in lieu of former arrangements had by the existing disposition of troops taken upon itself more efficient measures for the security and protection of the Bhopal State, they imparted perfect satisfaction to me; in truth the new disposition is in accordance to my views and has removed all grounds for anxiety or misconception.

No. XCV.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT between the GOVERNMENT of INDIA and HER HIGHNESS the NAWAB SHAH JAHAN BEGAM, RULER of BHOPAL, G.C.S.I., M.C.I., for the construction of a Railway within the STATE of BHOPAL—1880.

ARTICLE 1.

Her Highness the Nawab Shah Jahan Begam, Ruler of Bhopal, agrees to give the sum of thirty-five lakhs of Rupees and Her Highness the Kudsia

Begam agrees to give the sum of fifteen lakhs of Rupees towards the construction of a Railway between the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the City of Bhopal, and if possible the Cantonment of Sehore, the whole amount to be paid in four annual instalments commencing from the month of January 1880. Should any portion of the sum payable by Her Highness the Kudsia Begam remain unpaid at Her Highness' death, the State of Bhopal engages to pay the balance.

ARTICLE 2.

The profits on the sum of thirty-five lakhs paid by the State of Bhopal shall be enjoyed by the Ruler of the State of Bhopal in perpetuity, and the profits on the sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees paid by Her Highness the Kudsia Begum shall be enjoyed by her during her lifetime and thereafter by the Ruler of Bhopal in perpetuity.

ARTICLE 3.

The profits accruing on this Railway and its extension to Agra, should that be carried out, shall be divided in proportion to the amount respectively subscribed by the several States contributing to the construction of the through line from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Agra.

ARTICLE 4.

The construction and management of the line and entire jurisdiction within Railway limits shall rest with the Government of India, and the State of Bhopal shall have no right of interference therein.

ARTICLE 5.

The State of Bhopal shall give land within its territory for all Railway purposes, including all land required for stone quarries for the excavation of ballast, for permanent and temporary roads in connection with the construction, maintenance and working of the line, for stations, &c., free of charge and rent, and shall afford all reasonable assistance in procuring labour and material for the construction of the Railway. The land taken up for temporary purposes will be restored to the State as soon as the necessity for it ceases.

ARTICLE 6.

The State of Bhopal shall levy no duty upon any articles which may be required for the construction and maintenance of the line or for other Railway purposes, neither shall it levy duties on any articles conveyed by the Railway while they are in transit on the line.

ARTICLE 7.

A first, second, and third class carriage shall be appropriated for the personal use of the Ruler of Bhopal to travel in within the limits of the Bhopal State free of charge.

Dated at Bhopal this thirtieth day of August 1880, corresponding with the twenty-third day of Ramzan, A. H. 1297.

Seal of Nawab Shah Jahan Begam.

(Sd.) SHAH JAHAN BEGAM
(*in Persian*).

„ W. F. PRIDEAUX,
Political Agent, Bhopal.

This agreement was approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council at Simla on the 16th September 1880.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA,
The 17th September 1880.

By Order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

No. XCVI.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT between the GOVERNMENT of INDIA and HER HIGHNESS the NAWAB SHAH JEHAN BEGAM, RULER of BHOPAL, G.C.S.I., M.C.I., relative to the construction of a railway in the BHOPAL STATE—1887.

Whereas on the 16th day of September 1880, an agreement was made between the Government of India and Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal which provided, amongst other things, for the construction of a railway between the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the city of Bhopal; and whereas, owing to the death of the late lamented Kudsia Begam, and to the course of other events, the circumstances contemplated by that agreement have been to some extent changed; and whereas it is desirable to bring the terms of that agreement into conformity with the altered condition of affairs: Now, therefore, the Government of India and Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal do hereby make and enter into a supplementary agreement as follows:—

I.—Article II in the agreement of the 16th September 1880 is cancelled.

II.—For Articles III and IV of the aforesaid agreement, the following words and figures are substituted, namely—

ARTICLE 3.

"The profits accruing on the aforesaid railway shall be divided in perpetuity between the British Government and the ruler of Bhopal according to

the mileage constructed at the cost of either party, that is to say, in the proportion of 13 and 44.

ARTICLE 4.

"The construction and management of the aforesaid railway (including full authority to enter into arrangements from time to time for its working hereafter) and entire jurisdiction within railway limits shall rest with the Government of India, and the State of Bhopal shall have no right of interference therein."

(Sd.) SHAH JEHAN.

(Sd.) P. W. BANNERMAN,
Agent to the Governor-General
for Central India.

Seal.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND,
Secy. to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

FOREIGN DEPT.,
SIMLA;
The 30th June 1887.

No. XCVII.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT between the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA and HER HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SHAH JEHAN BEGAM, Ruler of Bhopal, G.C.S.I., M.C.I., relative to the construction of a railway in the Bhopal State—1890.

Whereas on the 30th day of June 1887 a Supplementary Agreement was made between the Government of India and Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal, which provided, amongst other things, that the profits accruing on the aforesaid Railway should be divided in perpetuity between the British Government and the Ruler of Bhopal according to the mileage constructed at the cost of either party; and whereas it is deemed desirable that the division of profits shall be in proportion to the capital found by each party at the close of the period for which the accounts are made up: now therefore the Government

of India and Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal do hereby make and enter into a Supplementary Agreement as follows :—

1. For Article 3 of the Supplementary Agreement of the 30th June 1887, the following words are substituted :—

"ARTICLE 3.

"The profits accruing on the aforesaid Railway shall be divided in perpetuity between the British Government and the Ruler of Bhopal in proportion to the capital contributed by each party at the close of the period for which the accounts are made up. In the event of the Railway being worked at a loss during any half-year or other period for which the accounts may be made up, such loss shall be borne by the British Government and the Ruler of Bhopal in the same proportions."

2. This Agreement shall take effect from the 1st January 1891.

Seal.

(Sd.) SHAH JEHAN BEGAM.

" A. MARTINDALE,

Offg. Political Agent, Bhopal.

The 14th October 1890.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

(Sd.) W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT;
CAMP AGRA,
The 2nd December 1890.

No. XCVIII.

TRANSLATION of a YADDASHT from HER HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SHAH JEHAN BEGAM OF BHOPAL TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. WYLIE, C.S.I., POLITICAL AGENT OF BHOPAL, dated 6th Rabi-us-sani 1306 A. H.=10th December 1888 A. D.

After the usual compliments.—I received Colonel Ward's letter to my address, dated the 23rd Rabi-ul-Awal 1306, together with translation of your

letter No. 1411, dated 24th November 1888, to that officer's address, on the subject of the cession of civil and criminal jurisdiction on the land taken up by the Indian Midland Railway running through the Bhopal State. In his letter above alluded to Colonel Ward wrote to say that as with the instructions conveyed in the Government letter, no formal cession of jurisdiction was considered necessary it would be sufficient for me to send you a yaddasht on the subject as requested in your above-quoted letter to Colonel Ward's address, and in your letter you have said that the Government of India does not consider a formal agreement necessary and that it would be quite sufficient if Colonel Ward were to obtain from me a yaddasht to your address stating that I cede to the British Government the jurisdiction above alluded to and send it on to you.

Agreeably to your request I send you this yaddasht in which I cede to the British Government the civil and criminal jurisdiction over the land occupied by the Indian Midland Railway within the Bhopal State running from Bhopal to Bhilsa. Within the limits of this land British officials shall have administrative authority.

No. XCIX.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT on the one part and HER HIGHNESS the NAWAB SHAH JAHAN BEGAM, RULER of BHOPAL, G.C.S.I., M.C.I., on the other part—1881.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Bhopal territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Government of Bhopal as under:—

1. The Government of Bhopal undertakes to abolish all transit duties of whatever description, on all salt passing through the Bhopal State.

2. The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agrees to pay to the Bhopal Government annually the sum of Rupees 10,000 Government Currency, the said payment to have effect from the 19th September 1880, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore this twenty-fourth day of October 1881, corresponding with the twenty-ninth day of Zikad A. Hijree 1298.

Seal.

(Sd.) SHAH JAHAN BEGAM.

(Sd.) LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.

(Sd.) RIPON.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor-General of India in Council at Calcutta on the twenty-first day of February A.D. 1882.

(Sd.) C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Foreign Dept.

No. C.

Dated Indore Residency, the 11th April 1892.

From—R. J. CROSTHWAITE. Esq., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General in Central India,

To—Her Highness NAWAB SHAH JAHAN BEGAM, G.C.S.I., C.I., of Bhopal.

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND,

When His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India visited Your Highness at Bhopal in the month of November last, His Excellency was pleased to inform Your Highness that you and your successors would be exempted for the future from the obligation to present a nazar at interviews with the Governor General. His Excellency moreover told Your Highness that, as a mark of good will and in token of the regard entertained for Your Highness by the Government of India, he was glad to have an opportunity to make this announcement.

No written communication on this subject having yet been made to Your Highness, I am now authorised to convey to you in writing the announcement in question, and I am pleased to be the means of conveying to Your Highness information of this gratifying nature.

(II). MEDIATIZED CHIEFS IN THE BHOPAL AGENCY.

UNDER this Agency, besides twenty-one Chiefs or Thakurs whose relations with their immediate superior have been mediated and guaranteed by the British Government, there are three petty Chiefships, Kurwai, Muhammadgarh, and Maksudangarh, immediately dependent on the British Government itself. The Political Agent has also charge within certain limits of isolated districts belonging to the States of Gwalior,* Indore,† Tonk,‡ and Dewas.§

Chiefs immediately dependent on the British Government.

1. KURWAI.

This Chiefship was founded by an Afghan named Muhammad Dalil Khan, a Firoz Khel of the Tirah or Khaibar district, and a contemporary of Dost Muhammad of Bhopal with whom he was at one time in alliance for the division of their common acquisitions in Central India. He first entered the service of the Raja of Datia in Bundelkhand; and afterwards, about 1726, that of the Raja of Basoda who is now one of the Mediatized Chiefs in the Bhopal Agency. On the death of the Chief of Kurwai he seized the State. On the death of Nawab Muhammad Dalil Khan the State was divided between his sons, the elder, Muhammad Izzat Khan, receiving Kurwai, and the younger, Ahsanulla Khan, receiving Muhammadgarh and Basoda.

Kurwai during the decline of the Mughal Empire obtained power and dominion equal if not superior in extent to that of Bhopal, but suffered great spoliation at the hands both of the Mahrattas and Pindaris. In 1818 the Chief applied to the Resident at Bhopal for protection against the oppression of Sindhia's local officials in the neighbouring districts, and it was arranged that he should remain in the undisturbed possession of his territory.

In 1820 Muhammad Akbar Khan, an illegitimate son of Nawab Hurmat Khan, the successor of Muhammad Izzat Khan, seized the State. The legitimate son of the Nawab, Iradat Muhammad Khan, applied to the British

* In Gwalior, Bhilsa, Ganj Basoda, Malhargarh (including Bahadarpur), Shujawalpur, Sundarsi, and Sonkach.

† In Indore, Gagroni, which was originally a guaranteed Chiefship (see Malcolm's Report on Malwa, No. 41 of Schedule No. III), but lapsed to Holkar in 1862 on failure of heirs, Zirapur, Machalpur, Sundarsi, Kantapur, and Satwas-Nimawar.

‡ In Tonk, Sironj.

§ In Dewas, Sarangpur.

Government, but it was not considered advisable to disturb the arrangements which existed previous to the introduction of British supremacy into Malwa; through the intervention, however, of the British Government a compensation in the shape of an annuity of Rupees 6,000 per annum was paid to him on his formally abandoning his claim to the *gadi*.

Muhammad Akbar Khan died in 1843, leaving two sons, Muhammad Muzaffar Khan and Muhammad Najaf Khan. The Nawab had wished to set aside the elder son, but Government would not accede to this request, and Muhammad Muzaffar Khan succeeded. He died in 1858 without male issue, but leaving a grandson, his daughter's son by the Nawab of Basoda. Government ruled that Muhammad Najaf Khan had a preferential claim and recognised him as Nawab.

In 1874 Muhammad Najaf Khan, being then fifty years of age and having no male issue, selected his grandson Munawar Ali Khan, son of his eldest daughter and a child about five years old, as his heir. The Government of India in accordance with the wish of the Chief sanctioned the succession.

Muhammad Najaf Khan died on the 15th January 1887, and was succeeded by Munawar Ali Khan. His father Mazhar Ali Khan was appointed to carry on the administration of the State during the minority. Munawar Ali Khan has attained his majority, but it is still (1892) considered advisable to continue the same arrangement. Several members of the Kurwai family, outside the ruling branch, draw pensions from the Kurwai revenues under the supervision of the Political Agent, Bhopal. They reside at Sehore, Sironj (Tonk), and other places in the neighbourhood.

The Chief pays no tribute or tankha to any State. He holds what may be considered a constructive guarantee from the British Government for the independence, security, and continuance of his possessions (No. CI). All matters connected with the succession to Kurwai are regulated by the British Government.

The Kurwai Darbar abolished transit duties within their territory on the 1st of June 1884.

Civil and criminal jurisdiction on the lands occupied by the Indian Midland Railway was (No. CII) ceded by the Kurwai State to the British Government in 1888. In 1890 the Government of India sanctioned as a special case the payment to the Chief of Rs. 10,880-12-6 on account of the land taken up for the Railway.

The area of Kurwai is 162 square miles; the population, according to the census of 1891, was 21,575, and the revenue about Rupees 50,000. The military force consisted in 1890 of 2 guns classed as serviceable, 16 gunners, 12 horsemen, and 190 infantry. The Chief receives a salute of nine guns.

2. MUHAMMADGARH.

This State was originally part of Kurwai, and was given as a portion to a younger son of the Chief. It pays no tribute to any State, and is directly dependent on the British Government. The present Chief is Hafiz Kuli Khan, who is about sixty-five years of age (1892).

In 1875 the daughter of the Nawab was married to Mian Yasin Muhammad Khan of Bhopal, a son of Nawab Faiz Muhammad Khan, who was great uncle to the Shah Jahan Begam of Bhopal.

On the 1st June 1884 the Chief abolished transit duties within his territories.

The area of Muhammadgarh is 80 square miles; the population in 1891 was 4,712; and the revenue is about Rupees 7,000.

3. MAKSUDANGARH.

This estate, which originally formed part of the estate of Raghugarh, (one of the Gwalior Mediatized Chiefs), was granted to Raja Bairi Sal about the year 1816 by Colonel Jean Baptiste on the part of the Maharaja Sindhia. It does not possess a British guarantee. Since the establishment of the Bhopal Agency, however, the internal administration of the estate has invariably been conducted under the supervision of the Political Agent, Bhopal; and boundary disputes have been settled by the Boundary Settlement Officer of the Agency without interference on the part of the Gwalior Darbar, to which, moreover, it pays no tribute.

In 1880 the administration of the estate having fallen into disorder owing to the death in October 1879 of the Regent, and the incapacity of the Chief, a Native Superintendent was nominated by the Bhopal Political Agent with the concurrence of the Maharaja Sindhia, and the appointment was finally sanctioned by the Government of India. Since then the administration of the estate has been carried on by the Superintendent under the direct supervision of the Political Agent of Bhopal, to whom the accounts and all matters of importance are regularly submitted.

In 1891 the population was 14,370; the revenue is about Rupees 31,000; and the area is about 81 square miles.

Mediatized and Guaranteed Chiefships.

1. BASODA.

The position of this Chiefship, which was originally part of Kurwai, and which is allied with the Kurwai family, is that of a subordinate of Sindhia though it pays no tribute to the Darbar. In his relations with the Darbar, the Basoda Chief receives the countenance and support of the Political Agent for Bhopal, within whose local jurisdiction the estate lies, and who since 1822 has exercised the same general authority in the affairs of this Chiefship as in those of the guaranteed Chiefs subject to his control. Heinous criminal offences are reported to the Political Agent, in whose court they are tried with the aid of assessors. The Political Agent is also the referee in all cases of dispute arising between the Gwalior Darbar and the Nawab.

The late Chief, Asad Ali Khan, was at one time minister of Bhopal, but was removed to Benares on account of his intrigues in favour of Dastgir, the illegitimate claimant of the succession in Bhopal. He was released in 1858 on payment of a fine of Rupees 25,000. Asad Ali Khan died in 1864 and was succeeded by his eldest son Amar Ali Khan, the present Chief, then thirty-four years of age. It has been his habit for some time past to travel every year in Europe and Asia. During his absence his elder son, with the consent of the Government of India, carries on the administration of the estate.

On the 1st June 1884 the Nawab abolished all transit duties within his territories.

The area of Basoda is 68 square miles; the population 6,735 in 1891; and the revenue about Rupees 7,000.

2. TAPPA.

This estate, which consists of twelve villages in the Gwalior pargana of Sonkach, was granted by Maharaja Daulat Rao Sindhia (No. CIII) in 1822 to Thakur Rup Singh, Girasia of Tappa, under a mediation effected by Major Henley, the Political Agent in Bhopal, through the offices of Major Close, the Resident at Gwalior.

The estate continued in the possession of the family of the original grantee till the demise in March 1865, without issue, of his last surviving descendant Thakur Kishor Singh, a youth of nineteen years of age. The mother and widow of the deceased Thakur then proposed the adoption of Takht Singh, a distant relative of the latter and descended from a common ancestor, as heir to the jagir. The Gwalior Darbar concurred in this proposal on the condition that the adopted heir should pay to the Darbar the prescribed nazarana of one-fourth of the net revenue of the estate. The succession of Takht Singh was thereupon recognised by Government, and the estate was made over to the young Thakur in 1877.

The population of Tappa was 847 according to the census of 1891, and the revenue is about rupees 3,000 a year.

3. RAJGARH.

The power of the Umats, an inferior class of Rajputs, was established in the district known as Umatwara in the seventeenth century by two brothers, named Mohan Singh and Parsuram, who assumed the titles of Rawat and Diwan, and made a division of their possessions, the Rawat retaining five villages in excess of the portion of the Diwan as an acknowledgment of his superior birthright. The ancestors of the family, who were proprietors of large herds of camels, came from Mewar in A.D. 1442. Out of the division abovementioned which took place in 1681 arose the separate Chiefships of Rajgarh and Narsingarh. On the Mahratta conquest of Malwa about 1770 the Umats were compelled to submit in common with other States, but they appear to have obtained unusually easy terms. The Rawat became tributary to Sindhia and the Diwan to Holkar. Tribute was imposed on each in equal proportions. The amount appears to have varied between Rupees 65,000 and Rupees 85,000 a year.

In 1818 the Chief in possession of Rajgarh was Nawal Singh, who succeeded to the *gadi* by the assassination of his brother. On the introduction of the British authority into Central India the mediation of the British Government was exercised to effect an arrangement for the payment of the tribute due to Sindhia. Talain and several other villages were made over to Sindhia in payment of all his claims against the Rawat and a written Agreement (No. CIV) was executed by the Rawat giving to the British Government alone the right to mediate in the affairs of the principality. Another Agreement (No. CV) was mediated between the Rawat and the Puars of

Dewas for the settlement of the Rawat's claims on the Dewas district of Sarangpur. These claims were to a share in the land revenue amounting in some villages to a fourth and in others to a third, a corresponding share in the sayar and transit duties, and an indefinite proportion of rent-free lands in every village. The claims on the land revenue were commuted to an annual payment of Bhopal Rupees 4,101, and the other claims to a payment of Rupees 1,001.

In 1831 Rawat Nawal Singh committed suicide, and was succeeded by his nephew Moti Singh. At his urgent entreaty Sindhia restored Talain on the condition (No. CVI) that he would pay the former tribute of Rupees 85,000.

In 1846, in consequence of the mismanagement of Moti Singh, the British Government interfered to settle the administration of Rajgarh. This was ostensibly undertaken by Khok Singh, the uncle of the Chief, aided by Ram Lal as Diwan, who indeed was the virtual manager. The latter in November 1847 accidentally lost his life, and the territory was then placed under the management of an officer subordinate to the Political Agent at Bhopal. The Chiefship was restored to Moti Singh in 1856 free of debt, on the express understanding that the revenue leases which had been made for twenty years should be maintained.

In 1871 Moti Singh openly announced his conversion to the Mussalman religion and took the name of Muhammad Abdul Wasih Khan. He received the title of Nawab from the British Government in 1872. In 1875 he went on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

In 1880 the State abolished all transit duties on salt passing through its territories (No. CVII) and received as compensation from the British Government 150 maunds of salt annually, to be delivered at Indore free of cost. In 1881 this compensation was, in common with the payments in kind made to other States in the same circumstances, commuted to an annual payment of Rupees 618-12-0 (No. CVIII).

Nawab Muhammad Abdul Wasih Khan died in October 1880, and was succeeded by his son Bakhtawar Singh, who, notwithstanding his own adherence to the Hindu faith, retained all the Muhammadan officials appointed by his father. He died in November 1882, when his son, Bal Bahadur Singh, aged 24 years, succeeded him. On the occasion of Bal Bahadur Singh's installation the young Rawat and other members of the Rajgarh family were, by the

help of the Chiefs of Narsingarh and Khilchipur, again admitted to the brotherhood of their caste—a concession which the late Chief had shown much anxiety to secure. In November 1885, on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Indore, the hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the Rawat.

On the 1st January 1884 the Rajgarh State abolished all transit duties within its territory, with the exception of that on opium (No. CIX).

The Raja pays a tribute of 85,000 Chanderi Rupees to Sindhia on account of Talain Pargana, and also 1,050 Kota Rupees to the Jhalawar Chief for Kalipit. He receives from Sindhia Hali Rupees 3,187 annually. Reports of crime are furnished by the Darbar to the Political Agent, and the tribute to Sindhia is paid through him.

The area of Rajgarh is 642 square miles; the population, according to the census of 1891, was 118,749; and the revenue is about Rupees 3,50,000. The military force consisted in 1890 of 240 cavalry, 360 infantry, and 2 serviceable guns with 12 gunners. The Chief receives a salute of 11 guns.

4. NARSINGARH.

Parsuram, the founder of the Rajput State of Narsingarh, succeeded his father Ajab Singh in 1660 as minister to the Rawat of Rajgarh. In 1681 he compelled the Rawat to divide his territory with him; Narsingarh thus became a separate Chiefship.

In 1819 Chain Singh succeeded his father Subhag Singh as Chief of Narsingarh. Owing to a difference with the Political Agent at Sehore, he attacked the British forces near that place, and was killed in the engagement. Chain Singh's widow adopted Hanwant Singh who died in March 1873, when his grandson Partab Singh, then 23 years of age, was recognised as his successor. On this occasion Holkar demanded succession nazarana, but his claim was not admitted by Government.

Partab Singh died without issue in April 1890, and was succeeded by his uncle Mahtab Singh, the present Chief, with the consent of the Government of India.

The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the Chief and his heirs by the Government of India in May 1872.

Narsingarh pays a tribute of Hali Rupees 85,000 to Holkar under the mediation (No. CX) of the British Government. The Chief receives a tankha of Hali Rupees 1,200 from Sindhia, and another of Rupees 5,102 from

Dewas under British mediation (Note to CV). The tankha from Sindhia is paid through the Political Agent and that from Dewas direct; no deductions are made from these tankhas.

In 1880 the State abolished all transit duties on salt passing through its territories (No. CXI) and received as compensation from the British Government 150 maunds of salt annually, to be delivered at Indore free of cost. In 1881 this compensation, in common with the similar payments in kind made to other States, was commuted to an annual money payment of Rupees 618-12-0 (No. CXII).

On the 1st January 1884 the Narsingarh State abolished all transit duties within its territory with the exception of that on opium (No. CXIII), and in the same year he contributed Rupees 56,000 towards the construction of the Biaora-Sehore Road which passes through his capital.

The area of Narsingarh is 720 square miles; the population in 1891 was 113,985; and the revenue about Rupees 4,00,000. In 1890 the military establishment consisted, including irregulars, of 318 cavalry, 450 infantry, 8 guns classed as serviceable, and 24 gunners. The Raja has offered to place the services of himself and all his people at the disposal of the Government of India for Imperial purposes. The Chief receives a salute of 11 guns.

5. KHILCHIPUR.

The first member of the Khilchipur family who settled at the capital was named Ugar Sen; he founded the Khilchipur branch of the Khichi clan of Rajputs in the year 1544, being compelled to leave his ancestral home at Mau Gagron by the Emperor Humayun of Delhi. The representative of the family accorded allegiance to the Mahratta rulers and became tributary to Maharaja Sindhia in the year 1793.

On the death in 1819 of Diwan Durjan Sal, Chief of Khilchipur, his mother and widow placed in power a youth named Balwant Singh, whose claim to the succession was inferior to that of many other members of the family and particularly of Aman Singh. The different claimants appealed to the Gwalior Darbar, which requested that the case might be decided by the British Government. Aman Singh was proved to be the nearest heir, but as he was at feud with the other branches of the family, it was decided in 1819 (No. CXIV) that his infant son Sher Singh should succeed under the nominal supremacy

of the elder Rani, the mother of Durjan Sal. On this occasion the Gwalior Darbar voluntarily remitted the nazarana which they were entitled to claim.

Sher Singh was succeeded in 1869 by his nephew Amar Singh, then aged thirty-five, whose adoption had previously been recognised by the Gwalior Darbar and confirmed by the British Government. The title of "Rao Bahadur" was conferred on the Chief in April 1873 as a hereditary distinction by the Government of India.

The Chief pays a tribute of Hali Rupees 13,138 to Sindhia (No. CXV of 1844) through the Political Agent at Bhopal. In 1884 he remitted all transit dues except those on opium.

The area of Khilchipur is 204 square miles; the population by the census of 1891 is 37,869; the revenue is about Rupees 2,50,000. The military establishment maintained in 1890 consisted of 45 horsemen, 202 infantry, 2 guns, and 12 gunners. The Chief receives a salute of 9 guns.

6. LARAWAT (LAPSED STATE).

In 1818 this Chiefship was granted (No. CXVI), under the mediation of the British Government, to Vithal Rao Puar. The deed conferred on the grantee the shares of Dhar and Dewas in the district of Sundarsi. In 1834 on the death of Vithal Rao Puar, the succession of his son Madho Rao was not disputed; but when the latter died in 1849, leaving illegitimate sons only, the estate was claimed as a lapse by Dhar. It was decided that the estate was an escheat and lapsed to Dhar and Dewas. The estate was, however, continued for life in 1850 to the eldest illegitimate son Ramchandar Rao, subject to an annual payment to Dhar and Dewas of Rupees 1,000 under the joint Sanad (No. CXVII) of the Dhar and Dewas Darbars. The tribute was paid in the following proportions:—

Dhar	Rupees	666	10 8
Dewas	„	333	5 4
	Rupees	1,000	0 0

Owing to the incapacity of Ramchandar Rao, Larawat was taken under British management, the surplus revenue after payment of all charges being made over to him. He died in November 1879, when under the terms of the Sanad of 1850 (No. CXVII) the estate lapsed to the Chiefs of Dhar and Dewas.

The taluka was formally made over to these Darbars on the 9th March 1880, under an arrangement that its revenue was to be distributed in the same proportion as was the tribute formerly paid by the deceased Puar, *viz.*, two-thirds to the Dhar Darbar and one-third to Dewas.

A subsistence allowance of Rupees 200 per month was granted by Dhar and Dewas, at the instance of the Government of India, to Vithal Rao Puar for the support of himself and the remaining members of the family, and was paid through the Bhopal Political Agency. Vithal Rao died without issue on the 16th September 1887, but left two widows and six other dependents. For the support of these persons the Dhar and Dewas (senior branch) States pay (1892) through the Political Agent, Bhopal, a monthly allowance of Rupees 98 in fixed proportions, on the understanding that each stipend will lapse on the death of its present recipient.

The area of the estate is 30 square miles; the population 2,900; and the revenue Rupees 7,000.

7. PATHARI.

The Nawab is a descendant of Dost Muhammad, the founder of the Bhopal family. He formerly held certain villages in the Rahatgarh district of which he was deprived by the Maharaja Sindhia. But in 1794 the estate was, through the mediation of the British Government (No. CXVIII), restored to Haidar Muhammad Khan, being composed of the villages included in the estate as at present constituted. The present Nawab Abdul Karim Khan succeeded his father Haidar Muhammad Khan in 1861, being then five years of age. He pays no tribute to any State.

In 1871 the mismanagement of the Nawab's mother who had been appointed Regent compelled Government to take the estate under management during the unexpired portion of the minority of the Nawab. Its finances are in an unsatisfactory condition, and its affairs still require (1892) the close attention of the Political Agent of Bhopal.

On the 1st June 1884 the Nawab abolished all transit duties in his State.

The area of Pathari is 22 square miles; the population (1891) is 4,762; and the estimated revenue is Rupees 12,000.

8. AGRA BARKHERA.*

The Thakur receives, under a Settlement (No. CXIX) made with Thakur Nirbhai Singh in 1818 a tankha of Rupees 300 from Kurwai through the Political Agent of Bhopal. He holds a grant of twelve villages in Sindhia's

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 22 of Schedule No. II, and No 39 of Schedule No. III.

territory, and pays annually Rupees 1,001 as quit-rent direct to Sindhia (No. CXX). The family also held the grant of twenty-eight villages in the Sironj district under British recognition; but these, as well as the grant from Sindhia, were confiscated for the rebellion in 1857 of Chhatar Sal, who was then Thakur. The sanads were lost during the rebellion, but copies of them were subsequently discovered, and these have been verified and acknowledged by the Gwalior Darbar (Nos. CXXI to CXXVI).

By Sanad No. CXXI certain hereditary village rights are granted to the Thakur; by Sanad No. CXXII he received three villages in jagir to defray his palki expenses; by Sanad No. CXXIII he receives an annuity of Rupees 75 from three villages in the Shamshabad pargana; by Sanad No. CXXIV he receives a tankha of Rupees 444 a year. Sanad No. CXXV is a confirmation by Jankoji Rao Sindhia of the grants made to the Thakur in the foregoing sanads by Daulat Rao Sindhia. Sanad No. CXXVI is a grant of five villages on an istimrari tenure of Rupees 1,501.

The villages included in Sindhia's territory were restored and re-granted by the Government in July 1859 to Balwant Singh. In his administration the Thakur is subordinate to the Political Agent alone, who exercises a close supervision over his affairs.

Thakur Balwant Singh, who was old and decrepit, died on the 14th December 1891, and was succeeded, with the sanction of the Government of India, by Baldeo Singh, then about 18 years old. The administration of the Thakurate for the present (1892) remains under the control of the Political Agent owing to the debts contracted by the late Thakur.

The revenue of Agra Barkhera is about Rupees 7,000; and the population in 1891 was 7,406.

9. DHABLA DHIR AND KAKAR KHERI.*

The Thakur, Chand Singh, receives the following tankhas which are paid through the Political Agent of Bhopal, none of the States being allowed to make any deductions from them:—

From Holkar	(No. CXXVII)	Rupees	600
„ Sindhia	(No. CXXVIII)	„	2,800
„ „	(No. CXXIX)	„	150
„ Dewas	(No. CXXX)	„	100
„ Bhopal	(No. CXXXI)	„	600
		Rupees	4,250

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 12 of Schedule No. II, and No. 29 of Schedule No. III.

The Thakur in addition to these tankhas holds the grant (No. CXXXII) of three villages in Shujawalpur (Gwalior) under the guarantee of the British Government, and pays a quit-rent of Rupees 1,401 annually. In his administration he is subordinate to the Political Agent of Bhopal, and no direct interference by any State is admitted.

In 1818 Dhabla Dhir and Kakar Kheri, which some years before had been jointly held by Gudar Singh, had become divided and separated under his sons Subhag Singh and Lal Singh, the former being the founder of the Dhabla Dhir branch. Subhag Singh, with whom the settlement was made in 1818, died in 1855, and was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son Raghunath Singh, whose brother Chand Singh succeeded to Kakar Kheri.

In 1871 Thakur Raghunath Singh was convicted of a criminal offence and sentenced to transportation for life. By his transportation the family of Subhag Singh became extinct, as sanction to adopt an heir was refused to his wives in consequence of their guilty cognizance of his crime. Government, however, did not treat the estate as an escheat, but allowed it to descend in the same way as it would have done had Gudar Singh been alive. By this decision both branches of the family have been united in the person of Chand Singh of Kakar Kheri.

The title of Chand Singh to the tankha of Rupees 600 per annum received by his predecessor Raghunath Singh was questioned by Holkar on the ground that the tankha was a stipendiary service allowance, but Government decided that there was nothing in the sanad to Subhag Singh to justify that view, and that in pursuance of its general policy in respect to all guaranteed holdings, Government must be the judge whether the circumstances of any case allowed of forfeiture.

Thakur Chand Singh also holds under an Agreement (see third footnote to No. CXXXVII), mediated in 1831 and guaranteed by the British Government, the village of Sadan Kheri in Shujawalpur (Gwalior), on a quit-rent of Rupees 175, subject to a deduction of 2 per cent., or Rupees 3-8-0, on the transfer of the pargana to Sindhia.

A tankha of Rupees 800 (No. CXXXIII) was formerly paid to the family of Subhag Singh. This agreement, which is signed by the British authorities, also recognises the grant of Kakar Kheri to the family of Lal Singh, whose representative Chand Singh now is.

The population of this little Thakurat was 2,001 according to the census of 1891, and the revenue is estimated at about Rupees 10,000 a year. The area is 10 square miles.

10. DARIA KHERI.*

The Thakur receives the following tankha under a settlement made by the British Government in 1818:—

From Sindhia	(No. CXXXIV) ...	... Rupees	2,900
„ „	(*see* note to No. CXXIX)	... „	180
„ Dewas	(No. CXXXV) ...	... „	200
„ Bhopal	(No. CXXXVI) ...	... „	1,200
		Total Rupees	4,480

The tankhas are held on the same conditions as in the case of Dhabla Dhir (No. 9) and the relations of the Thakur to the respective Darbars and to the Political Agent of Bhopal are the same.

The Thakur holds also the grant (No. CXXXVII) of two villages in Shujawalpur (Gwalior) under the guarantee of the British Government, and pays a quit-rent which formerly amounted to Rupees 925. On the death in 1870 of Thakur Sheodhan Singh, grandfather of the present Thakur, the Gwalior Darbar wished to resume these villages, but at the instance of the Government of India it continued the grant on an increased quit-rent of Rupees 1,075.

The late Thakur Ranjit Singh died on the 9th April 1888, and was succeeded by his son Unkar Singh, the quit-rent being increased, after some correspondence, to Rupees 1,275 a year, with the sanction of the Government of India.

The population of Daria Kheri was 473 by the census of 1891, and the Thakur's income is about Rupees 7,500 a year. The area of the estate is six square miles.

11. KAMALPUR.†

The Thakur of Kamalpur receives the following tankhas from Sindhi under agreements mediated in 1818:—

Under Agreement	No. CXXXIV (1st annexure)	... Rupees	4,300
„ „	No. CXXIX (1st „)	... „	300
		Total Rupees	4,600

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 9 of Schedule No. II.

† Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 10 of Schedule No. II.

The conditions of the tankhas and the relations of the Thakur to the Chief and to the British authorities are the same as in the case of Dhabla Dhir (No. 9). The Thakur also holds a village in Shujawalpur under British guarantee (1st annexure to No. CXXXVII) on a quit-rent which was then (1831) fixed at Rupees 700, but this amount was increased in 1884 under the sanction of the Government of India to Rupees 1,750 per annum.

Udaiji, with whom the engagements of 1818 were made, was succeeded by his son Jujhar Singh, on whose death in 1828 the Political Agent in Bhopal, without reference to Government, recognised as his successor Moti Singh, whom the widow had adopted, and assigned Rupees 3,100 of the tankha to Moti Singh, and the remainder to the widow. The young Thakur fell into debt, and Sir R. Hamilton, the Agent to the Governor-General, of his own authority reduced the widow's allowance to Rupees 600, and assigned the other Rupees 900 for payment of the debts. But it was ruled that although the original assignment to the widow in 1828 had not received the sanction of Government, still, as it had been enjoyed for more than twenty years, it should not have been altered without reference to Government. The full allowance was therefore restored to the widow. It is paid through the Political Agent.

Moti Singh died on the 11th October 1881, and was succeeded by his adopted son Madan Singh, with the sanction of the British Government, and the consent of the Gwalior Darbar.

The population of Kamalpur was 756 by the census of 1891, and the Thakur's yearly receipts are estimated at Rupees 10,680.

12. DHABLA GHOSI.*

The Thakur of Dhabla Ghosi receives the following tankhas under a settlement made by the British Government in 1818 :—

From Sindhia (No. CXXXIV) ...	... Rupees	2,300
„ „ (No. CXXIX) ...	... „	300
„ „ (No. CXXXVIII) ...	... „	1,400
„ Dewas (No. CXXXIX) ...	... „	100
„ Bhopal (No. CXL) ...	... „	900
	Total Rupees	5,000

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 11 of Schedule No. II.

The conditions of the tankhas and the feudal relations of the Chief are the same as in the case of Dhabla Dhir (No. 9). The Thakur holds (second annexure to No. CXXXVII) a village in Shujawalpur on a quit-rent of Rupees 1,050. The present Thakur Gopal Singh succeeded Govardhan Singh in 1854.

The population was 869 by the census of 1891, and the Thakur's annual receipts are about Rupees 9,500.

13. KHARSIA.

The Thakur of Kharsia receives from Sindhia a tankha of Hali Rupees 1,750 under an Engagement (No. CXLI) mediated in 1818. The conditions of the tankha and the relations of the Thakur are the same as in the case of Dhabla Dhir (No. 9), but no village goes with the tankha in the case of Kharsia.

Thakur Balwant Singh and Hate Singh, Thakur of Jhalera (No. 14), receive annually under an Engagement (note to No. LXV) granted by Tukaji Rao Puar, Chief of Dewas, Senior Branch, an allowance of Rupees 225 (see Indore). Balwant Singh of Kharsia succeeded in 1876, and Hate Singh of Jhalera in 1884.

In 1891 the census of Kharsia was taken by the Indore Darbar, with the consent of the Government of India, and the population was included in the Darbar's return.

14. JHALERA.*

The Thakur of Jhalera receives from Sindhia a tankha (*see* annexure to No. CXLI) of Hali Rupees 1,200 which was originally granted to Fateh Singh, and a moiety of Rupees 225 per annum granted by the senior Chief of Dewas under Sanad No. LXV to the Thakur of Kharsia (No. 13). In all the conditions of his tankha he holds the same position as his kinsman of Kharsia. As in the case of Kharsia no village or land accompanies the tankha. The present Thakur, Hate Singh, succeeded in 1884.

15. HIRAPUR.†

The Thakur of Hirapur receives the following tankhas under engagements mediated in 1819 :—

From Holkar (No. CXLII)	...	...	Rupees 3,339
„ Sindhia (No. CXLIII)	...	...	„ 2,910
„ Bhopal (No. CXLIV)	...	...	„ 200
		Total Rupees	6,449

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 21 of Schedule No. II.

† Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 13 of Schedule No. II, and Nos. 21 and 30 of Schedule No. III.

Since the transfer of the Nimar district to the British Government in 1860 the Rao has received Rupees 2,182-4-10 of his tankha of Rupees 2,910 from the British Government, and the balance from the Gwalior Darbar.

In other respects he holds the same position as Dhabla Dhir (No. 9). The Rao also holds (No. CXLV) Hirapur and Erwas on an istimrari rent of Rupees 600 each under Holkar. Moreover, he received a grant from Sindhia of the village of Kerokal and a grant from Dhar of sixteen villages in Makrar subject to a payment of Rupees 1,001 a year; but of this engagement no trace is to be found, nor has the annual payment of Rupees 1,001 ever been made to Dhar.

Bhairon Singh died without issue in 1826 and was succeeded by his adopted son Ram Singh. The present Thakur, Chhatar Singh, succeeded Ram Singh in 1841.

The population of the estate is said to be about 1,000, and the yearly receipts of the Thakur are estimated at about Rupees 11,500. As in the case of Kharsia (13) the census of 1891 was taken by the Indore Darbar.

16. RAMGARH.*

Under a settlement made in 1819 the Thakur of Ramgarh receives the following tankhas:—

From Holkar	(No. CXLVI) ...	... Rupees	1,000
„ Sindhia	(No. CXLI) ...	... „	5,000
„ „	(No. CXXIX) ...	... „	415
„ „	(No. CXXXVIII)	... „	1,400
„ Dewas	(No. CXXX) ...	... „	100
„ Bhopal	(No. CXLVII) ...	... „	700
		Total Rupees	8,615

The tankhas are held on the same conditions as in the case of Dhabla Dhir (No. 9), and the relations of the tankhadar to the several Chiefs and to the British authorities are the same. The Dewas State deducts one rupee from its tankha. The original tankhadar was Khushal Singh. His son Isri Singh was succeeded by an adopted son Kumer Singh who was convicted of murder and forfeited his tankha. It was continued, however, to his adoptive mother, Thakurani Solankni, till her death which occurred in 1863, when Man Singh, the son of Khuman Singh, was recognised as her successor.

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 6 of Schedule No. II.

No village or land is attached to this tankha. In 1891 it was included for census purposes in the returns of the Rajgarh State.

17. SUTALIA.

The jagirdar pays under a guarantee (No. CXLVIII) which was mediated by the British authorities a tankha of Rupees 3,400 to the Raja of Rajgarh, in which State he holds a lease of twelve villages. Like the Rajgarh Chief he is an Umat Rajput. The original settlement was made with Balwant Singh, who was succeeded in the jagir by his son Mokand Singh, who again was succeeded by his adopted son Sheodhan Singh. Sheodhan Singh died in July 1881, when Madho Singh, his son, became jagirdar.

Madho Singh was Naib Suba of Agar under Sindhia, but resigned the appointment on his succession to the jagir. He died in August 1886, and was succeeded by his son Shambhu Singh, then eight years old. His grandmother (mother of Madho Singh) was appointed to administer the jagir during his minority under the supervision of the Political Agent of Bhopal. This arrangement still (1892) continues.

The population of Sutalia was 5,067 by the census of 1891, and the yearly receipts are estimated at Rupees 20,000.

18. JABRIA BHIL—THE PINDARA JAGIRS.*

On the settlement of Malwa Rajan Khan, brother of the notorious Pindari, Chitu, was allowed to settle at Gorakhpur on an annual pension of Sonat Rupees 3,600. A few years afterwards he was allowed to return to Malwa, and his pension was commuted in 1826 to an assignment (No. CXLIX) of land in Shujawalpur (Gwalior) for his life. The grant consisted of a jagir of three villages, Piplianagar, Khajuria, and Jabria Bhil, and an istimrari farm of Dugri and Jabri at a rent for the two villages of Rupees 500. He was afterwards assured that in consideration of his past good conduct, and if he should continue by similar behaviour to merit the indulgence, the circumstances of his family would receive favourable consideration after his death.

In 1831 the pargana of Eastern Shujawalpur, in which the villages granted to Rajan Khan are situated, was transferred by the Government of India to Sindhia in exchange for other lands (*vide* Gwalior).

* See Gwalior Narrative.

Rajan Khan died during the negotiations for the exchange; but the villages were continued in jagir to his family, and the Gwalior Darbar was required to respect the grant. The villages were divided among Rajan Khan's five sons as follows, the group of estates being distinguished as the *Pindara jagirs*:—

(1) *Jabria Bhil and Jabri* fell to Raj Bakhsh. He died in 1874 and was succeeded by his son Jamal Bakhsh. In 1879, in consequence of numerous complaints of maladministration, it was found necessary to take the estate under the management of the Bhopal Agency, an allowance of Rupees 200 a month being made to Jamal Bakhsh out of its revenues. It was restored to him in 1881; he died in 1886, and was succeeded by his nephew, Yusuf Muhammad, who was then 15 years old. It was settled that the management of the property should be conducted by an amin to be appointed by the Political Agent until the close of the minority. This arrangement still (1892) continues, but its revision is under consideration. The population of Jabria Bhil and Jabri was 1,028 by the census of 1891, and the Thakur's revenue is estimated at about Rupees 5,000. The area of the estate is 2·68 square miles.

(2) *Khajuria* was the portion of Ilahi Bakhsh. He died in 1859 and was succeeded by his posthumous son Karim Bakhsh. During his minority the estate was placed in charge of his mother; but in consequence of her mismanagement the estate was in 1871 placed under the superintendence of the Political Agent, Bhopal, an allowance of Rupees 100 a month being made to Karim Bakhsh from its revenues. All the debts having been cleared by 1881, Karim Bakhsh was put in charge of the estate. The population was 587 at the census of 1891, and the revenue is about Rupees 2,400 a year.

(3) *Dugri* was the share of Madur Bakhsh. He died in 1883 and was succeeded by his grandson Khuda Bakhsh. Dugri yields about Rupees 1,500 per annum. The population was 237 according to the 1891 census.

(4) *Piplianagar* went to Makhdum Bakhsh and Rahim Bakhsh. The latter died in 1892, and was succeeded in his share of the estate by his eldest son Raja Mian. The population was 638 by the census of 1891, and the revenue is about Rupees 2,000 a year.

Questions of succession to these jagirs, which are under the immediate supervision and control of the Political Agent, Bhopal, are decided by the British Government and the decision is communicated to Sindhia.

The engagements with the following Chiefs under the Bhopal Agency, who are stated in Malcolm's Report on Malwa to have received guarantees from the British Government, are not forthcoming:—

19. BALWANT SINGH.*

This Chief, who was a Girasia of the Solanki clan of Rajputs and who held the fortress of Chandwar near Satanbari, in Pargana Bairsia, (Bhopal) received four half-assessed villages in that pargana which he subsequently resigned; and five villages in jagir from Bhopal, *viz.*, Chandawar, Ghawar, Magardhi Bara, Magardhi Chhota, and Manpura. He was succeeded in the jagir by his son Gobardhan Singh who had three sons, Gopal Singh, Bhawani Singh, and Suraj Mal. Gopal Singh rebelled in 1857, and the jagir was allowed to pass to Bhawani Singh.

20. LACHHMAN SINGH AND ISRI SINGH.†

These two Chiefs, who were Solanki Girasias, descended from Ratan Singh of Satanbari in the Bairsia pargana of Bhopal, were cousins and held seven half-assessed villages in Bairsia, which they afterwards relinquished with exception of one village, Jhirnia. They also held in Bhopal a jagir of three villages, *viz.*, Achera, Rawatkhera, and Manakhera. Lachhman Singh was succeeded by his younger brother Zalim Singh, and he by his son Bairi Sal. Isri Singh was succeeded by his son Sheo Singh, who, dying childless, was succeeded by his cousin Bholaji.

21. ZALIM SINGH.‡

This Chief was descended from Bishan Singh of the Khilchipur family, who was the original jagirdar (see *sub* Khilchipur). The jagir originally consisted of twelve villages which were subsequently divided among Bishan Singh's descendants; Hamir Singh, the father of Zalim Singh, receiving Paprel as his share.

Paprel was confirmed in Zalim Singh's possession by Major Henley, Political Agent, Bhopal, at the establishment of British supremacy in Bhopal in 1818. He was succeeded by his son Umar Singh.

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 37 of Schedule No. III.

† Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 38 of Schedule No. III.

‡ Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 40 of Schedule No. III.

No. CI.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from MAJOR HENLEY to the NAWAB of KOORWEY, dated 7th December 1820.

After compliments.—Having received a representation through the medium of your Agent here transmitted under your orders, I have accordingly, my friend, in compliance with your request and for your satisfaction, annexed my answer to the two articles of reference it contained.

ARTICLE 1ST.

"The country which is now in possession of my master the Nawab Akbar Khan to be confirmed to him, his heirs, and successors by an appropriate Sunnud to be granted him."

REPLY.

At the time of the establishment of the authority of the Hon'ble Company in Malwa in the year 1817 corresponding with the month Magh 1225 Fussilee Sumbhut 1874, the Pergunnahs of Koorwey Laonra and Surwassa with Kirwar were in the possession of the Nawab Akbar Khan, having been held by him for twenty-four years since the death of his father the Nawab Hoormat Khan; and it having been determined by the Company's Government to preserve the order of things which existed at the abovenamed period of its occupation, how therefore should the possessions which then appertained to the Nawab not descend to his heirs and successors? Respecting the Sunnud, in a possession which belongs to the Nawab and not to the Hon'ble Company, it would be inapplicable and is not requisite.

ARTICLE 2ND.

"Any of the brethren, kindred, subjects, or debtors of the Nawab who in opposition to his authority may prefer complaints are not to be received."

REPLY.

From a State not appertaining to the Hon'ble Company it is not customary for the officers of the Company's Government to attend to representations preferred in opposition to the ruling authority of such State. In the case of the claims preferred by Eradut Khan, the brother of the Nawab, they were advantageously settled in order to the prevention of future disputes according to advice given at the Nawab's solicitation.

(True translation.)

(Sd.) W. HENLEY.

No. CII.

TRANSLATION of a YADDASHT, dated KURWAI, the 9th October 1888, from NAWAB MUHAMMAD MUNAWAR ALI KHAN, CHIEF of KURWAI, to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. WYLIE, POLITICAL AGENT OF BHOPAL—1888.

After compliments.—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Yaddasht, dated 28th September 1888, stating that you have received a letter from the Central India Agency to the effect that the States of Bhopal and Kurwai through which the Indian Midland Railway passes have both practically ceded jurisdiction on the land taken up by the Railway, though no formal agreement has been drawn up and that a written cession of jurisdiction should be obtained from each Chief concerned and forwarded to Indore.

2. In reply I beg to state that the civil and criminal jurisdiction on the land occupied by the Indian Midland Railway in the Kurwai State has (already) been ceded to the British Government.

No. CIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD from SOOBEH RAJE SREE DOWLUT RAO SINDIA, to ROOP SING, Grassia of Tuppa,—dated 1223 Hijree or 1822 A.D.

A new jaghire has been assigned to you from the abovementioned year consisting of villages from the Sonekutch pergunnah as follows:—

Mouzah Doonkurkheira.	Mouzah Merita.
„ Birahmpooree.	„ Mohunpoora.
„ Sooklia.	„ Jhakinia.
„ Kanowree.	„ Beechia.
„ Barowlee.	„ Bhoosat.
„ Beechukpoora.	„ Bahurda.

In all 12 villages are given to you by agreement from the said year by this Government; you should hold possession and enjoy the said villages, disbursing the income therefrom and keeping order in the district. Any breach of peace in the mehal occurring, on your account or on that of any other, should be cognizable to, or punishable by you. Let this not be deviated from. If anything goes wrong in the "mehal," or oppression takes place, the said villages shall not be continued in your possession.

Dated 23rd of Mohurrum.

Translation of the Thakoor's Kuboolyut.

Thakoor Roop Sing, of Tuppa Sooklia, Pergunnah Sonekutch, does hereby engage to the Government of Alijah Dowlut Rao Sindia :

Whereas the said Government has kindly granted for my maintenance the herein-mentioned villages as jaghire, and has given me a Sunnud for the said villages ;

I do hereby engage that I will keep up the said villages in proper cultivation, use them for my own benefit, and, keeping order therein to the best of my ability, pass my life in loyal submission to that Government. If anything goes wrong in the pergunnah on my account, I shall forfeit my maintenance.

List of the villages.

Mouzah Kanowree.	Mouzah Bhoosat.
„ Doonkurkheira.	„ Bahurda.
„ Barowlee.	„ Mohunpoora, off-shoot of Hajeepoora.
„ Sooklia.	„ Birahmpooree.
„ Beechukpoora.	„ Jhakinia.
„ Beechia.	„ Merita.

In all 12 villages are given to me, and I have given my engagement as above.

(Sd.) Thakoor Roop Sing.
„ „ Himmut Sing.
„ „ Kour Purtab Sing.

Dated Kartik Boodee 7th 1250.

Translation of a letter from Ram Rao to Appa Sahib,—dated the 14th of the Second Koour.

A jaghire of 12 villages has been granted by the Government from the said year to Roop Sing of Tuppa :—

Mouzah Doonkurkheira.	Mouzah Barowlee.
„ Jhakinia.	„ Birahmpooree.
„ Beechia.	„ Beechukpoora.
„ Sooklia.	„ Merita.
„ Bhoosat.	„ Kanowree.
„ Mohunpoora.	„ Bahurda.

The above 12 villages of Tuppa Doonkurkheira have been assigned. You will give him possession of the said villages, and resume all others that may be held by him in ijara, &c., &c.

No. CIV.

Translation of an Agreement on the part of Rawut Newul Sing, Rajghur.

Seal of Rawut Newul Sing.

Whereas from old a determined tunkha or tribute has been paid to the Maharajah Alijah Soubadar Dowlut Rao Sindia Bahadoor by Rajghur, and whereas for two or three years past this tribute has not been regularly discharged and above Rupees 16,000, due on account of the present year, and still unpaid, I have now of my own accord and pleasure (in order that the tribute may henceforth be liquidated, and that no cause of delay or dispute may exist) resolved to separate and assign villages of Rajghur, according to a schedule herewith annexed, to the kamaisdar of Atmaram Punth in order that the tribute to the Maharajah may be realized from the revenues of these villages, and that no cause of blame or shadow of claim may in future exist; and through my desire to please the Maharajah I have separated the aftermentioned villages and made them over, along with the sayer and rights of every description thereunto attached, to the kamaisdar of Atmaram Punth from the commencement of the Fuslee year 1227, and I will not in any manner hereafter interfere with them or their inhabitants.

And whereas the abovementioned villages being generally much out of cultivation and possessing but a stinted population, the expense of management and sebundee will be great, the same must be provided from their revenue; for with this or any other claim respecting them I have henceforth no concern. And whatever omissions of tribute there may have been on my part previous to the year 1826, I consider myself absolved from the same in consequence of the present cession.

I hereby under the foregoing considerations also agree to resign all claim to those sums on account of tunkha, bhet, &c., which, through the favour of the Maharajah, my ancestors and I have been in the habit of receiving from the pergunnahs of Shujawulpore and Shahjehanpore.

And whereas by concluding this agreement I have conformed to the pleasure of the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, as well as provided in future for the regular payment of the tunkha and obviated all causes of complaint hereafter on either side, the Maharajah accordingly has graciously restored and confirmed to me the remaining part of my possessions (including the fort of Rajghur) which had been attached in consequence of the delays and subterfuges that had occurred in the payment of the tribute.

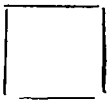
Memorandum of districts and villages alluded to above, as made over in commutation of tribute.

Pergunnah of	Behar	... 55	villages including the fort of Kotra.
„	Tullain	... 63	„
„	Ruttunpore	... 14	„
„	Pachore	... 39	„
		Total 171	villages.

Total one hundred and seventy-one villages.

Dated 1st Chait Soodee 1876 Sumbut.

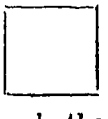
TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT by the RAWUT NEWUL SING of Rajghur, dated 1st Chait Soodee 1876 Sumbut.

Seal of the RAWUT NEWUL SING. 

Whereas it was settled with Kristnajee Pundit that the tribute from Rajgurh to the Maharajah Alijah Dowlut Rao Sindia should, for the present, or Fuslee year 1226, be Rupees 23,000; and whereas Rupees 6,045 of the above sum has been paid through Kristnajee Pundit, it is now agreed that I should pay the remainder or Rupees 16,955 by giving a banker's acknowledgment for the same amount.

Whatever sums may justly be due and forthcoming from the villages now made over, on account of balances for the present year, shall be carried to my credit, and a corresponding deduction made from the amount for which the acknowledgment has been given.

TRANSLATION of a PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT concluded by the RAWUT NEWUL SING of Rajgurh, dated 1st Chait Soodee 1876 Sumbut.

The seal of the RAWUT NEWUL SING. 

The Rawut Newul Sing of Rajgurh has concluded, through the mediation of Captain W. Henley, the following Agreement with the British Government:—

Whatever disputes shall arise between the Rawut and the neighbouring States, or between his subjects and those of the surrounding countries, shall

be referred for settlement to the nearest British authority in Malwa, without whose acquiescence the Rawut will not attempt to settle anything of this nature, but will accede to his arbitration and conform to his injunctions.

Any thieves, robbers, and plunderers who may be found within the bounds of the State of Rajgurh shall be apprehended and, if required, sent to the nearest British authority in Malwa; and should the Rawut not apprehend any thief, robber, or defaulter so demanded, who it may be ascertained has been sheltered in one of his villages, such village shall be liable to forfeiture.

No. CV.

SUNNUD from the MAHARAJAHS TOOKAJEE and ANUND RAO PUARS, joint Rajahs of Dewas, to RAWUT NEWUL SING of Rajgurh.

Be it known to all present and future amils, canoongoes, and chowdherees of the pergunnah of Sarungpore, that whereas Rawut Newul Sing of Rajgurh possesses by hereditary right a share of the land revenue of the said pergunnah, the Circar, with the concurrence of the aforenamed Rawut Newul Sing, and with reference to the present state and expected progressive improvement of the pergunnah, has settled that the undermentioned payments shall be punctually made by the amils at the cutcherry of the district to the aforementioned Rawut Newul Sing on account of his share of the land revenue at the periods hereafter specified :—

	Kartick.	Maugh.	Bysack.	Total.
For the year 1227 Fuslee Rupees .	667	667	667	2,001
„ „ 1228 „ „ .	833	834	834	2,501
„ „ 1229 „ „ .	1,000	1,000	1,001	3,001
„ „ 1230 „ „ .	1,167	1,167	1,167	3,501
„ „ 1231 „ „ .	1,367	1,367	1,367	4,101

From and after the year 1231 the complete amount, *viz.*, Bhopal Rupees 4,101, to be paid annually without deduction in three equal kists in the months of Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack at the cutcherry of the district.

In consideration of the foregoing payments the Rawut of Rajgurh is to abstain from any interference with the cultivators or inhabitants of the aforesaid pergunnah, or with the land revenues thereof.

A corresponding Sunnud was given to the Dewan of Nursingurh.

SUNNUD from the MAHARAJAHS TOOKAJEE and ANUND RAO PUARS, joint RAJAHS of DEWAS, to RAWUT NEWUL SING of RAJGURH.

Be it known to all present and future amils, canoongoes, and chowdherees of the pergunnah of Sarungpore, that whereas the Rawut Newul Sing of Rajgurh possesses by hereditary right in the said pergunnah certain cultivated lands free of assessment, a share in the sayer duties of all descriptions (including koolree sookree baey, etc.), claims for the payment of expenses of sowarry and bhet or nuzzeranna by the villages; the Circar, with the concurrence of the aforenamed Rawut Newul Sing, has settled that the sum of Halee Rupees one thousand and one shall be given in commutation of all these rights, and that it shall be paid by the amils annually and without deduction from the beginning of the year 1227 Fuslee, at the cutcherry of the district, in three equal kists as follows:—

	Kartick.	Maugh.	Bysack.	Total.
Rupees . . .	333	334	334	1,001

In consideration of the foregoing payments the Rawut of Rajgurh is to abstain from interference in any manner whatever with the said pergunnah on account of his former claims on the sayer duties, etc., now commuted as above detailed.

A corresponding Sunnud was given to the Dewan of Nursingurh.

No. CVI.

TRANSLATION of A SUNNUD granted by MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ SREE MAHARAJ SREE ALIJAH BAHADOOR SOUBADAR SREE JUNKOJEE RAO SINDIA to RAWUT SREE MOTEE SING of RAJGURH.

All is well here, and I constantly pray for your welfare.

Whereas you made a representation in the fort of Gwalior that you have from of old acted up to the orders of the Circar; that the Circar has always evinced its kindness towards you; that the kamaisdar of the Circar accordingly took from you the revenue of pergunnah Rajgurh year after year; but that, being unable to pay the revenue as it fell due, you gave up to the Circar pergunnahs Kothrabehar, Tullain, Pachair, and Ruttunpoor, containing in all 171 villages; and whereas you requested that those villages might be farmed to you, and stated that you would pay to the Circar the revenue there-

of in Chanderee Rupees year after year in two instalments, *i.e.*, first on the 15th Kartick Soodee, and second on the 5th Fagoon Boodee Deccanee; that you would comply with the usual orders of the Circar as respects jhoondah, bhet, etc.; and that in default thereof you would give up the said mehal to the Circar. Being satisfied with your good conduct, and deeming it necessary to protect you, the Circar has resolved to settle with you the 171 villages situated in the said pergunnah at a revenue of Chanderee Rupees 86,001 per annum to be paid year after year from the year 1235, or Sumbut 1891, exclusive of the usual dhurmada, padarugh, and neemnoke (grants for religion and service), in the following manner, *viz.*—

Revenue	Chunderee Rupees	80,001
Durbar expenses on account of the villages, *viz.*—		
For Kissen Rao Kudum	2,000	
„ Sumbhajee Rao Angria	2,000	
„ Ram Rao Phalkia	1,000	
„ Narain Rao Emajee	1,000	
	——	6,000
	Rupees	86,001
Deduct:—		
Amount payable to Dewan on account of palkee expenses	500	
Amount payable to Bamun Rao Kodajee . . .	400	
Amount payable to dufturee	100	
	——	1,000
	Rupees	85,001

Therefore you shall pay annually to the Circar the said fixed sum of Rupees 85,001 from the year 1235 or Sumbut 1891 in two instalments, the first on the 15th Kartick Soodee and the second on the 5th of Fagoon Boodee, and give security for the same in the commencement of the year.

You shall also pay to the Circar bhet and the revenue on account of a garden in Rajgurh.

If owing to any disturbance in the mehal the revenue thereof be not paid by you, or by the surety, the mehal shall be resumed by the Circar.

Dated 5th Kartick Soodee 1891 Sumbut, corresponding with Rujjub 1235 A.H.

Seal.

No. CVII.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN the BRITISH GOVERNMENT on the one part and the CHIEF of RAJGARH on the other part—1881.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Rajgarh territory shall cease; it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Rajgarh as under:—

1. The Chief of Rajgarh undertakes to abolish all transit duties of whatever description on all salt passing through the Rajgarh territory.

2. The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agrees to deliver to the Chief of Rajgarh, free of cost, at Indore 150 maunds of salt annually.

This Agreement to have effect from the 1st August 1880, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore this 24th day of October 1881, corresponding with the first day of Kartik Sudi Sumvat 1938.

(Sd.) RAWAT BAKHTAWAR SINGH.
„ LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

Seal.

(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor-General of India in Council at Calcutta on the twenty-first day of February A. D. 1882.

(Sd.) C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

No. CVIII.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE to the AGREEMENT for the ABOLITION of TRANSIT DUTIES on SALT, executed between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the CHIEF of RAJGARH on the 24th October 1881.

Whereas it is laid down in Clause 2 of the above Agreement that the British Government, in consideration of the loss caused to the Chief of Rajgarh by the abolition of transit duties on salt, will furnish to him at Indore 150 maunds of salt annually.

And whereas it has been found desirable to substitute for this contribution of salt the annual payment of a sum of money;

It is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Rajgarh that in place of the salt specified as above, the British Government will pay to the Chief of Rajgarh a sum of Rs. 618-12 annually.

(Sd.) P. W. BANNERMAN,
Offg. Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

(Sd.) In vernacular.
Signed (in my presence) by BULBAHADAR SINGH,
Chief of Rajgarh.

(Sd.) W. KINCAID,
Political Agent, Bhopal.

CAMP SUNDERALL,
The 11th November 1883.

(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This supplementary article was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Calcutta on the 12th day of December A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

No. CIX.

TRANSLATION of a [KHARITA from the CHIEF of RAJGARH, dated 20th December 1883.

After compliments.—As I am always mindful of the prosperity of my people, I will, from 1st January next, with a view to secure the freedom of commerce, abolish the levy of transit duty on all merchandise (excepting opium) within the limits of my State, and trust that you will approve and communicate this to the Government of India.

With the usual ending.

(True translation.)
(Sd.) L. S. NEWMARCH, *Lieut.*,
Third Assistant Agent to the Governor-General
for Central India.

No. CX.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed to the SOUBADAR by DEWAN SOBHAG SING and KOONWUR CHAEN SING, of SOOBSTAN, NURSINGURH.

Whereas the above Soobstan was always assessed at Salim Sahi rupees 85,000 per annum; and whereas the Pindaree troops having entered the country laid waste the pergunnah, and the people, in consequence, deserted the place; and whereas we, being unable to pay the revenue and to meet the necessary expenses of the Soobstan, brought the matter to the notice of the Circar; the Circar, in consideration of the aforesaid circumstances, and with a view to the improvement of the pergunnah, has directed the payment of the revenue for six years according to the following instalments, *viz.*—

		Rs.
In 1875	Sumbut	25,000
„ 1876	„	35,000
„ 1877	„	48,000
„ 1878	„	60,000
„ 1879	„	72,000
„ 1880	„	85,000
	Rupees	3,25,000

Therefore we shall, as ordered, pay without any objection, year after year, the above amount of Rupees three lakhs and twenty-five thousand, which includes the expenses of the mehal, in six years according to the said instalments commencing on the 15th Kartick Soodee and ending on the 15th Bysack Soodee.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to DEWAN SOBHAG SING and KOONWUR CHAEN SING of SOOBSTAN, NURSINGURH.

Whereas the above Soobstan was assessed at Rupees 85,000 per annum, but in consequence of the passing and repassing of the Pindaree troops through the mehal it was laid waste; and whereas you, with a view to bring the matter to the notice of the Circar, deputed Roop Ram Bohora, who, on arrival, represented that, as the mehal was desolated, there was no means of discharging the revenue due to the Circar, amounting to Rupees 85,000, and also requested that the Circar might graciously be pleased to take the above sum by instalments every year so that the mehal might be improved; and whereas

it is necessary to realize the revenue of the Soobstan as usual, yet having regard to the fact that the pergunnah has been laid waste, and in consideration of the representation made by you, as well as with a view to the improvement of the mehal, it has been decided, in the presence of the said Roop Ram Bohora, that the yearly revenue of the mehal shall be paid in the following progressive payments, so that the amount of rent in the 6th year shall be Salim Sahi Rupees 85,000 :—

		Rs.
In 1228 or 1875	Sumbut	25,000
„ 1229 or 1876	„	35,000
„ 1230 or 1877	„	48,000
„ 1231 or 1878	„	60,000
„ 1232 or 1879	„	72,000
„ 1233 or 1880	„	85,000
	Total Rupees .	3,25,000

Therefore, the sum of Salim Sahi Rupees three lakhs and twenty-five thousand having been fixed by the Circar as the aggregate amount of revenue for six years, this perwannah is given to you. You will therefore remit to the Circar the above amount of Salim Sahi Rupees three lakhs and twenty-five thousand according to the aforesaid instalments through the mamlidar, and take receipts for the same.

Dated 15th Jemmadee-ul-Akhir 1219 A. H.

No. CXI.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT on the one part and the CHIEF of NARSINGARH on the other part—1880.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Narsingarh Territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Narsingarh as under :—

1. The Chief of Narsingarh undertakes to abolish all transit duties, of whatever description, on all salt passing through the Narsingarh Territory.

2. The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agrees to deliver to the Chief of Narsingarh, free of cost at Indore, 150 maunds of salt annually.

This Agreement to have effect from the 5th August 1880, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore this 24th day of October 1881, corresponding with the 1st day of Kartik Sudi Sumvat 1938.

(Sd.) PERTAB SINGH.
„ LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

Seal.

(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor-General of India in Council at Calcutta on the 21st day of February A.D. 1882.

(Sd.) C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

No. CXII.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE to the AGREEMENT for the abolition of TRANSIT DUTIES on SALT, executed between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the CHIEF of NARSINGARH on the 24th October 1881.

Whereas it is laid down in Clause 2 of the above Agreement that the British Government, in consideration of the loss caused to the Chief of Narsingarh by the abolition of transit duties on salt, will furnish to him at Indore, free of cost, 150 maunds of salt annually.

And whereas it has been found desirable to substitute for this contribution of salt the annual payment of a sum of money.

It is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Narsingarh that, in place of the salt specified as above, the British Government will pay to the Chief of Narsingarh a sum of Rs. 618-12 annually.

(Sd.) P. W. BANNERMAN,
Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

(Sd.) In vernacular.
(Signed in my presence) by RAJA PARTAB SINGH,
Chief of Narsingarh.

(Sd.) W. KINCAID,
Political Agent, Bhopal.

SEHORE;
The 25th October 1883.

(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This supplementary article was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Calcutta, on the 12th day of December A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department.

No. CXIII.

TRANSLATION of a KHARITA from the CHIEF of NARSINGARH, dated 21st December 1883.

After compliments.—For the freedom of commerce, for the ease and comfort of my people, and the prosperity of my State, a general notification is going to be issued, to the effect that from the 1st proximo the levy of transit duty on all merchandise (excepting opium) is to be abolished within the limits of my State, and I trust you will kindly communicate this intelligence to the Government of India in a suitable manner.

With the usual ending.

(True translation.)

(Sd.) L. S. NEWMARCH, *Lieut.*,

Third Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

No. CXIV.

TRANSLATION of a PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT concluded between THAKOOR AMAN SING, in behalf of himself and his son SHER SING, and THAKOOR MADHO SING on the part of the RANEES GOURJEE, RAJAWUTJEE, and OOMUTJEE; the former the mother, and the two latter the widows, of the late DOORJUN SAL—1819.

Sher Sing, son of Thakoor Aman Sing, is to be acknowledged as Dewan of Kilcheepore in the usual form, a respectable agent from the States of Rajgurh and Nursingurh and the Chief of Gogurney attending to witness the ceremony, as also two respectable persons in the service of the Maharajah Sindia, or the English Circar. In consideration of the youth of Sher Sing four of his relations and ten sebundees shall always remain with him for his

protection, and his mother shall also be at liberty to reside with him, and small donations on his part to religious persons are to be respected and confirmed.

2. Through the mediation of the Maharajah Sindia a reconciliation will be effected between Thakoor Aman Sing and his relations, and the family and adherents of the late Doorjun Sal, so that no molestation shall be ever offered to debar the former from visiting Sher Sing at their pleasure.

3. The government of Kilcheepore will be conducted in the name of Dewan Sher Sing, under the direction of Ranee Gourjee, mother of the late Dewan Doorjun Sal, by Thakoor Madho Sing, Lalla Nonid Rao, and Sahjee, who have been heretofore employed as managers of the country.

4. In consideration of the limited means of subsistence which Thakoor Aman Sing and Thakoor Isree Sing at present possess, the following villages are to be assigned to them during their lives in addition to their present jaghires, subject to the toorkana now paid.

To Thakoor Aman Sing—Kurchoteh and Rooppoorah.
To Thakoor Isree Sing—Baroach and Roopahero.

5. The agreements recently contracted by the Thakoor at Gwalior and the expenses incurred by him on his journey thither, according to a detail which will be furnished, are to be defrayed by the State.

Concluded at Sehore, subject to the approval and confirmation of Maharajah Sindia, the 14th of Bhaudoon Soodee Sumbut 1876, corresponding with the 3rd September A.D. 1819.

No. CXV.

Translation of a letter from Captain Francis Butter, Superintendent of Jawud Neemuch, to Dewan Sher Sing of Kilcheepore—1844.

All is well here, and I pray for your welfare.

The revenue of Kilcheepore, which you have hitherto paid to the Durbar, is now assigned by Alijah for the support of the British contingent force, and this circumstance may perhaps have been communicated to you by the kamaisdar of Patun. The kamaisdar has also written to me to say that the revenue amounts to Boondee Rupees 13,500, which you will now remit to this place. The sum of Rupees 4-8, which remains due on account of the present year, may be remitted by a Hoondee through naib toomandar Hidayut Ali. As there was a man at Kilcheepore sent by the kamaisdar of Patun, so now, according to custom, a naib toomandar on my part will remain there. Send me a copy of the engagement according to which you pay the revenue.

Dated 15th Cheyt Soodee 1900 Sumbut, corresponding with 3rd April 1844.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MAHARAJAH JYAJEE RAO SINDIA, BAHADOOR, to DEWAN SHER SING, of KILCHEEPORE.

Blessings attend us; we pray for your welfare.

Whereas pergunnah Ruttungurh Segowlee has been ceded by the Durbar to the British Government for the expenses of the contingent force, you are desired to pay the revenue thereof, which you have hitherto paid to the amil of the Durbar, to the Political Agent at Bhopal without fail.

Dated 9th Soodee of Jait 1901 Sumbut.

No. CXVI.

TRANSLATION of the grant of TALOOKA of LARAWUT to VITTUL RAO PUAR by SIR JOHN MALCOLM, dated 19th December 1818, corresponding with 20th Suffur 1834 Hegira, and with 7th Aghoon Boodee 1875 Sumbut.

From Major-General Sir John Malcolm, on the part of the Honourable East India Company, to the high in rank Vittul Rao Puar.

Greeting! The Puar Rajah of Dhar and the Puar Rajahs of Dewas hold shares in the pergunnah of Soondoorsee, and on the part of these Chiefs I, having mediated in the matter, now assign the shares to you for your support. Wherefore do you take possession of the land revenue and customs duties of the shares of the said Puars and continue to enjoy the same. Hereafter there will be no interference with the arrangement.

(True translation.)
(Sd.) J. D. CUNNINGHAM,
Political Agent in Bhopal.

No. CXVII.

LIFE Grant of TALOOKA LARAWUT, in pergunnah SOONDERSEE, in the province of MALWA, to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, under the seals of the CHIEFS of DHAR and DEWAS, dated 4th December 1850.

Whereas by the demise of Madho Rao Puar, the third share in Soondersee otherwise styled the talooka of Larawut, comprising the villages of Larawut

Kamkhera Bulrea, Gola, Oomrot, and Tanda, its revenues, custom duties, and rights, have lapsed to us, and the Right Honourable the Governor General of India has been pleased to desire that the revenues of the said talooka, as above specified, be assigned to Ramchunder Rao Puar for the term of his natural life on payment by him annually, on the first day of January of each year, into the treasury at Indore of the yearly sum of Company's Rupees (1,000) one thousand, on our account, commencing from 1st January 1850: therefore, we the undersigned do assign for the term of his natural life, on the terms above specified, our third share of Larawut, as herein above described, to the above Ramchunder Rao.

	The seal of the Chief of Dhar.		The seal of ROOKMANGAD PUAR, Chief of Dewas.		The seal of HYDUT RAO PUAR, Chief of Dewas.

(Sd.) R. N. C. HAMILTON,
Resident, Indore.

No. CXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MAHARAJA DOWLUT RAO SINDIA, to NAWAB HYDER MAHOMED KHAN, dated 1208 Hijree—1794.

A jaghire, consisting of two mehals, as follows:—

From talooka Patharee in Bhilsa, one mehal.

From talooka Paikhlone in Koorwai Bhourasa, subject to miscellaneous Durbar collections, one mehal

is assigned for your expenditure, to begin from the year heading this document.

So you can take possession of and make collections from the said two ehals, and enjoy the jaghire from the above year in perpetuity.

9th of Ramzan.

Sealed and signed.

(True translation.)

(Sd.) A. L. McMULLIN,
1st Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

No. CXIX.

TRANSLATION of a DEED of grant from the NAWAB AKBER KHAN, of Koorwai, to THAKOOR NEERBHY SING, of Agra Burkhera, dated 1st Suffur 1228 Fuslee—1818.

Whereas in former times an allowance was made to you from this government on account of your services rendered to it, which allowance, owing to the troubles of the times and the devastation of the country, had been discontinued; now that by the blessing of Providence these tumults and outrages have subsided, and the world is at rest, and your means of subsistence having been much diminished, therefore, holding in view your former claims, an allowance of Rupees 300, commencing with the year 1229 Fuslee, and payable in three equal kists of Rupees 100 each in the months Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack, is granted you on condition of your always being ready to aid this government with your services.

Authenticated by the seal and signature of the Nawab.

No. CXX.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MAHARAJA DOWLUT RAO SCINDIA, to the ADDRESS of the PRESENT and FUTURE KAMDARS of SHUMSHABAD, PERGUNNAH BHILSA, dated 4th Zikad, 1224.

Whereas Thakoor Chattersal has presented himself before the Durbar and represented his case to the effect that the villages, as detailed below, belong to him:—

1. Barkhera, and its adjoining village.
2. Somaria.
3. Basaria.
4. Agra.
5. Guria.
6. Rampura.
7. Bilkheree.
8. Pooriharhi.
9. Bagli.
10. Dalla Pattee.
11. Fatehpur.
12. Beori.

That the aforesaid villages have been allowed to remain in his family since the period of the Moghul Emperors, that the villages are now ruined, that Barkhera and its dakhili village be given him on free-rent tenure, and that he will bring the other villages under cultivation, and that for the grant of these villages he will pay a tanka of Rupees 1,000 per annum to the Kamdar; after duly considering the case a sanad is given him from my Durbar.

Out of the above villages, Barkhera and its adjoining village are given him in Inam; for the remaining villages he is required to pay a tanka of Rupees 1,000 per annum.

(True translation.)

(Sd.) W. KINCAID, *Col.*,
Political Agent, Bhopal.

No. CXXI.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD from MAHARAJA DOWLUT RAO SCINDIA, to the present and future KAMDARS of PERGUNNAHS OODEYPUR and BASODA, dated 19th Zikad, 1224.

Whereas Thakoor Chattersal has presented himself before the Durbar and represented that out of the two pergunnahs aforesaid his ancestors enjoyed as their hereditary right ziraat land, damee, bhet, inam, etc., and prayed that these rights may be restored to him; after a careful consideration of the Thakur's claim this sunnud is sent to you in view to the aforesaid rights being restored to him from the current year.

(True translation.)

(Sd.) W. KINCAID, *Colonel*,
Political Agent, Bhopal.

No. CXXII.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD from the MAHARAJA DOWLUT RAO SCINDIA, to the address of the present and future KAMDARS of OODEYPUR and BASODA PERGUNNAHS, dated 19th Zikad, 1224.

Whereas Chattersal Thakur has presented himself before the Durbar and represented that his ancestors enjoyed two villages in jagir and of the above pergunnahs Mouzahs Chuperwa and Bharoo, and the village Chandah to defray his palkee expenses; in all, three villages were given in jaghire to his ancestors from time immemorial, but they have been at present resumed. The Thakur prays that these villages may be restored to him. In consequence

this sanad is sent you with order that the aforesaid three villages be restored to him as they were given to his ancestors before.

(True translation.)

(Sd.) W. KINCAID, *Col.*,
Political Agent, Bhopal.

No. CXXIII.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD from DOWLAT RAO SCINDIA, to the address of the present and future KAMDARS of SHAMSHABAD dated 19th Zikad, 1224.

Whereas Thakur Chattersal has presented himself before the Durbar and represented that from Mozahs Doongerwara, Jheeree, and Jamoni, of Shamshabad, he received an annuity of Rupees 25 from each of these villages, aggregating Rupees 75 per annum, that this annuity has not been paid regularly lately, and prayed that it may be paid punctually as before; after considering his claim this sanad is sent to you in view to the annuity of Rupees 75 being paid to the Thakur regularly.

(True translation.)

(Sd.) W. KINCAID, *Col.*,
Political Agent, Bhopal.

No. CXXIV.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD from the MAHARAJA DOWLAT RAO SCINDIA, to the present and future KAMDARS of PERGUNNAHS OODEYPUR and BASODA, dated 19th Zikad, 1224.

Whereas Thakur Chattersal presented himself before the Durbar and represented that out of the above pergunnahs his ancestors always received a tanka of Rupees 444, that in the interim the mehal fell in ruin, and that in consequence the Kamdar reduced the tanka to Rupees 222, and that in 1218 the tanka was stopped; after considering his case the sanad is sent to you in view to the Thakur's tanka being restored to him.

(True translation.)

(Sd). W. KINCAID, *Col.*,
Political Agent, Bhopal.

No. CXXV.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANA from JANKOJI RAO SCINDIA, to the address of the KAMAISDARS of BASODA and its dependencies, dated 12th JAMADI-UL-AKHIR.

Whereas Thakoor Chattersal having represented to the Durbar that Mouzas Agra Burkhera, etc.; in all thirteen villages were given him on Istimrari tenure of Rupees 1,001 by the late Maharaja, and that he pays the Istimrari dues punctually, and that the villages are held by him under sunnud, but that nevertheless the Istimrari villages have been resumed by the Kamaisdar, as also the three jaghire villages Chapara, Bheora and Puchnode in pergunnah Basoda held under sunnud, the hak dustoors on the pergunnah, the annuity of Rupees 444 from the Basoda kacheri, and the annuity of Rupees 75 from Mouzas Bheori, Bamari and Doongerwara; in consequence, you are hereby directed to restore to the Thakoor the aforesaid Istimrari and Jaghire villages and his annuities and rights which the Thakoor's ancestors enjoyed from time immemorial.

In these points raise no fresh disputes nor present further complaints.

(True translation.)

(Sd.) W. OSBORNE,
Political Agent in Bhopal.

No. CXXVI.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANA from AHATRAM-OOD-DOWLA IMARAT MAHAL KRISHNAJEE RAO KUDDUM MOOZAFFER JANG BAHADUR, to KAMAISDARS of GUNJ-BASODA, dated 18th SHAWUL.

From the time of Sanapatti five villages, mentioned below, were given to Thakoor Chattersal on an Istimrari tenure of Rupees 1,501, and the Thakoor was allowed to remain in the undisturbed possession of them till last year.

He now complains that you dispute his rights. You are hereby directed to restore the villages to the Thakoor taking from him the Istimrari dues according to his patta.

No innovation will be allowed.

Pitholi, Thanoowa, etc.

(True translation.)

(Sd.) W. OSBORNE,
Political Agent in Bhopal.

No. CXXVII.

Translation of a Sunnud granted by Huree Rao Holkar to Soobhag Sing Goodur, Grassia, dated 1238 A.H.

Whereas you have represented to the Circar through Mr. John Bax, the Resident, that an annual grass due of Rupees 600 was assigned you by Captain Henley, payable from pergunnah Turana mehal, and that a Sunnud to that effect was granted to you on 10th Jemmadee-oos-Sanee 1228, which Sunnud has been lost; and whereas you have requested that a fresh Sunnud should be conferred on you; therefore this Sunnud is granted to you fixing Rupees 600 to be paid in the three months of Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack as specified in the former Sunnud. You will therefore draw the grass due of Rupees 600 per annum from the office of pergunnah Turana. You will exact nothing more from the mehal and the khasgee villages on account of Bhet, etc., than the above sum, and it will be your duty to protect the mehals.

Dated 23rd Shabun 1238.

No. CXXVIII.

Translation of a Sunnud granted by Dowlut Rao Sindia to Rao Soobhag Sing Bergoojur, dated 1219 A.H.

Whereas you have from of old held in farm the talooka Tonk and the talookas Jhokur, Newree, and Buroodeo, in pergunnah Oonchode and pergunnah Shahjehanpore in Malwa; and whereas the lease of those mehals has now been cancelled, and a pecuniary allowance has been substituted for your maintenance payable in three instalments; therefore the sum of Rupees two thousand and eight hundred per annum has been settled on you from next year, *i.e.*, 1220 A.H., according to the following detail. On account of talooka Tonk Rupees 700 to be paid by instalments, *viz.*—

At the end of	Kartick	Rupees	233
„	Maugh	„	233
„	Bysack	„	234

On account of talooka Jhokur Rupees 300; to be paid—

At the end of	Kartick	Rupees	100
„	Maugh	„	100
„	Bysack	„	100

On account of talooka Newree Rupees 300; to be paid—

In	Kartick	Rupees	100
In	Maugh	„	100
In	Bysack	„	100

On account of talooka Buroodeo, pergunnah Oonchode, Rupees 700; to be paid—

In Kartick	Rupees	233
In Maugh	„	233
In Bysack	„	234

On account of pergunnah Shahjehanpore Rupees 800; to be paid—

In Kartick	Rupees	266
In Maugh	„	267
In Bysack	„	267
Total at the end of Kartick	Rupees	932
„ „ Maugh	„	933
„ „ Bysack	„	935

You shall draw from the said mehals the sum of Rupees two thousand and eight hundred by three instalments; you shall serve government with fidelity; if any individual create disturbance in these mehals you will punish him; and if you fail in your duty, and it be proved that you have taken part in the disturbance, you shall forfeit the above assignment.

Dated 28th Rujjub.

No. CXXIX.

Translation of a Perwannah from Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia to Balajee Sookhdeo, a Khasgee official of the village of Poolai Bootea, Pergunnah Oonchode, dated 1221 A.H.

Whereas Soobhag Sing Bergoojur obtained from of old a tunkha from the above-named village, and it has come to my knowledge that you cannot pay it; therefore I have in lieu of it assigned to him the sum of Rupees 150 per annum payable from last year, *i.e.*, 1220, iii three instalments, *viz.*, Rupees 50 in Kartick, Rupees 50 in Maugh, and Rupees 50 in Bysack. This Sunnud is issued to you directing you to pay to him Rupees 150 per annum from the said village, taking from him a receipt for the same.

Dated 17th Rubbee-ul-Akhir.

A precisely similar Sunnud for Rupees 300 on the village of Bootea Poolai was granted to Oodajee of Kumalpore, payable in equal instalments in Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack.

Also to Sheodhan Sing of Duria Kheree for Rupees 180 on Bootea Poolai, payable in equal instalments in Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack.

Also to Goverdhun Sing of Dubla Ghosee for Rupees 300 on Bootea Poolai, payble in equal instalments in Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack.

Also to Rao Khosal Sing of Ramghur for three tunkhas, *viz.*—

Rupees 100 on Charawud in Jhokur.
„ 240 on Bootea Poolai.
„ 75 on Douta.

Each payable in three instalments in Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT entered into by THAKOOR SOOBHAG SING BEERGOOJUR and executed to the Circar.

To Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia Bahadoor.

Whereas I have from of old received tunkha, bhet, grain, etc., for horses, thread, hides, etc., from the village of Bootea Poolai in pergunnah Oonchode, and whereas the inhabitants being now subjected to difficulties, the Maharajah has prohibited the payment of these cesses, and has fixed for my maintenance a pecuniary allowance of Rupees one hundred and fifty, to be paid from the said village of Bootea Poolai, I will accept this sum for my maintenance and will remain thankful to the Circar. I will excite no disturbance in the said pergunnah. I will draw the tunkha, as specified in the Sunnud, from the amil of the village by sending my kamdar to his office. If there be any disturbance on my part at any time, I will forfeit the subsistence allowance granted to me by the Circar. I have of my own accord entered into this engagement that it may become of use in case of need.

Signed by THAKOOR Soobhag SING JEE.

Dated 8th Boodee of Bysack 1228.

A similar engagement was given by Sheodhan Sing of Duria Kehree for his tunkha of Rupees 180, dated 6th Boodee Bysack, 1878 Sumbut.

Also by Goverdhun Sing of Dubla Ghosee for Rupees 300 on Bootea Poolai, dated 5th Boodee Bysack 1228.

Also by Oodajee of Kumalpore for his tunkha of Rupees 300 on Bootea Poolai.

Also by Rao Khoosal Sing of Ramgurh for his three tunkhas, aggregating Rupees 415, *viz.*, Rupees 100 from Charawud in Jhokur, Rupees 75 from

Donta, and Rupees 240 from Bootea Poolai, dated 12th Boodee Bysack, 1878 Sumbut.

No. CXXX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by TOOKAJEE RAO and ANUND RAO PUARS to SOOBHAG SING, son of GOODUR BEERGOOJUR, dated 1219 A. H.

Whereas you obtained grass dues from the villages of Kurwundee, Jebel and Shahpoora in the pergunnah of Sarungpore; and whereas the Honourable Company has, through Captain William Henley, fixed Rupees one hundred as your share, which shall be paid to you from the Malwa year 1227 by the following three instalments, *viz:*—

In Kartick	. . . . .	Rs 33
„ Maugh	. . . . .	„ 33
„ Bysack	. . . . .	„ 34

A kamaisdar on the part of the Circar will remain in the said mehals, and you will send your kamdar to his office to obtain the money in the Bhopal currency. You will make no further demand from the people of these villages, otherwise you shall forfeit the amount assigned to you. If you continue to do your duty the Circar will respect your rights.

Dated 24th Jemmadee-oos-Sanee.

A similar Sunnud for Rupees 100 on the villages of Kurwundee, Jebel and Shahpoora, in pergunnah Sarungpore, was granted to Rao Khoosal Sing of Ramgurh.

No. CXXXI.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH regarding the SUNNUD granted by JEHANGEER MAHOMMED KHAN to SOOBHAG SING.

To the Amils, both present and future, Chowdherees, and Canoongoes of the mehal of Ashta.

Be it known to you that whereas Soobhag Sing Bergoojur obtained his means of subsistence for the last 40 years from the said mehal, and on the 22nd of Jemmade-oos-Sanee 1227, in the 13th year of the reign of the late Nawab Nuseer-ood-Dowlah Nuzur Mahomed Khan, a Sunnud was issued

under his seal, granting to the above-named Bergoojur Rupees six hundred in three instalments; and whereas the Bergoojur has lost that Sunnud, and his application for a new one has arrived from Sehore, and according to orders received from that place a search has been made in the records and a copy of the Sunnud has been found: therefore a duplicate Sunnud is issued as usual in the commencement of the year 1245 Fuslee. It behoves you to pay to the said Bergoojur annually, as heretofore, the above fixed amount by three instalments from the said mehal. Soobhag Sing Bergoojur will receive the above sum of Bhopal Rupees six hundred per annum in three instalments from the amils of the said mehal, and, considering the grant as a great favour to him, will promptly execute orders of the Circar, and chastise evil-doers who may create disturbance in the pergunnah. He will on no account oppress the inhabitants of the said pergunnah by exacting chundee, bhet, &c. If he fail in his duty, he will forfeit the above allowance.

The total amount is Bhopal Rupees six hundred.

Instalment in	Kartick	Rupees	200
„	Maugh	„	200
„	Bysack	„	200

Dated 8th Ramzan 1845, corresponding with the 23rd year of the reign of the Sovereign.

No. CXXXII.

Translation of a Sunnud granted by the British Government to Soobhag Sing.

To the Amils, both present and future, Chowdherees, and Canoongoes of pergunnah Shujawulpore in district Saugungpore.

Be it known to you that whereas Soobhag Sing, son of Goodur Grassia, represented to Government that the villages of Dubla Dheer and Ameenpore *alias* Kankurkhera and Maworia Munia, in the abovementioned pergunnah which were in possession of his father for 18 years now belong to him, and prayed that the Honourable Company would grant him the means of subsistence; and whereas the British Government respected his possession of these villages on condition of his behaving well and committing no mischief: you will therefore, under the orders of Government, respect his possession of the above villages which are assessed with the sum of Rupees 2,872-12 according to the following details:—

Dubla Dheer	Rupees	896	0
Ameenpore	„	909	0
Maworia Munia	„	1,067	12

1st Article.—The revenue from the commencement of the year 1226 Fuslee to the year 1227 has been remitted on account of impoverishment.

2nd.—There will be paid to Government—

For 1228		Rupees	700
For 1229		„	876
	viz.,		
Original	Rupees 701		
Augmented	„ 175		
For 1230		„	1,051
Original	Rupees 876		
Augmented	„ 175		
For 1231		„	1,226
Original	Rupees 1,051		
Augmented	„ 175		
For 1232		„	1,401
Original	Rupees 1,226		
Augmented	„ 175		

3rd.—You shall pay annually into the public treasury the sum of Rupees 1,401 from the commencement of the Fuslee year 1232.

This Sunnud was granted at Sehore on 6th October 1818 by Captain William Henley, Political Agent of the Honourable Company at Bhopal, etc., under orders of the Right Honourable Marquis of Hastings, Governor General, dated Calcutta, 7th August 1818.

Signed by MAJOR HENLEY,
Political Agent at Bhopal.

No. CXXXIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by THAKOOR SOOBHAG SING and KOONWAR CHAEN SING to THAKOOR LALL SING and KOONWAR RAGHOONATH SING, dated CHEYT SOODEE GARAS 1233 = Sumbut year 1883.

Thakoor Lall Sing and Koonwar Raghoonath Sing have been provided with means of subsistence in perpetuity, *i.e.*, from generation to generation; they will receive a pecuniary allowance of Rupees 800. I have also given them the village of Kankurkhera; they will enjoy it without any opposition on our part or the Circar's, and will be the sole proprietors thereof. More-

over, they will get the (tanka) money payment by instalments in the same way I get mine from the Circar.

(Sd.) SOOBHAG SING.

Witnesses:

(Sd.) THAKOOR SHEODHAN SING.
„ THAKOOR GOVERDHUN SING.
„ THAKOOR JODHA JEE.
„ KOONWUR SOBHA JEE CHOORAWAT.
„ THAKOOR HINDOO SING.

"True translation."

(Sd.) H. C. BARSTOW,
Offg. Political Agent in Bhopal.

"True copy."

(Sd.) D. W. K. BARR,
1st Asstt., Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

No. CXXXIV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to SHEODHAN SING, Dewan, dated 1219 A.H.

Whereas you have from of old received tunkha, etc., from pergunnah Shujawulpore and talooka Buroodeo in pergunnah Oonchode in Malwa, and you allotted a share in them to your kamdar; and whereas the same has been prohibited by the Circar, and a pecuniary allowance has been granted you instead, payable from the said mehals in three instalments: therefore an annual sum of Rupees 2,900, including your kamdar's share, has been settled on you from the next year, *i.e.*, 1220, by the Circar, payable from the said mehals, *viz.*:—

From pergunnah Shujawulpore		Rupees	2,500
At the end of Kartick . .	Rupees 833		
„ Maugh . .	„ 833		
„ Bysack . .	„ 834		
From talooka Buroodeo, pergunnah Oonchode .		„	400
At the end of Kartick . .	„ 133		
„ Maugh . .	„ 133		
„ Bysack . .	„ 134		
	Total Rupees		2,900

In Kartick	Rupees	966
„ Maugh	„	966
„ Bysack	„	968

You shall receive annually in three instalments from the next year the sum of Rupees 2,900, including your kamdar's share. You will serve the Circar with fidelity. If any individual create disturbance you shall punish him. If you fail in your duty, or if it be proved that you have taken part in the disturbance, you will forfeit the above allowance.

Dated 28th Rujjub.

A precisely similar Sunnud for Rupees 4,300 on the pergunnahs of Shahjehanpore, Shujawulpore, and Nulkhera in Malwa was granted to Oodajee of Kumalpore, *viz.*:—

Rupees 3,600 on Shahjehanpore—

In Kartick	Rupees	1,200
„ Maugh	„	1,200
„ Bysack	„	1,200

Rupees 300 on Shujawulpore, in three instalments as above.
„ 400 on Nulkhera.

Also to Goverdhun Sing of Dubla Ghosee for Rupees 2,300 on pergunnah Shahjehanpore, payable in three instalments in Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack.

No. CXXXV.

Translation of a Sunnud granted by Tookajee Rao and Anund Rao Puars to Sheodhan Sing Bergoojur, dated 1219 A.H.

Whereas you received grass dues from the villages of Kuroundee, Shahpoora, and Jabel in pergunnah Sarungpore; and whereas Captain William Henley on the part of the Honourable Company has transferred the share of Dewan Salim Sing to you: in lieu of that grass due you shall draw from the Malwa year 1227 the sum of two hundred Bhopal Rupees in the following instalments by sending your kamdar to the office of the amil of the said mehal:—

In Kartick	Rupees	67
„ Maugh	„	67
„ Bysack	„	66
	Total Rupees	200

If you make any other demand from the said villages you will forfeit the above amount fixed for you. If you behave well the Circar will continue to pay the same to you.

Dated 24th Jemmadee-oos-Sanee.

No. CXXXVI.

Translation of a Perwannah bearing the seal and signature of Nawab Nusseer-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor.

To the Amils, both present and future, Chowdherees, and Canoongoes of pergunnah Ashta.

Be it known to you that whereas Salim Sing has from of old held maafee land as a means of subsistence; and whereas Sheodhan Sing Bergoojur, kamdar of Salim Sing, has enjoyed a share for about 40 years: it is therefore determined by the Circar that a provision for the said Bergoojur shall be granted from the abovenamed pergunnah. He will, therefore, receive from the beginning of the Fuslee year 1227 the undermentioned amount in the following three instalments from the amils of the said pergunnah. He will consider the grant of this sum, *i.e.*, Bhopal Rupees 1,200, as a great favour. He will execute with promptitude the orders of the Circar, and chastise evil-doers who may create disturbance in the mehal. He will not oppress the tenants by exacting on any account bhet, chundee, etc. If he fail in the performance of his duty, he will forfeit his means of subsistence.

Total amount of the bhet payable in the following instalments, Rupees 1,200:—

In Kartick	Rupees	400
„ Maugh	„	400
„ Bysack	„	400

Dated 22nd Jemmadee-ul-Awul, corresponding with 13th year of the reign and Fuslee 1226.

No. CXXXVII.

Translation of a Perwannah regarding a Sunnud granted by the British Government to Sheodhan Sing of Duria Kheree.

To the Amils, both present and future, Chowdherees, and Canoongoes of pergunnah Shujawulpore.

Be it known to you that whereas some time ago a recommendation was made to the Right Honourable the Governor General that a Sunnud should be given to Thakoor Sheodhan Sing Bergoojur, conferring on him in istumraree tenure the villages of Dar Bukheree and Alnea in lieu of Lorea Chakrood in the abovenamed pergunnah, subject to an assessment of Rupees 925 a year; and whereas a letter has this day been received from the Resident at

Gwalior, dated 18th October 1831, and another communication from the Resident at Indore, dated the 24th idem, intimating the sanction of the Governor General and of Bazia Bai of Gwalior: therefore the said villages assessed with the aforesaid amount are granted to the said Thakoor in perpetual tenure. He will hold possession of those villages under this Sunnud for his life. Let no one, in contravention of the orders of the Circar, disturb the possession of the said Thakoor, whose duty it shall be to keep the tenants of the said village happy and contented, and to pay to the Circar Rupees 925, being the amount of revenue, free of any costs whatever. If at any time pergunnah Shujawulpore be made over to the Gwalior State, then out of the sum of Rupees 925 the sum of Rupees 18-8, being 2 per cent., shall be deducted for the remuneration of the chowdherees, canoongoes, etc., and the balance of Rupees 906-8 shall be paid as revenue to the Gwalior State. No additional sum shall be demanded on account of any other cesses.

Dated 27th October 1831, corresponding with 7th Boodee of Kartick 1888 Sumbut.

A precisely similar Sunnud was granted to Moti Sing of Kumalpur for the village of Kumalpur in tuppa Bhyrowal, pergunnah Shujawulpur, at a quit-rent of Rupees 700, subject to a deduction of Rupees 14, or 2 per cent. in the event of the transfer of the pergunnah to Sindia.

Also to Goverdhun Sing for the village of Dubla Ghosee in Shujawulpur at a quit-rent of Rupees 1,050, subject to a deduction of 2 per cent. on transfer of the pergunnah to Sindia.

Also to Lall Sing for the village of Sadunkheree in Shujawulpur at a quit-rent of Rupees 175, similarly subject to a deduction of 2 per cent. or Rupees 3-8.

No. CXXXVIII.

Translation of an Engagement entered into by Goverdhun Sing Jee and Thakoor Kookjee Bergoojur to the Honourable Company, and executed in the presence of Captain William Henley.

Whereas up to the Fuslee year 1226 I have received tunkha, bhet, chundee, etc., for my maintenance from pergunnah Eastern Shujawulpur; and whereas, in consideration of the oppression caused to the inhabitants, the Honourable Company has prohibited the payment of the same, and determined to grant me Rupees 1,400, to be drawn from the office of the amil of pergunnah Eastern Shujawulpur: I do hereby agree to accept this sum which has been granted to me by the Honourable Company. I will do no mischief in the

said pergunnah, but will maintain order and peace therein. If at any time I commit any fault I will forfeit the maintenance granted me by the Government. I have of my own accord executed this deed to the Honourable Company.

Dated 14th Boodee of Bysack 1226 Fuslee.

Signed by THAKOOR GOVERDHUN SING.

A precisely similar engagement was made with Khosal Sing of Ramgurh for Rupees 1,400.

No. CXXXIX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by TOOKAJEE RAO and ANUND RAO PUARS to GOVERDHUN SING BERGOOJUR, dated 1219 A.H.

Whereas you receive grass dues from the villages of Kuroundee, Jabel, and Shahpoora in pergunnah Sarungpore; and whereas the Honourable Company have through Captain Henley prohibited the payment of the share of Kesree Sing and transferred it to you: therefore you shall draw from the Malwa year 1227 the sum of Bhopal Rupees 100 by the hands of your kamdar from the office of the kamaisdar of the said mehal in the following three instalments:—

In Kartick	Rupees	33
„ Maugh	„	33
„ Bysack	„	34
Total Rupees		100

You will not oppress the inhabitants of the said villages on any account, otherwise you will forfeit the above amount. If you behave well the said amount will not be withheld from you.

Dated 24th Jemmadee-oos-Sanee.

No. CXL.

TRANSLATION of a DEED of GRANT from NAWAB NUSSEER-OOD-DOWLAH NUZZUR MAHOMED KHAN, NAWAB of BHOPAL, to GOVERDHUN SING, dated JEMMADEE-UL-AWUL, JULOOSE 13th FUSLEE 1226.

Be it known to the present and future amils, chowdherees, and canoongoes of pergunnah Ashta that from time immemorial Rao Kurrun Sing has ob-

tained his subsistence from the aforesaid pergunnah, a portion therefrom having been allowed to Goverdhun Sing, his kamdar, by my good will and pleasure. I have determined that Goverdhun Sing shall receive a subsistence from the said pergunnah according to the subjoined statement. I have accordingly fixed the following provision, to commence from Fuslee 1227, and to be paid annually, when the date of the kist falls due, by the amil without dispute.

Your allowance has been fixed at Halee Rupees 900, which you are to appreciate, and be prominent in bringing evil-doers to punishment, and to refrain from extorting any bhet or chundee from the ryots or oppress them in any way; in the event of any crime being traced to you it will result in the forfeiture of your allowance.

Dates on which the allowance will be paid—

Kists to be paid in	Kartick	Rupees 300
„ „	Maugh	„ 300
„ „	Bysack	„ 300
	Total Rupees	900

No. CXLI.

Translation of a Sunnud granted by Dowlut Rao Sindia to Rao Surroop Sing, Rahtore, dated 1221 A.H.

Whereas you have from of old received tunkha, cash, grain, &c., from tuppa Newree and pergunnah Soonkutch; and whereas it has been resolved to assign to you in lieu of the same a pecuniary neemnoke payable from the said mehals in three instalments: therefore an annual sum of Rupees 1,750 has been granted to you as a neemnoke by the Circar from the above year, in the following manner, *viz.*:—

From tuppa Newree		Rupees 1,200, *i.e.*,
In Kartick	Rupees	400
„ Maugh	„	400
„ Bysack	„	400
From pergunnah Soonkutch		Rupees 550, *i.e.*,
In Kartick	Rupees	200
„ Maugh	„	200
„ Bysack	„	150

You shall therefore draw from the said mehals Rupees 1,750 in three instalments. You will serve the Circar in the above pergunnah with fidelity. If any one create disturbance in the said mehals you shall punish him. If you deviate from your duty, or if it be proved that you have taken part in the disturbance, you will forfeit the above amount.

Dated 23rd Suffur.

A similar Sunnud, dated 28th Rujjub 1219 A.H., for Rupees 5,000, was granted from the year 1220 A.H. to Rao Khosal Sing Chouhan of Ramgurh from Tonk, Jhokur, Buroodeo in Oonchode, and pergunnah Shahjehanpore in Malwa. The tunkhas are payable in three instalments in Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack—

From	Tonk	Rupees 1,200
„	Jhokur	„ 400
„	Buroodeo	„ 1,400
„	Shahjehanpore	„ 2,000
	Total Rupees	5,000

Also to Rao Futteh Sing Rahtore of Jhalera for Rupees 1,200 from tuppa Newree and pergunnah Soonkutch, payable in equal instalments in Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack—

From	Newree	Rupees 450
„	Soonkutch	„ 750
	Total Rupees	1,200

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT entered into by SURROOP SING RAHTORE to MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR.

Whereas I have received tunkha, bhet, and chundee from tuppa Newree and pergunnah Soonkutch; and whereas in consideration of the embarrassment of tenants the Maharajah has prohibited the grant of the said tunkha, &c., and assigned to me a subsistence allowance as stated below: I hereby accept the amount fixed—

From pergunnah Newree		Rupees 1,200
In Kartick	Rupees 400	
„ Maugh	„ 400	
„ Bysack	„ 400	
From pergunnah Soonkutch		Rupees 550
	Total Rupees	1,750

I will draw the sum of Rupees 1,750 in three instalments from the cutcherry of the said pergunnah. If I commit any mischief on any account in that pergunnah I will forfeit the above allowance. I will serve the Circar in the said pergunnah. I have of my own accord executed this deed.

Signed by RAO SURROOP SING JEE.

Dated 9th Soodee of Poos 1228 Fuslee.

A precisely similar engagement, dated 9th Soodee, Poos 1877 Sumbut, corresponding with 1228 Fuslee, was taken from Rao Futteh Sing Rahtore of Jhalera for a tunkha of Rupees 1,200 from tuppa Newree and pergunnah Soonkutch, *viz.*—

From Newree	Rupees	450
Soonkutch	„	750
Total Rupees		1,200

No. CXLII.

Translation of a Perwannah bearing the seal and signature of Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar Bahadoor to Nara Junardun, Kamaisdar of Talooka Hurungaon, dated 1221 A.H.

Whereas Khosal Sing Grassia, Gond, has from of old received grass dues from the above talooka; and whereas it appears from a petition submitted to me that an annual sum of Rupees 84 on account of bhet and sayer, has been settled on him through Captain Henley from the last year, 1219 A. H. or 1228, payable from the cutcherry in the following three instalments:—

On account of the bhet from the villages in pergunnah Hurungaon	Rupees	59
On account of the sayer	„	25
Total Rupees		84

On the full moon of 15th Kartick	Rupees	28
„ „ 15th Maugh	„	28
„ „ 15th Bysack	„	28

Therefore this perwannah is issued directing you to pay to the said Grassia from the office in the above talooka the sum of Rupees 84 of the currency of the mehal in the said three instalments, taking receipts for the same. He shall make no demand in excess of the above amount. He will serve the Circar, and make such arrangements as may prevent the outbreak of disturbance, &c., in the mehal.

Dated 17th Zilhej.

A similar perwannah was issued to Bhugwunt Rao, kamaisdar of pergunnahs Nimawur and Rajwur, for a grant to Khosal Sing of Rupees 1,498-8,

payable in three equal instalments in Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack *viz.*—

From Nimawur.

On account of	Grass	Rupees	575	0
„ „	Bhet	„	108	0
„ „	Grain	„	53	8
„ „	Sayer	„	225	0
„ „	Abkaree	„	25	0
		Rupees	986	8

From Rajwur.

On account of	Bhet	Rupees	287		
„ „	Sayer	„	225		
				512	0
		Total Rupees		1,498	8

Also to the kamaisdar of Kantapoor for a grant of Rupees 1,756-8 to Khosal Sing, payable in three equal instalments in Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack, *viz.*—

On account of	Grass	Rupees	475	0
„ „	Bhet and Damee	„	502	8
„ „	Grain	„	255	0
„ „	Abkaree	„	14	0
„ „	Sayer	„	500	0
„ „	Kamden	„	10	0
		Rupees	1,756	8

No. CXLIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD bearing the seal and signature granted by MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to RAO KHOSAL SING, dated 1220 A.H.

Whereas you have from of old received tunka, grass dues, grain, and cash from the mehals in the elaka of Nimar; and whereas the same being now forbidden, it has been resolved that a pecuniary allowance in lieu thereof should be fixed payable every year from the said villages in three instalments; and whereas, according to this resolution, an annual sum of Rupees 2,910

has been granted to you from the above year payable from the said mehals in the following manner, *viz.*—

From Nimar.

To be paid in	Kartick	Rupees	743	
„ „	Maugh	„	743	
„ „	Bysack	„	742	
				2,228

From Pergunnah Oonchode.

To be paid in	Kartick	Rupees	179	
„ „	Maugh	„	179	
„ „	Bysack	„	179	
				537

From Pergunnah Newree.

To be paid in	Kartick	Rupees	48	
„ „	Maugh	„	48	
„ „	Bysack	„	49	
				145
		Total Rupees		2,910

To be paid in	Kartick	Rupees	970
„ „	Maugh	„	970
„ „	Bysack	„	970
		Rupees	2,910

Therefore the said amount shall be paid to you in the above three instalments from the office of the amils of those mehals. You shall serve the Circar with promptitude, and chastise the evil-doers who may create disturbance in the said pergunnahs. If it be proved that you have failed in your duty you will forfeit your subsistence allowance above referred to.

Dated 24th Zecaad Fuslee 1227.

No. CXLIV.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH bearing the seal and signature of NAWAB NUSSEER-OOD-DOWLAH BAHADOOR.

To the Amils, both present and future, Chowdherees, and Canoongoes of pergunnah Ashta.

Be it known to you that whereas Rao Khosal Sing represented to me that he had from of old obtained a subsistence allowance from the Zemindars

and mookuddums of the villages in pergunnahs Ashta and Chapaneer, and prayed for maintenance; and whereas a perwannah under my signature has been granted to him settling on him from the commencement of the Fuslee year 1227 the sum of Bhopal Rupees 200 payable from the office at Ashta, as specified below, on condition of his executing the orders of the Circar, *i.e.*, protecting the above pergunnahs and using in the true spirit of loyalty his best endeavours to put down disturbances in those pergunnahs: therefore he shall draw, without objection, the sum of Bhopal Rupees 200 from the amil of the office in Ashta. He shall be steadfast in his loyalty to the Circar, and use his endeavours to quell disturbances of evil-doers in the said pergunnahs. He shall not oppress the tenants by exacting on any account bhet, chundee, &c. If at any time he fail in his duty he will forfeit the allowance settled on him.

To be paid in	Kartick	Rupees	70
„	Maugh	„	70
„	Bysack	„	60
		Total Rupees	200

Dated 10th Ramzan, 14th year of the reign of the Sovereign, corresponding with Fuslee 1226.

No. CXLV.

Translation of a Sunnud granted by Mulhar Rao Holkar to Khosal Sing Gond, Grassia.

Whereas you represented to me at Indore that the village of Heerapore in pergunnah Kanthapore was waste and uncultivated, and that should the Circar be pleased to settle it with you, assessing it with a progressive rent, you would bring it into cultivation; and whereas in compliance with your prayer the said village was settled with you from the year 1230 or Sumbut 1877, in order that you might bring it under cultivation, on the following terms:—

1st.—That the said villages shall be subject to progressive rent for five years from the year 1230 or Sumbut 1877 to 1234 or Sumbut 1881 inclusive, and that within this period you shall bring the lands into such a state of cultivation that they can yield the full revenue;

2nd.—That from the year 1235 or Sumbut 1882 you shall hold the village in istumraree tenure at the rent of Rupees 600 to be paid to the kamaisdar from whom you will take a receipt;

This Sunnud, containing the above two conditions, is granted to you that you may cultivate the lands of Heerapore for five years from the Sumbut

1877 to 1881 inclusive, subject to progressive rent, and pay annually from the Sumbut 1882 the revenue of Rupees 600 to the kamaisdar of that village, taking receipt for the same. You and your sons from generation to generation shall hold the village, discharge your duties and remain thankful to the Circar.

Dated 10th Shabun.

Translation of a Lease granted by the Maharajah (Holkar) to Khosal Sing, Gond Grassia.

It appearing from the application of the above-named Grassia that Heerapore and two or three other villages in pergunnah Kanthapore are now lying uncultivated and waste, and that if a settlement be made with him on a progressive rent for five years, he will bring them into a good state of cultivation, this lease is granted to him with a view to the improvement of those villages. It behoves him to bring them into a good state of cultivation, within five years from the Mahratta 1230 or Sumbut 1877 to 1234 or Sumbut 1881 on a progressive rent, and to pay annually from the year 1235 or Sumbut 1882 the sum of Rupees 600 of the currency of the said pergunnah to the tehsildar thereof without default, taking receipt for the same. He may be assured that the said villages shall remain in his possession from generation to generation.

Dated 5th Shabun, 1229 A. H., or Sumbut 1876.

No. CXLVI.

Translation of a Sunnud granted by Mulhar Rao Holkar to Khosal Sing, Grassia, dated 1219 A.H.

Whereas you received tunkha on account of the two pergunnahs of Kaitha and Turana from the kamaisdars thereof; and whereas an annual sum of Rupees 1,000 of the currency of the said mehals has been assigned to you through Captain Henley, payable from the commencement of the Sumbut year 1876 on account of pergunnah Turana Rupees 800, and on account of pergunnah Kaitha Rupees 200: therefore you shall receive Rupees 1,000 from the offices in those mehals in lieu of your grass dues. You shall make no exactions in addition to the above amount from the said and other mehals such as Okhenra, &c., on account of bhet, &c. You will maintain order and peace in those mehals.

Dated 10th Jemmadee-ul-Akhir.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH issued by MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to RAMCHUND BHUGWUNT, KAMAISDAR of PERGUNNAH TURANA, dated 23rd Jemmadee-ul-Awul 1219 A.H., corresponding with 1234.

Whereas Khosal Sing Grassia levied an annual tunka from the villages in the above pergunnah, and the same has now been withheld; and whereas he is bound to create no disturbance, but to punish those who may do so, and to restore order and peace; and whereas Captain Henley has caused the sum of Rupees 800 to be granted to him annually from the Fuslee year 1227, corresponding with Sumbut 1876, in the following three instalments, payable from the office in the said mehal:—

In Kartick	Rupees	267
„ Maugh	„	267
„ Bysack	„	266
Total Rupees .		800

Therefore you shall pay the above sums to him from the office in the mehal, taking receipt for the issue. If he create disturbance in the said pergunnah you shall pay him nothing on account of the above allowance.

A similar perwannah was granted for Rupees 200 on the village of Kaitha.

No. CXLVII.

TRANSLATION of a DEED of grant from NAWAB NUSSEER-OOD-DOWLAH, NAWAB of Bhopal, to RAO KHOSAL SING, dated 22nd Jemmadee-ul-Awul, Juloosee 13th Fuslee 1226.

Be it known to the present and future amils, chowdherees, and canoongoes of pergunnah Ashta, that from time immemorial Rao Khosal Sing Chouhan obtained his subsistence from the aforesaid Pergunnah. For the last forty years I have, by my own good will and favour, decided to grant him a subsistence out of the pergunnah according to the subjoined statement. I have accordingly fixed the following provision to be paid in three kists to commence from Fuslee 1227, and to be paid annually, when the dates of the kists fall due, by the amils without dispute on the condition that he appreciate this gift and render allegiance to the State, and be prominent in bringing evil-doers to punishment, and refrain from extorting bhet and chundee, &c., from the ryots, or oppressing them in any way; in the event of any crime

being traced to him, it will result in the forfeiture of the provision made for his subsistence :—

Particulars of instalments.

Kist to be paid in Kartick	Rupees	233
„ „ Maugh	„	233
„ „ Bysack	„	234
	Rupees	700

No. CXLVIII.

Translation of a Deed of Grant from Maharajah Rawut Newul Sing of Rajgurh to Bulwunt Sing of Sootalea, dated 29th March 1825.

Whereas the villages of Sootalea, &c., have formed your hereditary possession from time immemorial, and you have represented both to the British representative and to me that the tunkha required of you is great, in conjunction with the British representative I have considered your case and have determined to confer on you Sootalea and 11 other villages in jaghire, and to receive in return a tunkha from you of Rs. 3,400. This Sunnud is given you from my Durbar.

List of villages.

Sootalea and its adjoining village of Thorekamull.	Koolawa.
Purdanee Kandul.	Jugohpoora.
Kanotee.	Seithpoora.
Bhoredee Putparee.	Kulhanpoora.
Jatheepoora.	Imria.
	Burachota.

Burdee.

All these 12 villages are given you in jaghire; cultivate them and enjoy the revenue thereof, and continue to render your services to the State.

Amount of Tunkha	Rupees	3,300
„ Khoteputty	„	25
„ Bhet	„	75

To be paid in three equal instalments annually.

No. CXLIX.

TRANSLATION of the SUNNUD granted to RAJUN KHAN—1826.

Be it known to the chowdherees and canoongoes of pergunnah Shujawulpore that, in accordance with the orders of Government, three villages in the pergunnah have been granted in jaghire and two villages on an istumrar lease to Rajun Khan during the period of his own life. He will accordingly possess the undermentioned villages without molestation. He will conciliate the inhabitants of the above five villages and maintain their prosperity, evince his attachment and obedience to the government, and pay the established rent into the government treasury.

Jaghire Villages.

Peeplianuggur. | Jubria Bheel. | Khajooria Alidad.

Istumrar villages.

Doogree and Jubree to pay for the Fuslee year				1233	.	Rupees	400
„	„	„	„	1234	.	„	420
„	„	„	„	1235	.	„	440
„	„	„	„	1236	.	„	480
„	„	„	„	1237	.	„	500

After the last-mentioned period Rs. 500 will be annually taken for the two villages.

Dated 5th March 1826.

(IV.)—WESTERN MALWA AGENCY.

Besides the Treaty State of Jaora* there are in the Western Malwa Agency thirty-one Mediatized or Guaranteed Chiefs and Thakurs of more or less importance, all included within the Political control of the Commandant of the Central India Horse at Agar, who is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the Western Malwa Agency. The relations of these petty holders are complicated; and the supervision of their affairs, as in the case of similar tenures in other parts of the Central India Agency, is difficult and responsible.

1. JAORA.

Ghafur Khan, the first Nawab of Jaora, was brother-in-law of the predatory leader Amir Khan whom he represented at the Court of Holkar when Amir Khan quitted Malwa on his expeditions into Rajputana. The lands which had been assigned to him by Holkar were guaranteed to him by the 12th Article of the Treaty of Mandsaur (No. XLVII) on condition of his maintaining a body of 600 horse, the quota to be increased in proportion to the increasing revenue of his districts. Amir Khan himself claimed these lands, alleging that the grants had been made to him although Ghafur Khan's name was used, and that he was entitled to them by virtue of his engagements with the British Government. Enquiry, however, showed that Ghafur Khan held them on his own account as a member of Holkar's government, and that his real dependence on Amir Khan, which was the origin of his influence with Holkar, had ceased before the war of 1817. Amir Khan's claim was therefore rejected.

Ghafur Khán was succeeded in 1825 by his son Ghaus Muhammad Khan, who was then only two years of age. The arrangements for the management of the State were made by the British Government, but as Jaora was nominally subordinate to the Indore State, although really independent of it, the investiture of the infant Nawab was made in the name of Malhar Rao Holkar and confirmed by the British Government, and a nazarana of two lakhs of rupees was presented to Holkar. The elder widow of Ghafur Khan was appointed guardian with her son-in-law Jahangir Khan as her agent; and they were required to keep open accounts of the State revenues for the inspection of the Resident at Indore. Two years afterwards, in consequence of gross

* NOTE.—The Treaty State of Dhar which belongs to the Bhopawar (formerly Bhil) Agency (*q.v.*) was described in the 1876 edition of the Treaties under the Western Malwa Agency. The narrative has now been included in the Bhopawar Section.

mismanagement and neglect of the Resident's advice, the Begam was removed from the guardianship. It was also decided that, in the event of Ghaus Muhammad's death, the male relatives of Ghafur Khan should succeed in preference to his descendants in the female line.

In 1823 the quota of troops to be maintained was permanently fixed (No. CL) at 500 horse, 500 foot, and four guns. In 1842 the above arrangement was commuted to a yearly contribution of Hali Rupees 1,85,810† when the Western Malwa Contingent, consisting of the troops furnished by Jaora, was amalgamated with the Eastern Malwa Contingent furnished by Holkar and Dewas. The contribution was reduced to Hali Rupees 1,61,810-4-0‡ in 1859 as a reward for the Nawab's services during the mutinies of 1857.

In 1862 the Government of India granted a sanad (see note to No. XCI), guaranteeing the succession to the State, according to Muhammadan law, in the event of the failure of natural heirs. In 1865 the Chief received permission from the Government of India to adopt the titles of "Ihtisham-ud-Daula" and "Firoz Jang" as personal distinctions.

Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan died in 1865, and the succession of his son Muhammad Ismail Khan, then eleven years of age, was recognised. It had been intended that during the minority the late Nawab's mother should be the nominal head of a Council of Regency; but her death occurred within a few days of that of her son, and it was decided that the administration of the State should be carried on as in the lifetime of the young Nawab's father, subject to the control and authority of the Political Agent in Western Malwa. The Nawab was accordingly installed by the British Government in the name of Holkar, to whom according to precedent a nazarana of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab. In return Maharaja Holkar offered a khilat of Rupees 5,000, but this, with the permission of the Government of India, was declined by the Nawab as being out of proportion to the nazarana.

Attempts were made by the Nawab of Tonk on behalf of his step-sister, the eldest widow of Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan, to interfere with the arrangements for the succession to, and the management of, the Jaora State. For these proceedings he incurred the severe displeasure of Government, and

† Equivalent to Government Rupees 1,82,614-4-0.

‡ „ „ Rupees 1,59,027-4-4.

he was forbidden to send any one to Jaora or in any way to interfere with the affairs of that State.

Protests also were made by Holkar against the grant by the British Government of a sanad of succession and against the recognition and installation of the young Nawab without his (Holkar's) knowledge or consent. His claim to be consulted on the succession was untenable under Article 12 of the Treaty of Mandsaur by which the British Government distinctly guaranteed Jaora to Nawab Ghafur Khan and his heirs on certain conditions, and it would have been inconsistent with the provisions of that Article if Holkar had been allowed to intervene in the matter. The claim was also opposed to precedent as no such reference was made on the succession of Ghaus Muhammad Khan in 1825. Holkar's claims were therefore distinctly negatived, and his objections as regards the sanad of succession were viewed by Government with special dissatisfaction.

In 1874 Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan, whose education had been supervised by a British officer specially deputed for the purpose, and who had attained his majority, was entrusted with the administration of his State, Hazrat Nur Khan, C.S.I., his father's chief adviser, remaining as minister.

In 1881 the Nawab dispensed with the services of Hazrat Nur Khan and wished to assume the sole management of the State himself, but on the advice of the British authorities a council of four was appointed to assist him in conducting the public business. The Nawab, however, objected to their attempt to control his expenditure, and the councillors gradually withdrew from their position of advisers, with the result that in 1885 the State finances showed a debt of over sixteen lakhs of Rupees. A new minister was appointed, and a loan of three lakhs, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, was made to the State by the British Government. It was expected in 1890 that the loan would be repaid by the end of the current year (1892) and that the State would be free from all debt by the end of 1895.

In 1881 an Agreement (No. CLI) was made between the British Government and the Nawab for the abolition of all transit duties on salt passing through the Jaora State. By this Agreement the British Government undertakes to pay to Jaora a sum of Rupees 2,500 annually as compensation for the loss thereby caused to the State revenues. This sum is paid through the Political Agent, Western Malwa.

In 1883 a son was born to the Nawab, and was recognised by Government as his successor in the State.

In February 1887 the Nawab abolished all transit duties throughout his State, except on opium, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. Jaora contains the best poppy-growing lands in Malwa and yields annually about 1,850 maunds of opium.

The area of Jaora is 581 square miles; the population by the census of 1891 is 117,650; and the revenue is about Rupees 9,60,000. In 1890 the Jaora military establishment, including irregulars, consisted of 63 cavalry, 715 infantry, 15 guns classed as serviceable, and 70 gunners. The Nawab was made an Honorary Major in the British Army in 1881, and receives a salute of 13 guns.

The Malhargarh Thakurs.

In 1821 Agreements (No. CLII) were mediated between the Nawab and the Thakurs of Malhargarh for 7 villages; between the Nawab and Thakur Unkar Singh of Sanauda for 9 villages; between the Nawab and the Zamindar of Tal for 13½ villages; and between the Nawab and Thakur Chhatar Singh for 2 villages. About the same period similar agreements were mediated between the Jaora Darbar and other Thakurs by British officers, the existence of some of which has only recently been brought to light. Accounts of the Thakurs in question and of the nature of their holdings and agreements will be found later.

The Thakurs of Malhargarh claimed the position of tributary jagirdars, but they are merely guaranteed lessees of the villages in their hands, the continuance of their holding being dependent on their observance of the terms of their lease. Moreover, it has been agreed that the rent is, according to established general custom, liable to increase from time to time, with reference to the value of the lands. The Government of India has finally decided that this is their position.

The Thakurs being recalcitrant and having refused to accept a liberal settlement for 30 years offered to them by the Nawab, it was found necessary in 1885 to allow the Darbar to attach the villages of the Thakurs of Harsor and Manderi until they should submit to his terms. These and the other Thakurs in the same position refused submission and abandoned their villages; but, finding resistance to the orders of Government unavailing, they with one or two exceptions returned in June 1886, and in 1890 all accepted the above settlement.

No. CL.

TRANSLATION of a NOTE given by GERALD WELLESLEY, ESQ., RESIDENT, INDORE, to NAWAB GHUFFOOR KHAN, dated 30th April 1823, 15th Shaban 1238 Hijree, Bysakh, Boodee the 5th Sambat 1880.

Nawab Ghuffoor Khan having for his own satisfaction requested a writing under my seal and signature in proof of the arrangement now made in regard to the number of troops to be maintained by him in readiness for the service of the State; it is accordingly hereby certified that it is not the intention of the British Government to require the said Nawab henceforth to furnish a greater body of troops than what has been recently fixed, *viz.*, five hundred horse and five hundred foot, with four guns, the whole to be good and well armed troops and to be constantly kept in a state of efficiency and readiness for the service of the State; and the orders of the Government have been received to this effect. In the engagement originally executed between the British Government and Nawab Ghuffoor Khan, it was stipulated that in proportion to the increase of the cultivation and revenue of his jaidad, a proportional addition should be made to the strength of the contingent; but in consequence of the conclusion of the arrangement recently entered into, the above conditions have been substituted and will henceforth continue in force.

No. CLI.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT on the one part and His Highness the NAWAB of JAORA on the other part—1881.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Jaora territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Nawab of Jaora as under :—

1st.—The Nawab of Jaora undertakes to abolish all transit duties of whatever description on all salt passing through the Jaora territory.

2nd.—The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agrees to pay to the Nawab of Jaora annually the sum of Rupees 2,500 Government currency, the said payment to have effect from the 21st July 1880, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore the 24th day of October 1881, corresponding with the 29th day of Zikad-a-Hijri 1298.

(Sd.) MOHAMED ISMAIL KHAN,
Nawab of Jaora.

(Sd.) LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent, Governor-General.

(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This agreement was ratified by the Governor-General of India in Council at Calcutta on the 21st day of February A. D. 1882.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

No. CLII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT (Kahooleut) between THAKOOR OONKAR SING of SUNOWDA and NAWAB GHUFFOOR KHAN for the rent of the village of Sunowda and other villages altogether nine in number, dated 1st September 1821, corresponding with the 5th Bhadwah Sood Sambat 1878—1821.

By this writing I agree to pay for the nine villages the sum of Salim Shahi Rupees 13,853 for three years from the year 1878 Sumbut to the year 1880 both inclusive; this sum to include rent and every extra charge with the exception of the fines imposed on criminals, the transit duties, and the zemindaree dues. I have of my own free will concluded this Agreement with the Nawab's government (Jehangir Khan being the Nawab's agent in the business) by which I bind myself to pay into the cutcherry of Mulhargurh the abovementioned sum by regular instalments each year. After the expiration of the abovementioned period of three years, I will for myself and descendants enter into a leasehold agreement to increase the rent of any village that may be found capable of affording such increase according to the established custom of the pergunnah of Mulhargurh. If I under any pretence fail to pay my rent I will submit to be considered an offender against the State. After the expiration of the aforesaid period of three years, in case any of the nine villages should be found depopulated, I will agree in the new settlement that may be made to a deduction from the sum total of the rent that may be fixed upon, proportionate to the sum paid by such village during aforesaid period of three years, and that the village so depopulated

(become khalsa) revert to the Nawab. I will on no pretence whatever attempt to evade the fulfilment of the last-mentioned Article, and I agree that all advantages and losses be laid to my account. For this reason I have written this paper of my own free will.

Accounts of the yearly instalments.

For the year 1878	Rupees	4,151
„ „ 1879	„	4,601
„ „ 1880	„	5,101
Total Rupees		13,853

The sum of Salim Shahi Rupees 13,853 shall be paid by the regular instalments each year.

Names of the nine villages.

Sunowda.	Sujanpoora.
Googurpoora.	Monkosha.
Amba.	Kokra.
Bugwanpoora.	Nenora.

Rupye.

I will not comply with any demands for money beyond the sum specified in this agreement.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT (puttah) between NAWAB GHUFFOOR KHAN and THAKOOR OONKAR SING of SUNOWDA for the rent of nine villages held by the latter from the former, dated 1st September 1821, corresponding with the 5th of Bhadwah Sood Sambat 1878.

It has been settled by Jehangir Khan on the part of the Nawab that Thakoor Oonkar Sing of Sunowda shall pay to the Nawab in three years the sum of Salim Shahi Rupees 13,853 on account of rent and all extra charges with the exception of transit duties, the fines levied on criminals, and the zemindaree dues; that after the expiration of the abovementioned period of three years an increase shall be made in the rent of such villages as may be found capable of affording it according to the established custom of the pergunnah of Mulhargurh; and that on these conditions a leasehold grant shall continue with the aforesaid Thakoor and his descendants; that he (the Thakoor) shall pay into the cutcherry of Mulhargurh aforesaid the amount of his rent by the regulated instalments each year according to the agreement; that after the expiration of the aforesaid term of three years in case of any of the nine villages being found depopulated, in the new settlement that may

be made, a deduction proportionate to the amount paid by such village during the three years aforesaid shall be allowed from the sum total of the new rent that may be fixed on, and the village so depopulated (become khalsa) revert to the Nawab; that during the aforesaid term of three years no exactions shall be made under any pretext whatever for money beyond the sum already specified (Rupees 13,853); that the Thakoor shall use his utmost endeavours to promote the prosperity of his villages and the happiness and welfare of his ryots; that all gains and losses shall be laid to the Thakoor's account.

Account of the yearly instalments.

For the year 1878	Rupees	4,151
„ „ 1879	„	4,601
„ „ 1880	„	5,101
Total Rupees .		13,853

The sum of Salim Shahi Rupees 13, 853 shall be paid by the regular instalments each year.

Names of the nine villages.

Sunowda.	Sujanpoora.
Gogurpoora.	Monkosha.
Ambah.	Kokrah.
Bugwanpoora.	Nenorah.

Rupye.

Similar agreements were mediated with the following Thakoors.

	Number of villages.	Period of settlement.	Total amount to be paid.
		Years.	*Rs. a. p.*
Thakoor Boput Sing of Moondeyree	1	4	17,704 0 0
Thakoors Madoo Sing and Kooman Sing of Hursoor .	2	3	7,853 0 0
Thakoor Kishen Sing of Burkhera Deo Dungree .	3	3	8,203 0 0
Thakur Zalim Sing of Burkhrei	1	3	7,151 0 0
Total .	7		
Thakoor Chundun Sing of Taul	8½	3	24,459 0 0
Thakoor Anoop Sing of Taul	3	3	8 706 0 0
Thakoor Beeja Sing of Taul	2	3	4,803 0 0
Total .	13½		
Thakoor Chutter Sing of Sopra	2	3	6,103 0 0

The agreements were confirmed by the Governor-General in Council on 29th October 1881, and the guarantees signed by Captain A. MacDonald as mediator in 1821 A.D. They are given *in extenso* below.

Copy of GUARANTEE regarding the VILLAGE of MOONDEYREE.

Certified that Boput Sing of Moondeyree has received from Guffoor Khan, through my mediation, a grant of the said village of Moondeyree to himself and family as renters in perpetuity as long as they fulfil the terms of their lease, the amount of which will be settled from time to time agreeably to the value of the lands, in conformity to general usage, and after the manner of all other renters.

CAMP NAWGANNI; *The 12th September 1821.*

(Sd.) A. MACDONALD,
First Asstt. to Sir J. Malcolm.

Copy of GUARANTEE regarding the VILLAGES of HURSOOR and TORI.

Certified that Madoo Sing and Kooman Sing of Hursoor have received from Guffoor Khan, through my mediation, a grant of the said village and Tori to himself and family as renters in perpetuity as long as they fulfil the terms of their rent, the amount of which will be settled from time to time agreeably to the value of the land, in conformity to general usage, and after the manner of all other renters.

PARTABGARH; *The 1st September 1821.*

(Sd.) A. MACDONALD,
First Asstt. to Sir J. Malcolm.

Copy of GUARANTEE regarding the VILLAGES of BURKHERA, DEO DOONGREE, RINDON, and MOONDLI.

Certified that Kishen Sing of Burkhera, Deo Doongree, has received from Guffoor Khan, through my mediation, a grant of the said village, and Rindon and Moondli, to himself and family as renters in perpetuity as long as they fulfil

the terms of their rent, the amount of which will be settled from time to time agreeably to the value of the lands, in conformity to general usage, and after the manner of all other renters.

PARTABGARH;
The 1st September 1821.

(Sd.) A. MACDONALD,
First Asstt. to Sir John Malcolm.

A guarantee was given to Zalim Sing for possession of the village of Burkhera for 3 years from A.D. 1821 to 1823 inclusive, but on the understanding that after the latter date, the Thakoor should resign the village to the Nawab, and have no further claim on it.

THAKOOR CHUNDUN SING of TAUL *was also to hold two* VILLAGES *in* ISTIMRAREE TENURE (*see No. CCXI*).

(II). MEDIATIZED CHIEFS IN THE WESTERN MALWA AGENCY.

There are altogether thirty-one of these holdings in the Western Malwa Agency, all of them guaranteed in a greater or less degree by the British Government. Even as late as the year 1861 the districts of Western Malwa were incessantly subject to the inroads of the Bhils from Banswara and Partabgarh, and in February of that year it was considered advisable to make an Engagement (No. CLIII) with the Thakurs on the frontier, in whose districts the principal passes of the hills are situated, to combine to oppose the incursions of the Bhils. These raids occur much less frequently than formerly, and the Thakurs are quite able to prevent them if they remain united; but they are frequently at feud with each other, and often make common cause with the Bhils to plunder or injure their neighbours. The most important of the Mediatized Chiefs in the Western Malwa Agency is Ratlam.

1. RATLAM.*

Under the Engagement (No. CLIV) mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1819 between Parbat Singh, Raja of Ratlam, and Daulat Rao Sindhia, the former agreed to pay to the Gwalior Darbar an annual tribute of Salim Shahi Rupees 84,000, while Sindhia undertook never to send any troops into the country or to interfere in any way in the internal administration or succession. This tribute was assigned to the British Government under the Treaty of 1844 with Sindhia in part payment of the Gwalior Contingent. It is now paid to the Government of India under the treaty of 1860.

The Raja of Ratlam, who is descended from a younger branch of the Jodhpur family, was considered the principal Rajput leader in Western Malwa, and in consequence received voluntary allegiance and assistance from the neighbouring Rajput Chiefs. Parbat Singh died in 1824. He had no children; and as disturbances were anticipated in the event of his death without proper arrangements for the succession, Sir John Malcolm recommended in 1821 that Balwant Singh, a cousin of the Chief of Salumbar,

* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 1 of Schedule No. I.

whom Parbat Singh had selected to succeed him, should be recognised. This was done, and Balwant Singh continued in possession of the Chiefship till his death on the 29th August 1857. He rendered good service during the mutinies, in recognition of which his adopted son and successor, Bhairon Singh, received a khilat of Rupees 3,000 and the thanks of Government.

Bhairon Singh died on the 27th January 1864, leaving a son, Ranjit Singh, aged two years, who was recognised by the British Government as heir to the Chiefship. Mir Shahamat Ali, an officer of the British Government, was deputed to superintend the administration, and with him were associated the uncle of the young Chief and the Thakur of Sarwan. The result of an investigation into the accounts of the State was that charges of fraud and peculation were brought home to the former Kamdar of the State and his deputy. They were fined two and a half lakhs of rupees; their jagirs were confiscated; and they were forbidden to return to Ratlam during the minority of the Chief.

Under the careful management of Mir Shahamat Ali the debts of the State, which at the period of his deputation to Ratlam exceeded ten lakhs of rupees, were paid off, and in addition to the payment of the ordinary charges of the State six lakhs of rupees were spent on roads and other useful public works.

Raja Ranjit Singh received independent charge of his State in 1880. Mir Shahamat Ali stayed on as minister till January 1881 when he retired on a pension of Rupees 600 per mensem. He died in 1890. Raja Ranjit Singh was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in 1887. He has a son about eleven years old.

In 1864 the Chief agreed (No. CLV) to cede any land required for railway purposes with plenary jurisdiction to the British Government, and not to levy transit duty on through traffic.

An Agreement (No. CLVI) was made in 1881 between the Government of India and the Raja by which the latter consented, in consideration of a compensation of Rupees 1,000 per annum, to abolish all transit dues on salt in his State. The compensation is paid to the Darbar through the Political Agent, Western Malwa. In January 1885, the Raja abolished all transit duties in his State except those on opium.

An Agreement (No. CLVII) was made in June 1887, between the States of Ratlam and Sailana, under which the former State receives annually Rupees

18,000 Salim Shahi from the latter as compensation for relinquishing its right to levy customs dues in Sailana.

An Agreement (No.XV) was mediated in July 1890 by the Government of India between the Gwalior and Ratlam States for the construction of the Ranija-Kachrod road passing through a portion of Ratlam territory, on payment of a lump sum of Rupees 4,370 as compensation by Gwalior to the Ratlam State. The Ratlam Darbar, on its side, agreed (Art. 5) not to exact any dues on Gwalior goods passing through its territory along the road except on opium.

In 1890 it was decided to make a Railway line from Ratlam on the Rajputana-Malwa system to Godhra, a station on an extension of the Bombay-Baroda line. The work was at once commenced, and in August and September 1891 the Ratlam, Sailana, Indore and Jhabua Chiefs, through whose States the line passes, agreed to cede all land required for it, free of cost and with full jurisdiction.

The area of Ratlam is about 729 square miles, with a population in 1891 of 89,160, and a revenue of Rupees 13,00,000 from all sources, of which however more than half is alienated in jagirs and other grants. The military establishment in 1890, including irregulars, consisted of 134 cavalry, 697 infantry, 5 guns, classed as serviceable, and 12 artillerymen. The Raja receives a salute of 13 guns, of which, however, two guns are personal to the present Chief, to whom this distinction was granted in 1877. The ordinary salute of the Ratlam Chief is 11 guns.

2. SAILANA.*

Sailana pays an annual tribute of Rupees 42,000 to the Government of India under the same conditions as Ratlam (No. CLIV), of which territory it originally formed a part. On the death of Kesari Singh, Raja of Ratlam, in 1709, his eldest son Man Singh succeeded to the lands forming the present district of Ratlam, and Jai Singh, his second son, to Sailana.

The tribute is paid to the British Government under the treaty with Sindhia of the 12th December 1860, having been assigned in 1844 in part payment of the Gwalior Contingent. By a separate Agreement (No. CLVIII) the Raja engaged, after paying Rupees 22,234 in cash as arrears of tribute,

* Malcolm's Malwa, No. 2 of Schedule No. I.

to pay Rupees 75,000 as the balance of arrears up to 1819 in five yearly instalments.

The Chief with whom the original settlement was made in 1819 (No. CLIV) was succeeded by his son Ratan Singh who, having no sons, was succeeded by Nahar Singh, his uncle. Nahar Singh was succeeded by his son Takht Singh, who died in 1850, leaving a son, Dule Singh, then a minor. The district was administered by the British Government till the mutinies of 1857 when it was put under a Regency headed by the chief widow of the late Raja. As an acknowledgment of the services rendered during the mutinies in preserving order and furnishing troops the members of the Regency received khilats. Raja Dule Singh was put in power in 1859, being then 10 years of age.

In 1864 the Chief of Sailana agreed (No. CLIX) to cede any land that might be required for railway purposes, with full jurisdiction, to the British Government, and not to levy transit duty on through traffic. In 1891 the Chief agreed to cede land on these terms for the Ratlam-Godhra Railway (see Ratlam).

In 1881 an Agreement (No. CLX) was made between the Government of India and the Raja, by which the latter agreed to abandon all transit duties on salt, on receiving annually from the British Government 100 maunds of salt delivered free of cost at Indore. By a supplementary Agreement (No. CLXI) made in 1883, this compensation was commuted to an annual cash payment through the Political Agent, Western Malwa, of Rupees 412-8.

In 1885 the Government of India at the request of the Raja recognised as his heir Jaswant Singh of Semlia whom he had adopted. The Semlia jagir, in consequence of the adoption of Jaswant Singh, devolved on his younger brother, Chhatar Singh, in 1888.

In June 1887, an Agreement (No. CLVII) was made between the Ratlam and Sailana States, by which it was arranged that the latter should in future levy its own customs duties, compensating Ratlam for relinquishing its right to levy customs dues in Sailana by an annual payment of Salim Shahi Rupees 18,000.

In the same year the Raja abolished all transit duties in his State, excepting those on opium, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

The area of Sailana is about 123 square miles; the revenue is estimated at Rupees 1,50,000; and the population in 1891 was 31,512. The Raja receives a salute of 11 guns. In 1890, the military force consisted of 3 guns, 21 horse, 152 infantry, and 15 gunners.

3. SITAMAU.*

This Chiefship, like Sailana, formed originally a portion of Ratlam, and was divided from it on the death of Ram Singh, Raja of Ratlam, in 1660, when his second son, Kasar Das, succeeded to the lands now comprised in Sitamau.

A tribute of Rupees 60,000 from this State was guaranteed to Sindhia by an Agreement (No. CLXII) mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1820. In consequence of repeated representations from the Raja, Rupees 5,000 of the annual tribute were remitted in 1860 by Sindhia, on the occasion of the Raja's son waiting on him at Gwalior (No. CLXIII). An intimation of the remission was given to the Raja of Sitamau in a letter from Sindhia to his address.

Raja Raj Singh of Sitamau remained faithful to the British Government during the mutiny of 1857, and received a khilat valued at Rupees 2,000.

In 1865 the Chief agreed (No. CLXIV) to cede any land that might be required for railway purposes on the same terms as those mentioned in the cases of Ratlam and Sailana.

Raja Raj Singh who was an able ruler died in 1867; his eldest son having predeceased him in 1864, the succession of his grandson Bhawani Singh, was recognized and sanctioned by the British Government.

Bhawani Singh died on the 28th May 1885 and was succeeded by Bahadur Singh, then 31 years of age, elder son of Thakur Takht Singh of Chiklia, second cousin of Raja Bhawani Singh. On this occasion Sindhia put forward a claim to be consulted regarding the succession, but the claim was held to be inadmissible under the terms of the guarantee held by the Sitamau State. The Darbar also claimed to receive nazarana, but this too was overruled. It was held that Sitamau, being a mediatized Chiefship of the first class, was liable to the payment of nazarana to the Government of India alone, and that one year's revenue was properly leviable under the rules, on the occa-

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 5 of Schedule No. I.

sion of Bahadur Singh's succession. In consideration, however, of the poverty of the State a nazarana equal to half a year's net income was taken. A khilat of the value of Rupees 8,875 was bestowed on the Chief on his formal installation, in the form of a deduction from the nazarana.

An Agreement (No. CLXV) between the Government of India and Raja Bhawani Singh was made in 1881, by which the Darbar abolished all transit dues on salt passing through Sitamau in consideration of a payment of Rupees 2,000 annually as compensation. This sum is paid through the Political Agent, Western Malwa.

In February 1887, the Raja abolished all transit duties in his State except those on opium and wood, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

The area of Sitamau is 350 square miles; the population according to the census of 1891 is 33,307; and the revenue from all sources is estimated at Rupees 1,26,000. In 1890 the military force consisted of 2 guns, classed as serviceable, 40 horse, and 125 foot, all irregulars. The salute is 11 guns.

4. PANTH PIPLODA.

Panth Piploda is held directly from the British Government without the intervention of any Native State, and the holding, therefore, differs from that of all the other mediatized Chiefs in the Agency.

An assignment of the revenue of ten villages of Panth Piploda and Mandawal, amounting to Rupees 11,761, was originally made by the Peshwa Narayan Rao to the family of Sambaji Attaji, a Mahratta Pandit, and was renewed in the names of his nephews Dhondeo Gopal and Janardan Gopal by the Peshwa Madho Rao. By Article 14 of the Treaty of 1817 (see Volume VI), the Peshwa ceded to the British Government all his territories and rights in Malwa. By this cession therefore the ten villages of Panth Piploda became virtually British territory; but Government continued the state of things which had existed under Mahratta rule, and in 1821 Naru Dhondeo and Wasudeo Janardan, sons of Dhondeo Gopal and Janardan Gopal, received from Sir John Malcolm a Sanad (No. CLXVI) which was confirmed by the Supreme Government, whereby their right to receive tribute on ten villages in the district of Mandawal and Suba of Mandsaur was recognized. Naru Dhondeo was succeeded in 1850 by his son Gopal Rao, who is about fifty years of age, and has two sons.

Wasudeo Janardan died in 1868, and the succession of his son Janardan Wasudeo, then about twenty-four years of age, was recognized by the British Government. Janardan Wasudeo died in 1886 and was succeeded by his son Narayan Rao, who was then about 16 years of age. As Janardan Wasudeo was of weak intellect the management of his affairs had been entrusted to a kamdar, subject to the control of the Political Agent, Western Malwa. Narayan Rao being now 22 years of age has been entrusted with the management of his affairs (1892).

The grantees have no proprietary rights over the villages from which their assignment is drawn. To prevent disputes therefore with the proprietors it has been arranged that the latter shall pay their tribute to the Western Malwa Agency, whence it is disbursed to the grantees. The proprietors are held responsible for the peace of the villages. Nazarana is taken on succession from the grantees of the money assignment. The jurisdiction over these villages is held directly by the Political Agent, Western Malwa.

The population of Panth Piploda, according to the census of 1891, is 4,093, and the revenue is estimated at about Rupees 6,000 a year.

5. PIPLODA.*

The Settlement (No. CLXVII) of this Chiefship, under which a tribute of Salim Shahi Rupees 28,000 is paid to the Nawab of Jaora in accordance with the 12th Article of the Treaty of Mandsaur, was made with Pirthi Singh by Sir John Malcolm in 1820. The Piploda family are Doria Rajputs who emigrated several centuries ago from Girnal in Junagarh. The Thakur receives from the Senior Chief of Dewas Rupees 138 a year as tankha on six villages, and from the Junior Chief of Dewas Rupees 115 on five villages in Garhguchha. He also holds a grant of land in the village of Betikheri in the Alaut district from the Senior Chief of Dewas, and he receives Rupees 1,000 *dami* from Tal and Mandawal. The Nawab of Jaora asserts a right to receive Rupees 180 from the above *dami*, but the claim is disputed by the Thakur.

The settlement made in 1820 put the Thakur on the same footing as other mediatized Chiefs, but in 1844 when Sir Claud Wade was Resident at Indore, a new Deed (No. CLXVIII) was executed between the Thakur and the

* Malcolm's "Malwa", No. 11 of Schedule No. I.

Nawab of Jaora without the cognizance of the Government of India, by which the Thakur was placed in greater dependence on the Nawab, and the right of the latter to control the judicial administration of the Thakur was admitted. The existence of this deed was first brought to the notice of the Government of India in February 1864, but it was resolved not to interfere with arrangements which had lasted twenty years so long as no dispute should arise on the subject between the Thakur and the Nawab.

Like other mediatized Thakurs in this Agency, the Thakur of Piploda refers all criminal cases to the Political Agent.

Thakur Pirthi Singh was succeeded by his son Umed Singh, and he by his son Unkar Singh, who died on the 12th November 1863, when his adopted son Dule Singh, then eleven years of age, was recognized as heir by the British Government. Dule Singh died on the 26th October 1888, and his eldest son Kesri Singh, who is now 19 years of age, was recognised as his successor.

The area of Piploda is about 60 square miles; the revenue amount to about Rupees 1,10,000; and the population in 1891 was 12,792.

6. JAWASIA.*

The Thakur of Jawasia receives the following tankhas:—

		Rs.	A.
From Sindhia	(No. CLXIX) .	1,400	0
„	(No. CLXX) .	150	0
From Holkar †	(No. CLXXI) .	120	0
„	(No. CLXXII) .	180	0
„	(No. CLXXIII) .	21	0
From Dewas	(No. CLXXIV) .	3,305	3
	Total .	5,176	3

The tankha of Rupees 1,400 from Sindhia is paid through the Political Agent of Western Malwa; the others direct.

Besides the tankhas named above the Thakur holds in quit-rent tenure the villages of Jawasia for Rupees 501, Gurkheri for Rupees 201, and Chap-

* Malcolm's "Malwa", Nos. 23 and 44 of Schedule No. II.

† These parwanas show only Rupees 321 to be paid by Holkar. The amount given by Malcolm is Rupees 600.

lakheri for Rupees 341-8 in Dewas. He also holds in jagir a well and 16 bighas of land in the village of Sundwarni, and a well and 25 bighas in the village of Bunarsi.

The Thakur holds under Sindhia 50 bighas in the village of Bakani; a well and 14 bighas in the village of Basoda, and two bighas of rice land in the village of Ratankheri in Dewas; also a well and 15 bighas in the village of Dadota.

Sher Singh and Gulab Singh, the Thakurs with whom the original settlement was mediated, were succeeded by Bhairon Singh. He died in May 1883 and was succeeded by Rawat Lal Singh, the present Thakur, who was then about twenty-three years old.

The Jawasia family are Sisodiya Rajputs, descended from the Bhadnagar family in Udaipur. The family settled first in Dipalpur, next at Bararh in Shahjahanpur (Gwalior), then at Tajpur in the Ujjain pargana, and finally at Jawasia.

The population is estimated at about 600, and the Thakur's revenue at about Rupees 10,000 a year.

7. NAULANA.*

The Thakur of Naulana receives the following tankhas:—

	Rs.
From Sindhia (No. CLXIX) . . .	1,570
„ Holkar † (No. CLXXV) . . .	1,650
Total Rupees .	3,220

The position of the Thakur is similar to that of the Thakur of Jawasia. He also holds in jagir the village of Naulana from Holkar, and has certain rights on the village of Satar in the Dipalpur pargana, where he also has 40 bighas of land in jagir.

Hate Singh, the Thakur with whom the settlement was mediated, was succeeded by his younger brother Padam, and the latter by his son Raj Singh. Raj Singh died in 1873, when the succession of his son Bhagot Singh to the guaranteed rights of the Naulana estate was sanctioned. Bhagot

* Malcolm's "Malwa," Nos. 24 and 47 of Schedule No. II.

† The amount given by Malcolm is only Rupees 1,600.

Singh died in August 1884 and was succeeded by his son Pirthi Singh then eight years of age.

The Thakur of Naulana is a Khichi Rajput, and belongs to a branch of the Raghugarh family.

The population of Naulana is said to be 407, and the revenue about Rupees 5,300 a year.

8. SHEOGARH.*

The Sheogarh Thakur receives the following tankhas:—

		Rs.
From Sindhia	(No. CLXIX)	3,200
„ Holkar†	(No. CLXXVI) . . .	623
	Total Rupees .	3,823

The Thakur receives the tankha from Sindhia through the Political Agent of Western Malwa; that from Holkar direct.

Sahib Singh, the Thakur with whom the settlement was mediated, died in 1866, and was succeeded by his son Moti Singh, then five years of age, who is the present holder. The family are a branch of Kalukhera, and are Khichi Rajputs. There is no village attached to the Thakurat.

9. DABRI.‡

The Thakur of Dabri receives (No. CLXIX) Rupees 180 from Sindhia on Ujjain and Panbihar. The conditions of the tankha are the same as those attached to the sanads of the Thakur of Jawasia (*vide supra*). The Thakur receives his tankha through the Political Officer. He also claims certain rights of "lag" and "bhet" on the village of Sawarkhari and Kadwari in the Panbihar pargana, and on the villages of Kalidi, Ukonta, Karandi, and Utara in the Ujjain pargana, and states that he originally held 500 bighas of land in the village of Dabri.

Anup Singh, the Thakur with whom the settlement was mediated, was succeeded by his son Lal Singh, and the latter by his nephew Bhairon Singh.

* Malcolm's "Malwa," Nos. 25 and 38 of Schedule No. II.

† The amount given by Malcolm is Rupees 800.

‡ Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 26 of Schedule No. II.

Bhairon Singh died in February 1882 and was succeeded by his son Deo Singh. Deo Singh died in 1883, and his son Parbat Singh, a boy then four years of age, is the present Thakur. The Dabri branch are Chauhan Rajputs, and belong to the Karaudia family.

10. BICHHRAUD No. 1.*

This Thakur receives the following tankhas :—

	Rs.	A.
From Sindhia (No. CLXIX) . . .	820	0
„ Holkar† (No. CLXXVII) . . .	100	0
„ Dewas (No. CLXXIV) . . .	43	8
Total Rupees .	963	8

The Thakur receives the tankha from Sindhia through the Political Agent of Western Malwa ; the others direct.

Besides the above, the Thakur holds in jagir 20 bighas of land in the village of Kharkhari in the Panbihar pargana under Sindhia. He has no sanad for this. He also claims a share in quit-rent tenure of the village of Bichhraud, see *infra ;* but the claim has never been substantiated.

The Thakur with whom the first settlement was made was Garwar Singh, who was succeeded by his grandson Madho Singh, the present Thakur. The revenue is said to be about Rupees 1,200 a year.

11. BICHHRAUD No. 2.‡

The Thakur of Bichhraud No. 2 receives (No. CLXIX) a tankha of Rupees 430 from Sindhia through the Political Agent of Western Malwa. He also holds (No. CLXXVIII) in quit-rent tenure half the village of Bichhraud, for which he pays Rupees 1,031 annually to Sindhia. This holding is not guaranteed.

Nawal Singh was the Thakur with whom the settlement was mediated. His grandson Dhaukal Singh died in 1873, when the succession of the present Thakur Ratan Singh, then nine years of age, a grandson of Dhaukal Singh,

* Malcolm's "Malwa," Nos. 27 and 46 of Schedule No. II.

† The amount given by Malcolm is Rupees 430.

‡ Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 36 of Schedule No. II.

was recognized. The population is said to be about 366, and the annual revenue about Rupees 1,500.

12.—KALUKHERA.*

The Thakur of Kalukhera receives the following tankhas:—

		Rs.
From Sindhia	(No. CLXIX) . . .	2,776
„ Holkar†	(No. CLXXIX) . . .	260
„ „	(No. CLXXX) . . .	225
	TOTAL .	3,261

The conditions of these payments are the same as those attached to the sanads of the Thakur of Jawasia (*vide supra*). The Thakur receives the tankha from Sindhia through the Political Agent of Western Malwa; those from Holkar direct. The Thakur also holds (No. CLXXXI) the villages of Kalukhera, Borkhera, Barkheri, and Barot in Panbihar under Sindhia, for which he pays Rupees 825 yearly to Balwant Rao Patankar, the son-in-law of Daulat Rao Sindhia.

Rao Ratan Singh was the Thakur when the settlement was mediate. His nephew Rao Umed Singh, the present Thakur, succeeded him in 1843. He is a Khichi Rajput of the Raghugarh family, which originally came from Jodhpur. The population of this holding is estimated at 1,078, and the yearly revenue at about Rupees 7,000.

13.—NARWAR.‡

The Thakur of Narwar receives the following tankhas:—

		Rs.	A.
From Sindhia	(No. CLXIX) . . .	1,400	0
„ Holkar	(No. CLXXXII) . . .	250	0
„ „	(No. CLXXXIII) . . .	60	0
„ Dewas	(No. CLXXIV) . . .	2,551	2
	TOTAL .	4,261	2

* Malcolm's "Malwa," Nos. 28 and 48 of Schedule No. II, and 42 of Schedule No. III.

† These parwanas show only Rupees 485 as paid by Holkar. The amount given in Malcolm is Rupees 1,150.

‡ Malcolm's "Malwa," Nos. 29 and 39 of Schedule No. II.

The conditions are the same as in the Jawasia Sanads (*vide supra*). The Thakur receives the tankha from Sindhia through the Political Agent of Western Malwa; the other tankhas direct.

Besides the above tankhas the Thakur holds in quit-rent tenure (No. CLXXXIV) the villages of Narwar, Machakheri, and Gumri under Sindhia for which he pays Rupees 7,000 a year.

Achal Singh, great-grandfather of the present Thakur, was the Chief with whom the settlement was mediated. The present Thakur Raghunath Singh succeeded his father Hamir Singh, who died in April 1882. He is a Jhala Rajput, and his ancestors are said to have come from Dhrangadra in Kathiawar. The population of Narwar is about 1,925, and the Thakur's income is estimated at Rupees 15,400 a year.

14.—LALGARH.*

The Thakur of Lalgarh receives the following tankhas:—

	Rs.
From Sindhia (No. CLXIX) . . .	8,100
„ „ (No. CLXXXV) . . .	375
„ Holkar (No. CLXXXVI) . . .	1,400
„ Dewas (No. CLXXIV) . . .	150
TOTAL .	10,025

He also holds (No. CLXXXVII) from Holkar a settlement of Rupees 1,000 with the village of Kachalia in jagir, and two other villages in quit-rent tenure, for which he pays Rupees 2,400, and from Sindhia (No. CLXXXVIII) the villages of Sudwas in Barod pargana, and Dabla in Piplaun pargana. In the original of this sanad the name of the latter village is entered as Dhobla Ajna of Baro pargana. Besides this he receives a tankha of Rupees 250 from Sundarsi under Holkar, and one of Rupees 250 from Piplaun under Sindhia; but for these he holds no sanads, although he has in his possession an agreement signed by Vithal Pant, an official of Sindhia, apparently for Rupees 448. He has also a *garhi* and grass *bir* from Sindhia at the village of Garra in the Piplaun pargana.

* Malcolm's "Malwa," Nos. 8, 30 and 42 of Schedule No. II.

Salim Singh was the Thakur with whom the settlement was mediated, and he was succeeded by his son Lachhman Singh. Lachhman Singh was succeeded by his son Mokam Singh. Mokam Singh died on 22nd July 1888, and was succeeded by his nephew Hari Singh, who is now about 14 years of age.

This Lalgarh family are Chauhan Rajputs, and are said to have been settled in Malwa for many centuries. They claim descent from a junior branch (Naurana) of the Mainpuri family. The population of Lalgarh is about 2,500, and the annual receipts amount to about Rupees 18,000.

15.—PIPLIA.

The Piplia Thakur receives the following tankhas :—

	Rs.
From Sindhia (No. CLXIX) . . .	2,400
„ Holkar (No. CLXXXIX) . . .	211
„ „* (No. CXC)	125
„ „ (No. CXCI)	60
TOTAL .	2,796

He also holds on quit-rent tenure the villages of Piplia, Salakheri and Harigarh, for which he pays Rupees 2,900 to Sindhia annually. The tankha from Sindhia is paid through the Political Agent of Western Malwa; that from Holkar direct. The Thakur is not regarded by the Government of India as being guaranteed by them in his holding in perpetuity.

In 1887 it was decided that a Sanad (No. CCXXXVI in the edition of 1876) purporting to guarantee to the Thakur three villages in Gwalior should be omitted from the next edition as there are good grounds for believing that it is not an authentic document. It has accordingly been omitted.

Partab Singh was the Thakur with whom the original settlement was mediated. He was succeeded by Hate Singh, and the latter by Unkar Singh, father of the present Thakur Achal Singh who succeeded about 1863. He is a Khichi Rajput of the Raghugarh family. The population is about 583, and the receipts are estimated at Rupees 4,000 a year.

* These parwanas give only Rupees 396 as payable by Holkar. The amount given in Malcolm is Rupees 960.

16. NAUGAON.*

This Thakur receives (No. CLXIX) a tankha of Rupees 114 from Sindhia. Besides the above tankha he holds in jagir under Sindhia 100 bighas in Naugaon; 75 bighas in Harnakheri; 100 bighas, a tank, a well, and a garden in Datana.

Bharat Singh was Thakur when the settlement was mediated. He was succeeded by his son Zalim Singh, the present Thakur. The tankha is paid through the Political Agent. The family are Jadon Rajputs, and are said to have migrated from Karauli several centuries ago.

17. DATANA.†

The Thakur of Datana receives (No. CLXIX) a tankha of Rupees 186 from Sindhia through the Political Agent. He also holds lands in jagir from Sindhia in Datana, and Matana, and 50 bighas in Hanskheri, Kharchar, and Hilakheri.

Sardar Singh was the Thakur with whom the settlement was mediated. He was succeeded by Pirthi Singh, and the latter by his son Ratan Singh; and after Ratan Singh's death in 1878, the present Thakur Bhawani Singh, an adopted son, then twelve years old, was put in possession of the estate. He, like the Naugaon Thakur, is a Jadon Rajput from Karauli.

18. AJRAODA.‡

The Thakur of Ajraoda receives the following tankhas:—

	Rs.
From Sindhia (No. CLXIX)	190
„ Holkar§ (No. CXCII)	146
Total .	336

The tankha from Sindhia is paid through the Political Agent of Western Malwa, and that from Holkar direct.

Nahar Singh was the Thakur when the settlement was effected. His grandson, Daulat Singh, succeeded in 1859. He is a Puar of the Dhar family.

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 32 of Schedule No. II.
‡ Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 33 of Schedule No. II.
Malcolm's "Malwa," Nos. 34 and 41 of Schedule No. II.
§ The amount given by Malcolm is Rupees 190.

19. DHULATIA.*

The Thakur of Dhulatia receives the following tankhas:—

	Rs.
From Sindhia (No. CXCIII)	470
„ Holkar (No. CXCIV)	400
„ „ (No. CXCV)	201
Total .	1,071

The sanad for the tankha from Sindhia is stated to be lost. The Thakur holds a parwana from Colonel Sandys, which confirms his title to the tankha. He receives the tankha of Rupees 400 from Holkar on Mahidpur and the other of Rupees 201 on Dipalpur. The tankha from Sindhia is paid through the Political Agent, and those from Holkar are paid direct. The Thakur also holds 100 bighas of land in jagir in the village of Kachoria Partab in the Mahidpur pargana. Sindhia's tankha was granted to Pirthaji who was succeeded by his grandnephew, Fateh Singh, the present Thakur. The tankhas from Holkar were granted to Dhirat Singh or Nathaji, the eldest brother of Pirthaji. He was succeeded by his son Guman Singh, who was succeeded by his brother Bharat Singh. Bharat Singh died in 1868 and his son Fateh Singh, the present Thakur, who was then an infant, was recognised as his successor.

The Dhulatia Family are Khichi Rajputs, and are connected with the Piplia family (*vide supra*).

20. BILAUDA.†

The Thakur of Bilauda receives the following tankhas:—

	Rs.	A.
From Sindhia (No. CLXIX) . . .	2,824	0
„ Holkar‡ (No. CXCVI) . . .	832	8
Total .	3,656	8

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 35 of Schedule No. II.

† Malcolm's "Malwa," Nos. 37 and 40 of Schedule No. II.

‡ The amount given by Malcolm is Rupees 1,000.

The tankha from Sindhia is paid through the Political Agent of Western Malwa, and that from Holkar direct. The Thakur also holds on quit-rent tenure the village of Bilauda under Holkar, for which he pays Rupees 471 annually. Sawant Singh was the Thakur with whom the settlement was mediated. Samrath Singh, the present Thakur, succeeded in 1878. The population of the holding is about 276. The family are Khichi Rajputs of the Raghugarh branch of Kalukhera (*vide supra*).

21. BARDIA * (BARRA).

The Thakur of Bardia receives the following tankhas:—

	Rs.
From Sindhia No. (CLXIX)	3,900
„ „ No. (CLXXXV) . . .	300
„ Holkar No. (CXCVII)	1,200
„ „ No. (CXCVIII)	125
„ Dewas No. (CLXXIV)	60
TOTAL .	5,585

All the tankhas are paid direct to the Thakur by the respective Darbars. At the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, the village of Barkheri was granted by Sindhia to the then Thakur, Rao Nawal Singh, in istimrari tenure at a rent of Rupees 800 for services rendered to the British Government during the mutinies. Besides the above, the Rao holds on quit-rent tenure the village of Baorikhera at a rent of Rupees 201; and he holds in jagir the village of Bardia, 500 bighas in Dabri, the same in Bijnakheri, and a garden at Agar.

He also receives (No. CXCIX) Rupees 2 as *bhet* annually from each of the villages under Sindhia in the parganas of Agar and Piplaun.

Karam Singh, the Thakur with whom the settlement was mediated, was succeeded by his son, Nawal Singh. Nawal Singh died in 1865 and was succeeded by his son, Dhaukal Singh, the present Rao, who was then 14 years of age.

The Bardia Thakurs claim descent from the Naurana branch of the Mainpuri family of Chauhan Rajputs.

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 7 of Schedule No. II.

The population of Bardia is said to be 657, and the revenue about Rupees 13,000 a year.

22. SONKHERA AND SARWAN.

Gopal Singh,* Thakur of Sarwan, originally held of Lachhman Singh, Thakur of Sonkhera, 455 bighas of land in inam for service, and another village (Baraila) for which was paid a tankha of Rupees 500. The latter wished to resume the village and the bighas of land as there was no service required to be performed; it was accordingly settled in 1820 (No. CC) that Gopal Singh should pay Rupees 500 for the village and Rupees 200 for the land, also a batta of 12½ per cent. on the above amount.

Gopal Singh† also held in perpetual jagir Sakatkheri (No. CCI) from Bhim Singh for services rendered, paying an annual tribute of Rupees 500. The arrangement was that Gopal Singh should render military service, when required, for this jagir. Eventually it was agreed that in lieu of this service he should pay to Bhim Singh an additional tribute of Rupees 300, in all Rupees 800 annually.

Man Singh, son of Gopal Singh, died in 1887 and was succeeded by his son, Amar Singh, the present Thakur of Sarwan. The population of this holding is said to be about 5,000, and the gross receipts about Rupees 40,000 a year. The Thakur is a Rathor Rajput, descended from the Ratlam family.

23. BHOJAKHERI.

Thakur Bhawani Singh of Bhojakheri, Pargana Alaut (Dewas), the present Thakur, holds an Agreement (No. CCII), mediated by Captain Borthwick in August 1820, guaranteeing to him the village of Sidra in Gangra Pargana, now belonging to the Jhalawar State, on payment of Rupees 100 a year to that State. The original agreement is in the Thakur's possession; it was mediated with Rawat Durjan Singh, ancestor of the present holder. The population is said to be about 250, and the receipts about Rupees 2,000 a year.

24. BHATKERI.

The original Settlement for Bhatkeri, (No. CCIII) was made with Rawat Karan Singh, who was then Thakur, being a Chandrawat Rajput. About 1870

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 17 of Schedule No. III.

† Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 44 of Schedule No. III.

Holkar attempted to levy sardeshmukhi tax on the revenue of the above village, but the existence of the guarantee having been brought to the notice of the Political Agent, the claim was disallowed. The Rawat levies "khunt" and receives "deshki-kodi" taxes. He holds jagir lands in the villages of Gopalpura, Nalwa, and Mokhadi; also the villages of Bhadana and Bukhtani, in istimrari tenure on payment of Rupees 601 as quit-rent to Holkar. Civil and criminal jurisdiction in Bhatkheri is exercised by the Rawat, heinous offences being cognizable by the Political Agent.

On the death of Thakur Zorawar Singh in 1861, Rawat Sheo Singh, his son, succeeded to his rights, and he was succeeded on his death, in October 1891, by his son Sajan Singh, the present Thakur, who is a child, with the sanction of the Government of India. During the minority of Sajan Singh the estate is being managed by Kishen Lall, who used to assist the late Thakur.

The population of the holding is said to be 2,234, and the annual receipts are estimated at Rupees 25,000.

25. SHAJAOTA.

The Settlement (No. CXCIV) which was originally made with Raghunath Singh, grandfather of the present Thakur, guarantees to the holder the villages of Shajaota, Salakhera, and Piplia on payment of Rupees 3,303 as rent to the Jaora State; and also guarantees the rights of Dami and Sayar.

The existence of the guarantee, the original of which is in the possession of the present Thakur, Kurhal Singh, grandson of Raghunath Singh, who succeeded in 1851, was only recently brought to notice. The population is about 800, and the receipts about Rupees 15,000 a year.

26. KHOJANKHERA.

The Settlement (No. CCV) which was originally made with Daulat Singh, grandfather of the present Thakur, guarantees to the holder the villages of Khojankhera, Bahadurpura, and Arniagujar on payment of Rupees 3,603 as rent to the Jaora Darbar; and also the rights of Dami and Sayar.

The existence of the guarantee, the original of which is in the possession of the Thakur, was only recently brought to notice. The present Thakur is Bakhtawar Singh, grandson of Daulat Singh.

The population of Khojankhera is about 500, and the yearly receipts about Rupees 6,000.

27. UPARWARA.

The Settlement (No. CCVI) which was originally made with Zalim Singh, grandfather of the present Thakur, guarantees to the holder the villages of Uparwara, Palakheri, and Chandankheri on payment of Rupees 8,603 as rent to the Jaora State; and also the rights of Dami and Sayar. The existence of the guarantee, the original of which is in the possession of the Thakur, was recently brought to notice.

The present Thakur is Lachhman Singh, grandson of Zalim Singh. He is a Solanki Rajput.

The population of the holding is about 1,200, and the annual receipts are estimated at Rupees 31,000.

28.—BILAUD.

The original holder of this guaranteed village, which is situated in the Sanjit Pargana of Jaora, was Hakim Zafar Ali, a Saiyid by caste, and a native of Bahera, a village in the district of Fatehpur Haswa, in the North-Western Provinces. He was in the service of Nawab Ghafur Khan of Jaora, by whom the village of Bilaud was granted to him in jagir. Zafar Ali died in 1824 and was succeeded by his son Muhammad Saman Ali. Saman Ali died in 1875 and was succeeded by his son Muhammad Zamin Ali. Zamin Ali died on 29th August 1884. The question of succession of his son Ghulam Abbas, whose legitimacy is disputed by two of the widows of Zamin Ali, is under consideration (1892). Ghulam Abbas is about 14 years of age.

The Settlement (No. CCVII) was mediated by Sir John Malcolm on 7th June 1818 A.D., in reward for services rendered by Hakim Zafar Ali to the British Government and to the Darbar. The existence of the guarantee to the State was lost sight of until December 1885. The population of Bilaud is about 600, and the yearly receipts about Rupees 6,500.

29.—SIDRI.

Thakuri Lal, a Baniya by caste, was the original holder of this guarantee. He died in 1863. His son Gopal Singh succeeded him at the age of 13 years and died in 1886. Gopal Singh was succeeded by his son Gordhan Singh, the present Thakur, who is 13 years of age (1892).

The Sanad (No. CCVIII) was mediated with the Jaora Chief by Mr. G. Wellesley, Resident at Indore, on the 22nd November 1824, as the village

with some wells was held by the family long before the foundation of the Jaora State, and as there was a dispute regarding them with the Darbar.

30.—SADAKHERI* (SHEOGARH).

The Thakur holds two sanads from the Nawab of Jaora (Nos. CCIX and CCX) regarding the grant of the village of Sadakheri, one of which is dated 1839, and is signed by Colonel Borthwick, and the other dated 1845, and signed by Sir R. Hamilton. These settlements were made with Gopal Singh, grand-father of the present Thakur, Bahadur Singh. Gopal Singh was succeeded by his son Gambhir Singh in 1867, and the latter by his son Bahadur Singh in 1889. On the occasion of this succession the existence of the guarantee was brought to notice. The succession was approved by Government, and it was notified that the Thakur was entitled to the protection of the Western Malwa Agency in respect of his guaranteed possessions. Whether this protection would or would not embrace unguaranteed estates would, it was held, depend upon the circumstances of each tenure, the prescriptive rights of the parties, and the treatment accorded to the subordinate Chieftain by the superior Darbar.

The Thakur pays to the Jaora Darbar a quit-rent of Salim Shahi Rupees 3,501 on the Sadakheri village.

The Thakur's further holdings are as follows:—

From Ratlam.	*From Sailana.*
1. Sheogarh, with several Bhil hamlets. 2. Tarkheri.	1. Karia. 2. Khokra. 3. Jharwasa.

The above are held in jagir on condition of performing service.

From Gwalior.	*From Dewas, Junior Branch.*
Ringnia, in the Kachrod Pargana.	Melki, in the Ringnod Pargana.

These two villages are held on istimrari tenure.

The Thakur also makes the following payments:—

	Rs.
To Gwalior	1,400
„ Sailana	5,400
„ Ratlam	2,400
„ Dewas	500

**Note.*—The three Thakurs of Sirsi, Borkhed, and Kherwasa, in Jaora, are said to possess sanads for their respective holdings precisely similarly to those held by the Thakur of Sadakheri in respect of that village. The question of the status of these three Thakurs is at present (1892) under the consideration of the Government of India.

The population of the Sadakheri holding is about 3,000, and the annual receipts are estimated at Rupees 3,800.

31.—TAL.

Settlements between this Thakur and the Jaora State were mediated in 1821 and 1822 by Mr. G. Wellesley, Resident at Indore. The villages of Karwakheri and Melakheri were guaranteed to the Thakur in istimrar tenure in the former year (No. CCXI), while in the latter (No. CCXII) the Dami and other dues of the Tal Pargana were guaranteed. Thakur Chandar Singh was the Thakur with whom these settlements were made. He was succeeded by his son Jait Singh, who died in 1853, when he again was succeeded by his son Lachhman Singh. The latter died in 1859, and was succeeded by his nephew Unkar Singh, then a minor, the present Thakur.

The Thakur also holds the village of Lasuria Surajmal in the Tal Pargana in jagir. No mediated agreement is forthcoming regarding this holding.

The extravagance of the present Thakur brought him heavily into debt, and in 1880 and subsequent years he applied to the Jaora Darbar for assistance. This was granted and arrangements were made in 1889 by the Darbar without previous reference to the Political Agent for managing the Thakur's estate and paying off the debts. On the facts being brought to notice it was decided that the arrangement concluded in 1889 by the Darbar with the Thakur should not be interfered with so long as the status of the Thakur in respect of his guaranteed rights was not materially affected thereby, and provided that there was no infraction of the rule limiting to the holder's lifetime the power of alienating guaranteed property. The right of the Government of India to be consulted on all important points regarding the position and privileges of guarantee-holders, and to decide all questions of succession to guaranteed estates, was at the same time made clear to the Jaora Darbar.

No. CLIII.

TRANSLATION of AGREEMENT entered into by the THAKOORS of the BANSWARA, PERTABGURH, and MALWA FRONTIER, and signed in the presence of the POLITICAL AGENT of MEYWAR and the OFFICERS on special duty in WESTERN MALWA in February 1861.

We agree to the arrangement proposed for preventing the predatory incursions of the Bheels into Malwa, and we voluntarily bind ourselves that if any Bheels attempt to pass through any of our lands, we will oppose and drive them back; and that, if the force available to any one of us is insufficient for this purpose, we will call upon each other for assistance, and promise that we will never refuse assistance when intelligence is given us; and should there be any dispute amongst ourselves, we will not call in the assistance of the Bheels, and if any one of us combines with them, or gives them assistance, or knowingly allows them to pass through his lands, on proof of the same we will agree to whatever punishment the Government may award. The above agreement we make of our own free will; and further, if any Bheel claims "choutan" from us, should he be able to show that payment of the same has been stopped within the last 12 years, we agree that the payment shall be revived.

(Sd.) MAUN SING, Thakoor of Surwun of Rutlam.
„ OONKAR SING, Thakoor of Peeplowda of Jowrah.
„ KESSRY SING, Thakoor of Sankhera of Mundisore.
„ CHUTTERSAL, Thakoor of Sagtullee Boree of Pertabgurh.
„ HINDOO SING, Thakoor of Raepore of Pertabgurh.
„ KHOSIAL SING, Thakoor of Amberama of Pertabgurh.
„ HINDOO SING, Thakoor of Motteea of Pertabgurh.
„ PARBUT SING, Thakoor of Nadbail of Mundisore.
„ SEW SING, Thakoor of Salimgurh of Pertabgurh.
„ HURREE SING, Maharaj of Amba of Jowrah.

No. CLIV.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT concluded through the mediation of BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR J. MALCOLM and guaranteed by him in the name of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT between the RAJAH of RUTLAM and BAPOO SINDIA for the future regular payment of the tribute upon that district—1819.

I, Purbut Sing, Rajah of Rutlam, do hereby bind myself, my heirs and successors, to pay to Bapoo Sindia, or to any other person duly authorized by

the grant of the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, an annual tribute of Salim Sahi Rupees 84,000 at the following periods :—

	Rs.
During the Muckee harvest	14,000
„ Jowara „	28,000
„ Wheat „	42,000
TOTAL ...	84,000

Should any instalment on the expiration of one month and fifteen days after the conclusion of any one of the above harvests remain unpaid, land to the amount of the failure shall be forfeited to Sindia's government, and all claims whatever on my part and on the part of my heirs and successors upon the land so forfeited shall for ever cease.

Bapoo Sindia agrees to receive the Rutlam tunkha of Rs. 84,000 in the manner above-mentioned from the cutcherry at Rutlam, and binds himself to abstain from all interference whatever in the administration of the Rajah's government, and that he pledges himself in no manner to cause any additional expense to the Government of Rutlam by the maintenance of troops, or in any other way whatever, nor shall any of his troops in future be stationed in the Rajah's country.

This agreement between Purbut Sing, Rajah of Rutlam, and Bapoo Sindia was concluded through my mediation and guaranteed by me in the name of the English Government.

JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

Camp at Rutlam, 5th January 1819.

The agreement with the Rajah of Sillana for the payment of a tribute of Rs. 42,000 is precisely the same as the above.

No. CLV.

TRANSLATION of a letter from the RAJA of RUTLAM to the POLITICAL ASSISTANT IN WESTERN MALWA, dated the 22nd November 1864.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (recapitulating its contents), No. 754, dated 13th May, regarding the projected line of the Baroda and Indore Railway, which may have to pass through this territory ; and, in reply, beg to inform you that the conditions therein referred to have already been agreed to by me, and are hereby again fully confirmed in perpetuity as per following Agreement :—

1.—All land that may be required by Government for the railway and its works, etc., shall, in consideration of the benefits to commerce and the

subjects of this State, be given in perpetuity. All residents within the limits of the railway, whether the subjects of this territory or of the British Government, shall be considered under the jurisdiction of the railway officers and the Government authorities.

2.—All disputes between the officers and servants of the railway and the subjects of this State shall be heard and settled by the officer in political charge.

Cases in which criminals of this State, who may take refuge within the railway limits shall be investigated and settled in accordance with the rules at present in force with the political authorities.

3.—No transit duties shall be leviable on merchandize conveyed by the railway. It shall be allowed to pass free of all dues on the part of the Sayer Departments of this State.

The above conditions are agreed to for any railway that may have been projected, or may be projected, by the British Government, to pass through the Rutlam territory.

No. CLVI.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT on the one part and HIS HIGHNESS the RAJA OF RUTLAM on the other part—1881.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Rutlam territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Raja of Rutlam as under :—

(1) The Raja of Rutlam undertakes to abolish all transit duties of whatever description on all salt passing through the Rutlam territory.

(2) The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agrees to pay to the Rutlam State annually the sum of Rs. 1,000 Government currency, the said payment to have effect from the 24th June 1880, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore, the 24th day of October 1881, corresponding with the first day of Kartik Sudi Sambat 1938.

RUNJIT SING,
Rajah of Rutlam.

LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

Seal of ditto.

RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This agreement was ratified by the Governor-General of India in Council at Calcutta on the twenty-first day of February A.D. 1882.

C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

No. CLVII.

ARRANGEMENT made by the BRITISH GOVERNMENT between the RUTLAM and SAILANA STATES—1887.

Whereas there has been a long standing disagreement between the Rutlam and Sailana States arising out of the present system of levying sayer duties in their territories; and whereas it is expedient in the interests of the two States that the matters in dispute between them should be adjusted, the Governor-General in Council has, with the consent of the States of Rutlam and Sailana, made the following arrangements:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Sailana State shall pay to Rutlam annually through the Western Malwa Agency the sum of Shah-Alum-Shahi Rs. 18,000, namely, Rs. 8,000 on Magh Sudi Poonum, and Rs. 10,000 on Jaith Sudi Poonum, in compensation for the right of Rutlam to levy customs duties in Sailana, which right shall cease to be exercised by the former State from the date of this arrangement coming into force.

ARTICLE 2.

From the date of the commencement of this arrangement the two States shall levy their respective customs duties through their own officers.

ARTICLE 3.

From the date of the commencement of this arrangement neither party to it shall levy transit dues on the opium of the other party.

ARTICLE 4.

The Rutlam State shall pay to Sailana Rs. 24,963 in full of its claims up to Phagun Bidi 1st Sambat 1943, the date of the commencement of this arrangement, which sum includes the half amount of its share on account of the Bodina customs which is in deposit with Seth Ganesh Dass Kishnajee. The sum of Rs. 24,963 shall be paid as follows:—

In cash within one month of the commencement of the arrangement through the Agency, Rs. 6,963. The balance Rs. 18,000 will be paid to Sailana by crediting it with the sum of Rs. 10,000 on Jaith Sudi Poonum Sambat

1943 and with Rs. 8,000 on Magh Sudi Poonum Sambat 1944, the receipts for which will be passed by Rutlam to Sailana on the above dates through the Agency, and Sailana will similarly pass receipts to Rutlam through the Agency as the money is adjusted as above.

ARTICLE 5.

This arrangement takes effect from the 11th January 1887 and shall always continue in force.

By order of the Governor-General in Council.

SIMLA,
The 7th June 1887.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

No. CLVIII.

TRANSLATION of LUTCHMUN SING'S AGREEMENT to pay BAPOO SINDIA Rupees 75,000 in five annual instalments.

I, Lutchmun Sing, Rajah of Sillana, hereby bind myself and successors to pay to Bapoo Sindia the sum of Rupees 75,000 by annual instalments of Rupees 15,000 each. The first instalment to be rendered in the ensuing Summut 1876 at the following period :—

On or before the conclusion of the Muckee harvest .	.	Rupees 3,000
Harvest Jowara	.	„ 6,000
„ Wheat	.	„ 6,000

which mode of re-payment to be observed every year until the amount, *viz.*, Rupees 75,000, has been paid; in failure of any one payment as abovementioned, the temporary forfeiture of land shall take place yielding not less revenue than one of the instalments, *viz.*, Rupees 15,000, and to be held in forfeit until the Rupees 75,000 has been paid.

No. CLIX.

TRANSLATION of a letter from the CHIEF OF SILLANA to the POLITICAL ASSISTANT in WESTERN MALWA,—dated Possuddiekum, Sumbut 1921, corresponding to 29th December 1864.

I have received your letter, dated 12th November 1864, No. 1743, enclosing the Agreement formerly sent by me, and referring to the contents of a letter from the Agent, Governor-General for Central India, and informing me that

there is no expectation of the Baroda and Indore Railway passing through my territory, and desiring me to send another general Agreement for whatever line may be projected by the English Government. In consideration that the English Government does not wish to cause loss to any State, agreeably to your letter, I write that, whatever line of railway the Government may think necessary to project through my territory, I agree to the following Articles :—

1.—All land that may be required for the railway, its stations, etc., in consideration of the benefit to my people and traders, shall be given to the British Government. All residents within the railway limits, whether the subjects of my State, or of the British Government, shall be considered under the jurisdiction of the railway officers and the Government authorities.

2.—All disputes between the officers and servants of the railway and the subjects of my State shall be heard and settled by the political officer. All cases of criminals of this State, who may go within the railway limits, shall be investigated and settled in accordance with the rules that are in force on the part of the political authorities.

3.—No transit duty shall be taken on property passing by the railway.

No. CLX.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT on the one part and the CHIEF OF SAILANA on the other part—1881.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Sailana territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Sailana as under :—

1st.—The Chief of Sailana undertakes to abolish all transit duties of whatever description on all salt passing through the Sailana territory.

2nd.—The British Government in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agrees to deliver to the Chief of Sailana, free of cost, at Indore, 100 maunds of salt annually. This agreement to have effect from the 1st August 1880, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore, the 24th day of October 1881, corresponding with the first day of Kartik Sudi Sambat 1938.

DOOLEY SING,
Raja of Sailana.

Seal of ditto.

(Sd). LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent, Governor-General, Central India.

(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council at Calcutta on the 21st day of February A. D. 1882.

(Sd). C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

No. CLXI.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE to the AGREEMENT for the ABOLITION OF TRANSIT DUTIES ON SALT executed between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the CHIEF OF SAILANA on the 24th October 1881—1883.

Whereas it is laid down in clause 2 of the above agreement that the British Government, in consideration of the loss caused to the Chief of Sailana by the abolition of transit duties on salt, will furnish to him at Indore free of cost 100 maunds of salt annually:

And whereas it has been found desirable to substitute for this contribution of salt the annual payment of a sum of money:

It is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Sailana that in place of the salt specified as above the British Government will pay to the Chief of Sailana a sum of Rs. 412-8-0 annually.

(Sd.) DOOLEY SING,
Raja of Sailana.
Seal of ditto.

(Sd.) P. W. BANNERMAN,
Offg. Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

(Sd.) MAHUNLAL,
Kamdar of Sailana.

(Sd.) RAJKISHEN.
Vakil of Sailana.

This supplementary Article was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Calcutta, on the twelfth day of December A. D. one-thousand eight-hundred and eighty-three.

H. M. DURAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

No. CLXII.

SUBSTANCE of an ENGAGEMENT between DOWLUT RAO SINDIA and the RAJPOOT CHIEF of SEETAMHOW, RAJ SING, concluded through the mediation of MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM, G.C.B., and guaranteed by him in the name of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT—1820.

His Highness Dowlut Rao Sindia for himself, his heirs and successors, agrees to receive from the Seetamhow country a fixed annual tribute of Salim Sahi Rupees 60,000 by periodical payments as follows, *viz* —

1st Payment or Muckee kist payable in the Hindee month Kotug	Rupees	12,000
2nd Payment or Jowaree kist payable in the Hindee months Pose and Muk, Rupees 12,000 in the former and Rupees 12,000 in the latter month	Rupees	24,000
3rd Payment or Oonala kist payable in the Hindee months Cheyt and Bysack, Rupees 12,000 in the former and Rupees 12,000 in the latter month	Rupees	24 000
Amount of fixed tribute, Salim Sahi Rupees		60,000

His Highness engages to abstain from all interference in the affairs of the Seetamhow country and from intermeddling with regard to the succession to the government of it. His Highness further engages to withdraw all troops belonging to him from the Seetamhow country, and never in future to send a military force into it.

Raj Sing, the Rajah of Seetamhow, engages for himself, his heirs and successors, punctually to render to Sindia's government the aforementioned tribute of sixty thousand Salim Sahi Rupees as above specified, and it is stipulated that provided after the above-mentioned payments or instalments have severally become due, a period of a month and a half shall elapse, and the whole or any part of the instalments shall remain unpaid, land to the amount of the whole instalment in which a failure in the payment of the whole or a part shall have occurred, shall be forfeited by Raj Sing and continue alienated from him, his heirs and successors for ever, to His Highness Dowlut Rao Sindia, his heirs and successors for ever, but the amount of land so forfeited shall be deducted from the amount of the tribute.

(A true translation.)
(Sd.) WM. BORTHWICK,

Commanding Holkar's Horse and acting under the orders of Major General Sir John Malcolm.

On the recommendation of Colonel Sir R. C. Shakespear, K.T., and C.B., Agent, Governor-General for Central India, Maharajah, Jayajee Rao Sindia,

of his own free will and accord, by a letter to the address of Rajah Raj Sing of Seetamhow, of date 2nd November 1860, remitted (Rupees 5,000) five thousand Rupees of the annual tunkha of (Rupees 60,000) sixty thousand payable by this engagement, the said remission to have effect from Sumbut 1916.

(Sd.) R. J. MEADE,
Agent, Governor General for Central India.

Camp Seetamhow 14th December 1863.

No. CLXIII.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from H. H. MAHARAJA JAYAJI RAO SINDIA, to RAJA RAJ SINGH of SEETAMHOW, dated 2nd November 1860 A.D., corresponding with Katik Badi 4th Sambat 1917.

Your letter intimating that you have sent your son, Ruttun Sing, to Gwalior to make some request in the matter of the tribute has been received. Your son has represented that such a reduction may be ordered to be made from the amount of the tribute as will make you ever grateful to us. Therefore from the tribute which you have hitherto paid, Rupees 5,000 a year have been deducted as a favour; and the remaining sum of Rupees 55,000 shall continue to be paid by you, year by year, according to the stipulated instalments.

No. CLXIV.

TRANSLATION of a PERSIAN letter from the CHIEF OF SEETAMHOW, to the POLITICAL ASSISTANT in WESTERN MALWA, dated the 11th Shaban, corresponding to 10th January 1865.

Your letter of 12th November 1864, asking for a general Agreement for any railway that may be projected through the Seetamhow territory, and returning the letter that I had sent as an Agreement before, reached me, and again to-day your letter dated 2nd January, of the same purport, arrived.

I agree entirely to the matters contained in the Secretary to the Government of India's letter regarding the railway; and I proceed to detail the articles of an Agreement to be observed by me and my successors.

I.—Whatever land may be required for the construction of the line and the establishment of stations and workshops, such tending to the advantage of my subjects and traders,

shall be given in perpetuity to the British Government; and all subjects of the British Government and my subjects residing within the limits of the line shall be under the orders of the railway authorities and the officers of the British Government.

II.—Whatever matter of disputes may arise between my subjects and the railway officials shall be enquired into by the political officer, and whatever offender in a criminal case may take refuge within the railway limits, shall be subject to enquiry and trial according to the procedure of the agency of the district.

III.—Whatever property may pass along the line shall be entirely free from transit duty.

I again write as I have above written, that I agree to these Articles for any railway that may be projected by the British Government through the Seetamhow District.

No. CLXV.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT on the one part and the CHIEF OF SITAMAU on the other part—1881.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Sitamau territory shall cease; it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Sitamau as under:—

1. The Chief of Sitamau undertakes to abolish all transit duties of whatever description on all salt passing through the Sitamau territory.

2. The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agrees to pay to the Chief of Sitamau annually the sum of Rs. 2,000 Government currency, the said payment to have effect from the 1st June 1881, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore the 24th day of October 1881 corresponding with the 1st day of Kartick Sudi Sambat 1938.

(Sd.) BHOWANI SING,
Raja of Sailana.
Seal of ditto.

(Sd.) LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent, Governor-General, Central India.

(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This agreement was ratified by the Governor-General of India in Council at Calcutta on the twenty-first day of February A.D. 1882.

(Sd.) C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

No. CLXVI.

Agreement with the Chief of Punth Peeploda—1821.

To all whom it may concern.

This is to show that Nharoo Dhondeo and Wasadeo Jinardin, the only sons and successors, the former of Dhondeo Gopaul, and the latter of Jinardin Gopaul having represented to me their claims to tribute on ten (10) villages in the district of Mundavul and Soubah of Mundisore, granted in Sunnud by former Peishwas of the Poonah government to the latter two persons, their fathers; and which tribute has lately been held by Sumbajee Autya deceased, the relation of Nharoo Dhondeo and Wasadeo Jinardin, in management for them. And being satisfied that their claims are just, and that they, Nharoo Dhondeo and Wasadeo Jinardin, are the lawful hereditary proprietors of the tribute abovementioned, I submitted their claims to the consideration of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council in my letter of the 22nd February 1821, who has been pleased to direct by Mr. Secretary Swinton's letter of the 17th March 1821, in reply to my communication aforementioned, that the claims in question be confirmed, and they are hereby confirmed by me on the part of the British Government.

(Sd.) John Malcolm, *Major General,*
Political Agent, Governor General.

Camp at Naulcha, 8th June 1821.

No. CLXVII.

Translation of an Engagement or Ekrarnamah on the part of Iftekar-ool-Dowlah Nawab Mahomed Abdool Ghuffoor Khan Bahadoor Deelair Jung.—1820.

The pergunnah of Peeploda consists of 20 Aslee and Dakhalee villages. The amount of tunkha payable by this district, as settled by Colonel Borthwick, is fixed at Rupees 28,000. The amount of sayer due from the district as heretofore has been fixed at half the amount of the collections. The amount of the tunkha will be taken annually by instalments as detailed below in the Jowrah cutcherry. Nothing in excess of the amount in question will be demanded.

The obligations of Thakoor Pirthee Sing of Peeploda are:—

1. He is to pay annually, by regular instalments, the amount of the tunkhá above specified in the cutcherry of the cusba of Jowrah.

2. He is to furnish annually a security of a Sahookar for the payment of the tunkha.

Half of the collections from the sayer will be taken from the Thakoor in conformity with the established usage.

This document has been drawn up and delivered as an engagement and a putta to be made use of hereafter.

Dated 16th September 1820.

This engagement on the part of Ghuffoor Khan, jaghiredar of Jowrah and its dependencies, embracing the settlement of different points that were at issue between him and Pirthee Sing, Thakoor of the Tuppa of Peeploda, was mediated by me at Oogein, this 12th day of September A.D 1820.

(Sd.) W. Borthwick,
Comdg. Holkar's Horse and acting under the orders of Major General Sir John Malcolm.

Confirmed by me this 30th day of September 1820.

(Sd.) John Malcolm.

No. CLXVIII.

Translation of Moochulka executed by the Peeploda Thakoor in 1844 under Sir C. Wade's authority, and order thereon by Sir R. Hamilton.

As the Nawab of Jowrah, with a view to suppress within his elaka the occurrences of the crimes as per margin, has taken from the Kangras (Rajpoots) and tunkhadars of his districts moochulkas, I in consequence engage that I will make proper arrangements for the suppression of the said crimes and freebooters within the limits of my elaka: I will neither join these freebooters nor give them any help or assistance.

Dacoity.
Highway robbery.
Theft.
Murder.
"Dakun" killing.
Incendiarism.

Should any of these crimes occur within my limits I will report it to the Nawab, and to the best of my ability will make arrangements for their suppression. I will try to trace out and apprehend the thieves and budmashes. If I fail in tracing out the culprits, I shall give compensation for the loss that may be caused to the party robbed, and obtain his razeenamah according to the same rule that may be in force within the Jowrah elaka. In no way shall I fail in this.

Should it be proved that I have associated with these dacoits or connived at their nefarious proceedings, the Nawab is at liberty to award a suitable punishment.

Should any case of "dakun" occur within my estate, I will not molest the suspected "dakun," nor shall I allow my subjects or dependants to do so.

The Rajpoots are in the habit of killing their daughters, I will in future make arrangements that no one should commit the heinous crime of infanticide within my estate.

Should it be proved that I or any of my dependants were concerned in the commission of this heinous crime, or that I connived at the offence, the Nawab is at liberty to award a punishment.

In future, like other tunkhadars, I will pay obedience to the Nawab. I will keep a vakeel in attendance on him. Should any of my subjects appeal to the Jowrah adawlut, the case may be disposed of there.

I engage to abide by the conditions of this engagement; in case of failure, I incur a serious responsibility. Given of my own free will while in the full possession of my senses.

Dated 17th January 1844.

Engagement executed before me between the Nawab of Jowrah and the Thakoor of Peeploda defining the feudal relations of the latter to the former, which were long in dispute.

INDORE, (Sd.) C. M. WADE.

17th January 1844.

The principle of the moochulka (agreement) entered (see in original) on the 17th January 1844 should not be departed from.

The Peeploda Thakoor is a feudatory of Jowrah.

(Sd.) R. HAMILTON.

No. CLXIX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to THAKOOR GOOLAB SING of Mouza Jawasea in Pergunnah Dewas.

The tunkha, etc., which you formerly received from the pergunnahs of Haveelee Oogein and Pan Behar, having been now stopped, the Circar has fixed in lieu thereof an annual cash allowance in the mehals for your main-

tenance. This allowance is to be paid to you every year from the following pergunnahs, *viz.*—

	Rs.
Pergunnah Haveelee Oogein	800
Pergunnah Pan Behar	600
	1,400

The above amount will be paid in the following instalments from 1220 A.H.—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
In the month of Kartick	466	10	6
„ Maugh	466	10	6
„ Bysack	466	11	0
	1,400	0	0

You will serve the Circar with fidelity. If any person excites a disturbance in the mehal you shall punish him. If you fail to do so, or commit any fault, you will forfeit the above allowance.

Dated 17th Rujjub 1220 A. H.

A PRECISELY SIMILAR SUNNUD WAS GRANTED TO—

Hutteh Sing of Nowlana for Rs. 1,570, *viz.*—

	Rs.	Instalments.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Haveelee Oogein	1,100	Kartick	523	5	3
Pan Behar	50	Maugh	523	5	3
Oogein	120	Bysack	523	5	6
Nowlaee	300				

Also to *Sahib Sing of Sheogurh* for Rs. 3,200, *viz.*—

	Rs.		*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Haveelee Oogein	2,219	Kartick	1,066	10	6
Pan Behar	150	Maugh	1,066	10	6
Oogein	750	Bysack	1,066	11	0
Nowlaee	81				

Also to *Anoop Sing of Dabree* for Rs. 180, *viz.*—

	Rs.		*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Haveelee Oogein	120	Kartick	60	0	0
Pan Behar	60	Maugh	60	0	0
		Bysack	60	0	0

Also to *Gerwur Sing of Bichrode* for Rs. 820, *viz.*—

	Rs.		*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Haveelee Oogein	700	Kartick	273	5	3
Pan Behar	120	Maugh	273	5	3
		Bysack	273	5	6

Also to *Newul Sing of Bichrode* for Rs. 430, *viz.*—

	Rs.		Rs.	a.	p.
Haveelee Oogein	350	Kartick	143	5	3
Pan Behar	80	Maugh	143	5	3
		Bysack	143	5	6

Also to *Rao Ruttun Sing of Kalookheree* for Rs. 2,776, *viz.*—

	Rs.		Rs.	a.	p.
Haveelee Oogein	2,000	Kartick	925	5	3
Pan Behar	76	Maugh	925	5	3
Oogein	600	Bysack	925	5	6
Nowlaee	100				

Also to *Uchul Sing of Nurwur* for Rs. 1,400 on Haveelee Oogein, in three instalments, *viz.*—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kartick	466	10	6
Maugh	466	10	6
Bysack	466	11	0

Also to *Dewan Salim Sing of Lalgurh* for Rs. 5,900, *viz.*—

	Rs.		Rs.	a.	p.
Tonk	3,000	Kartick	1,967	0	0
Barode and Onchode	1,700	Maugh	1,967	0	0
Jhokur	1,200	Bysack	1,966	0	0

And also for Rs. 2,200, *viz.*—

	Rs.		Rs.	a.	p.
Haveelee Oogein	1,100	Kartick	733	5	3
Pan Behar	1,100	Maugh	733	5	3
		Bysack	733	5	6

Also to *Pertab Sing of Peeplia* for Rs. 2,400, *viz.*—

	Rs.		Rs.	a.	p.
Haveelee Oogein	1,000	Kartick	800	0	0
Pan Behar	200	Maugh	800	0	0
Oogein	800	Bysack	800	0	0
Nowlaee	400				

Also to *Bharut Sing of Nowgong* for Rs. 114 from Haveelee Oogein in three instalments, *viz.*—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kartick	38	0	0
Maugh	38	0	0
Bysack	38	0	0

Also to *Sirdar Sing of Dutana* for Rs. 186 from Haveelee Oogein in three instalments, *viz.*—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kartick	62	0	0
Maugh	62	0	0
Bysack	62	0	0

Also to *Nahar Sing of Ajraoda* for Rs. 190 from Nowlaee in three instalments, *viz.*—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kartick	63	5	3
Maugh	63	5	3
Bysack	63	5	6

Also to *Sawunt Sing of Biloda* for Rs. 2,824, *viz.*—

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.	p.
Haveelee Oogein	2,214	5	Kartick	941	5	3
Oonel	500	0	Maugh	941	5	3
Pan Behar	24	0	Bysack	941	5	6
Nowlace	85	11				

Also to *Rao Kurrun Sing of Burdia* for Rs. 3,900, *viz.*—

	Rs.		Rs.	a.	p.
Tonk	1,500				
Jhokur	600	Kartick	1,299	0	0
Barode and Onchode	1,000	Maugh	1,300	0	0
Shahjehanpore	500	Bysack	1,301	0	0
Nulkhera	300				

No. CLXX.

Certificate to the Thakoor of Jawasea for a tunkha on Pergunnah Jhokur.

The bearer Goolab Sing of Jawasea is a guaranteed Grassia Chief and receives tunkha from the districts of Sindia and the Dewas Rajahs. The amount of his due from the pergunnah of Jhokur not having been definitely settled, he is paid Rs. 150 by the amil on account. He has been in the habit of referring all questions regarding his tunkha to the British Government.

(Sd.) Johnstone,
Assistant to the Resident.

Indore Residency, 5th December 1837.

No. CLXXI.

Translation of a Perwannah from Mulhar Rao Holkar to Ramchunder Bhugwunt, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Turana, dated——1220 A.H.

Whereas Goel, Grassia, of Jawasea, represented to me that he used to draw tunkha from the following villages of the above pergunnah, *viz.*—

1	Mouza	Raepoora.
1	„	Sateah.
1	„	Soonderkheree.
1	„	Boreah.
1	„	Huttyakheree.
1	„	Goorhadea.
6		

and prayed that the said tunkha might be restored to him; and whereas he received Rupees 120 formerly and an increase of Rupees 193, *i.e.*, Rupees 30 in the time of Phunsia (the minister) and Rupees 163 since the outbreak of the disturbances, making a total of Rupees 313, from which the increased sum of Rupees 193 being deducted, there remains a balance of Rupees 120, the origihal tunkha payable from those villages: therefore you are desired to pay this balance to the abovenamed Grassia from the cutcherry of the mehal. If he levy any money from the pergunnah or villages, or any other village from which he may obtain tunkha, you are hereby directed to deduct that sum from the tunkha of Rupees 120 and require an explanation from him, and take from him an agreement to protect the mehal.

The sum of Rupees 60, which is a moiety of Rupees 120 for the Sumbut year 1875 or 1228, should be paid to him for that year from the cutcherry of the pergunnah, and Rupees 120 from the Sumbut year 1876 or 1229, a receipt for the same being taken from him.

Dated 4th Shabun 1220 A.H.

No. CLXXII.

Translation of a Perwannah from Mulhar Rao Holkar to Gopal Rao Krishna, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Kaita.

Rawut Shere Sing and Goolab Sing Goel, Grassias of Jawasea, came over to Indore and made a request to me that the tunkha which they used to receive separately from the villages of the aforesaid pergunnah, and which has since been stopped, might be restored to them. The above request having been taken into consideration, it has been settled that the aforesaid Grassias should not take tunkha separately from the villages; that they should not

oppress the people of the villages, nor collect a pice from them from 1220 A.H., and that you should pay them an annual allowance from the mehal cutcherry after collecting the money from the villages; an annual sum of Rupees 180 has been fixed for them. You are hereby directed to collect the tunkha which the said Grassias used to receive from the villages and which they should not separately realize from the villages, and to pay them the above sum of Rupees 180 year after year in four instalments: you should make the Grassias serve in the mehal.

Dated 19th Suffur 1220 A.H.

No. CLXXIII.

Translation of a Perwannah from Mulhar Rao Holkar to Abajee Bulwunt, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Mehidpore.

Rawut Shere Sing and Thakoor Goolab Sing of Jawasea having waited on me at Indore, requested that a fixed allowance might be substituted for the tunkha which they formerly used to receive from the village of Pulba in pergunnah Mehidpore, and stated that they would take whatever sum might be fixed for them, and not exact the money from the people of the village; and that they would serve in the mehal, if desired. The above having been taken into consideration, and a due regard having been paid to the fact that the said Grassias from of old used to receive a tunkha from the aforesaid village, a sum of Rupees 21 has been fixed for the said Rawut Shere Sing and Goolab Sing Grassias, to be paid by you from the cutcherry of the aforesaid pergunnah. You are therefore directed to collect the above amount of Rupees 21 from the aforesaid village, to pay every year from the cutcherry to the Grassias the sum of Rupees 21 in cash, taking receipts from them for the same Do not allow them to take money separately from the village. Tell them to be in attendance in order to serve in the mehal when required. If they fail to do all this, you shall not pay them the above allowance without my orders. You will not call for any further orders on this subject.

Dated 15th Zeecaad, 1225 A.H.

No. CLXXIV.

Translation of an Engagement executed by Tookajee Rao Puar to Rawut Shere Sing and Thakoor Goolab Sing Goel of Jawasea.

You formerly received tunkha, bhet, etc., from pergunnah Dewas, and the mehal having been plundered by the soubahs and others of Sindia and Holkar, the revenue thereof has decreased. Notwithstanding this you col-

lected grass tunkha from the village, and the matter having been enquired into by the British Government through General Sir John Malcolm and Captain Borthwick, tunkha, bhet, etc., have all through their mediation been fixed for you.

The amount of grass, tunkha, etc., which you used to receive from the villages during the time of the late Khundo Sing, Gungajee Goojur, and Ramchunder Mahadeo, Naik Parauchpeh, is as follows:—

Turuf Chowdheree Canoongoe.

Villages.	Amount originally fixed.	Amount since enhanced.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mouza Sootee	240	75	315
Mouza Budhan	275	26	301
Mouza Moorulpunt	100	5	105
Mouza Akla	175	50	225
Mouza Sootulee	58	0	58
Mouza Gorkheree	88	17	105
Mouza Jowasa Perbhara, Turuf Canoongoe.			
Mouza Dhumanee	50	5	55
Mouza Dutotur	250	51	301
Mouza Somerakhera	125	26	151
Mouza Nicklug	75	20	95
Mouza Bhesoonee ... Rupees 91 / Less „ 19	72	0	72
Mouza Oopree ... ... „ 215 / Less „ 100	115	0	115
	1,623	275	1,898

From the above amount of ... ... Rupees 1,898
Deduct on account of Mouza Gorkheree ... ... „ 105

Balance, Rupees 1,793

Of the aforesaid Rupees 1,793 one-half or Rupees 896-8 shall be paid in 1226, and the remaining Rupees 896-8, shall be paid in five years in the following progressive instalments so that the amount to be paid in the 5th year shall be Rupees 1,793, *viz.*:—

Year.	Original amount.	Enhanced amount.	Total.
	Rs. A.	*Rs. A.*	*Rs. A.*
1227	896 8	103 8	1,000 0
1228	1,000 0	125 0	1,125 0
1229	1,125 0	150 0	1,275 0
1230	1,275 0	225 0	1,500 0
1231	1,500 0	293 0	1,793 0
	5,796 8	896 8	6,693 0

The money is to be paid in the following instalments :—

On the full moon of Kartick.
„ „ Maugh.
„ „ Chait.

You shall send your servant every year for five years to take the money from my kamaisdar's cutcherry according to the abovementioned instalments, and shall not collect anything else from the villages. Whatever you have to receive shall be paid by an order of the Circar, who will also satisfy your usual claims on the villages by the issue of perwannahs, and you will not yourself levy the same from the villages. The Circar will abide by the terms of this engagement.

Dated 12th Shabun Soodee, 1226.

ANOTHER SUNNUD in precisely the same terms for the sum of Rupees 1,512-3 was granted by ANUND RAO PUAR OF DEWAS, *viz.*—

From six villages in Turuf Chowdhree	. . . .	Rupees	933	3
„ four „ „ Kango Doobey	. . . .	„	579	0

Also to GERWUR SING, and LUTCHMUN SING, of BICHRODE from Anund Rao Puar for Rupees 43-8 on the village of Khejoor Jodha in Turuf Kandoga.

Also to RAO UCHUL SING OF NURWUR from Tookajee Rao Puar for Rupees 1,274-8, *viz.*—

From seven villages in Turuf Chowdheree	. . . .	Rupees	774	0
„ four „ „ Canoga	. . . .	„	500	8

And from ANUND RAO PUAR for Rupees 1,276-10, *viz.* —

From three villages in Turuf Chowdheree	. . . .	Rupees	547	2
„ five „ „ Kahooch	. . . .	„	729	8

Also to DEWAN SALIM SING of LALGURH from Tookajee Rao Puar for Rupees 150 on the village of Morahera in Tu uf Canoga.

Also to RAO NEWUL SING of BUBDIA from Tookajee Rao Puar for Rupees 60 on the village of Momundhera.

No. CLXXV.

Translation of a Perwannah from Mulhar Rao Holkar to Krishnajee Bittul, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Depalpore.

Whereas an annual cash allowance of Rupees 1,650 of the local currency has been fixed, through the mediation of General Malcolm for Hutteh Sing, Grassia of Nowlana, you are hereby directed to pay him the said sum of Rupees 1,650 every year from the cutcherry of the pergunna from 1219 A.H., debiting the same in the accounts and taking receipts for the same. You will not allow him to levy cesses, such as bhet, etc., in any part of the mehal. You will require him, when you pay the money, not to disturb the peace of the mehal. If he has already collected any money from the villages or received any from you, the same should be deducted and the remainder only paid.

Dated 30th Rujjub 1219 A.H.

Sunnud granted by His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar in favour of Hutteh Sing of Nowlana for the payment of grass tunkha.

(Sd.) W. Borthwick,
Political Agent.

No. CLXXVI.

Translation of a Perwannah from Mulhar Rao Holkar to Krishnajee Bittul, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Depalpore.

Whereas Sahib Sing Grassia has hitherto exacted an enormous amount of money from the aforesaid pergunnah on account of his tunkha and thereby greatly oppressed the people of the villages, and it has been settled through the mediation of General Malcolm that the said Grassia should not oppress the people of the villages; that he should take a cash allowance from the mehal cutcherry; and that he should serve the Circar in the pergunnah and keep peace in the mehal; and whereas an annual sum of Rupees 623 of the local currency has been settled on him to be paid from the year 1228 Fusli in lieu of the above tunkha and of all demands from the villages and cutcherry: therefore you are hereby directed to pay to the said Grassia the above sum of Rupees 623 from the cutcherry of the pergunnah, and to take receipts from him for the same.

Dated 15th Ramzan 1220 A.H.

Order from His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar for the payment of grass tunkha to Sahib Sing of Sheogurh.

(Sd.) W. Borthwick,
Political Agent.

No. CLXXVII.

Translation of a Perwannah from Mulhar Rao Holkar to Abajee Bulwunt, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Mohutpore.

Gerwur Sing and Newul Sing of Bichrode waited upon the Circar and each of them claimed the tunkha from the villages of the aforesaid pergunnah, alleging that he alone was in the receipt thereof. This dispute lasted for four years. At length Gerwur Sing, when the Circar took the question into consideration, executed an engagement to the effect that he would satisfy the claim of Newul Sing, and see that the Circar was not troubled any further on this account; that he would take from the mehal cutcherry any sum which might be fixed for him; that he would not take bhet, or levy any cesses separately from the villages, under penalty of forfeiting the allowance which might be fixed for him; and that he would serve in the mehal if required by the kamaisdar to do so. Accordingly an annual sum of one hundred rupees has been fixed for him from 1881 Sumbut, to be paid from the mehal of the pergunnah. You are therefore directed to pay to the aforesaid Gerwur Sing, from the cutcherry of the mehal, the said sum of one hundred rupees fixed for him from 1881 Sumbut, and to take receipts from him for the same. You are to see that the said Gerwur Sing abides by the terms of the engagement.

Dated 22nd Rubbee-ul-Awal 1223 A.H.

No. CLXXVIII.

Translation of a Perwannah from Dowlut Rao Sindia to Newul Sing, Thakoor of Bichrode in Pergunnah Haveelee Oogein.

The sum of one thousand and thirty-one rupees due from you on account of Raolee Turuf has not yet been paid to the Circar. The lands not having been cultivated the revenue has failed. Baleijee Sookh Deo Khasgeewala who has been ordered to give a lease of the said Raolee Turuf has deputed his karkoon Bittul Huree for the purpose, and from him you will receive the lease. Respect the rights of the cultivators and improve the lands so that the

revenue may be realized in full. You will be responsible that no disturbance takes place.

Dated 13th Poos Boodee 1872 Sumbut.

TRANSLATION of a MEMORANDUM for THAKOOR SHERE SING and KOONWUR DHOKUL SING of TURUF RAOLEE in MOUZA BICHRODE in PERGUNNAH HAVEELEE OOGEIN.

You have been informed that the management of the aforesaid turuf is entrusted to you in perpetuity from 1236 A.H. The following are the conditions by which you will be guided :—

1st.—You will pay every year in two instalments the sum of Rupees 1,031 of the Oogein currency, being the amount of revenue of the village, to the kamaisdar thereof, and take receipts from him for the same. On the commencement of every year you will give a banker as security for the payment of the revenue.

2nd.—You will go to the kamaisdar's cutcherry and render him an account of the affairs of the said turuf.

3rd.—If any cultivators, &c., of Turkanee Turuf should leave that place and come over to Turuf Raolee, you will not allow them to reside there.

4th.—If any cloth dyers and cloth printers come over to reside in your turuf you will not permit them to do so, but will report the circumstance to the kamaisdar.

5th.—As you are the Thakoor of the aforesaid turuf its management has been entrusted to you. It is therefore incumbent on you to serve the Circar with fidelity and honesty. If you act otherwise you will be subjected to punishment.

Agreeably to the five conditions which have been laid down as above you will conduct all the business and remain attached to the Circar.

Dated 9th Bhadro Boodee 1892 Sumbut.

No. CLXXIX.

TRANSLATION of PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to KRISHNAJEE BITTUL, KAMAISDAR of PERGUNNAH DEPALPORE.

Whereas Ruttun Sing, son of Himmut Sing, Grassia of Kalookheree in pergunnah Pan Behar, has hitherto exacted large sums of money from the

aforesaid pergunnah on account of his tunkha, and thereby greatly oppressed the people of the villages; and whereas it has been settled by the Circar that the said Grassia should not oppress the people of the villages; that he should take a cash allowance from the mamlutdar of the mehal cutcherry; and that he should serve the Circar in the pergunnah; and whereas an annual sum of Rupees 260 has been settled on him to be paid from 1228 in lieu of the tunkha: therefore you are hereby directed to pay to the said Grassia the above sum of ₹260, of the local currency, from the cutcherry of the Circar, and to take receipts for the same.

Dated the 19th Shual 1220 A. H.

Sunnud granted by His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar in favour of Ruttun Sing of Kalookheree for the payment of grass tunkha.

(Sd.) W. Borthwick.

No. CLXXX.

Translation of a Perwannah from Mulhar Rao Holkar to Gobind Rao Chimnajee, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Mehidpore, 1220 A.H.

Ruttun Sing, son of Himmut Sing of Kalookheree, having appeared before me at Indore, represented to me that in 1874 Sumbut when Bittul Mahadeo and General Low stationed themselves with troops at Indruk in pergunnah Mehidpore, and established thannahs at Narelia and other places, after sending away all the men therefrom, he (the said Ruttun Sing) from fear executed a writing before Lutchmun Sudaseo, kamaisdar of the mehal, to the effect that he would take two rupees only on account of "bhet" from each village of the aforesaid pergunnah, and not levy a pice more from the mehal. He has now requested that after investigation of his case, orders should be issued for the payment to him of the tunkha which he received from the said pergunnah previous to the breaking out of the disturbances. After due consideration of the above request, and enquiry of the zemindars of the mehal, it has been found that he formerly received two rupees as "bhet." It has therefore been decided that this sum shall be paid from the mehal cutcherry from the aforesaid year on the condition that he shall not oppress the people of the villages of the mehal, or exact from them more than what has been fixed for him. Accordingly his tunkha has been fixed at Rupees 225 of the mehal currency, and you are hereby directed to pay the above sum of Rupees 225 to Ruttun Sing of Kalookheree, from the cutcherry of the pergunnah from the aforesaid year, and to take receipts from him for

the same. Besides this the said Ruttun Sing shall not levy a pice from the villages, nor exact from the people thereof grass, grain, &c. You will inform him that should he levy anything from the villages, a deduction will be made from his tunkha. Tell him that he will be required to render service according to his ability.

Dated 5th Rujjub 1220 A.H.

Sunnud granted by His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar in favour of Ruttun Sing for the payment of grass tunkha.

(Sd.) W. BORTHWICK.

No. CLXXXI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to RAO RUTTUN SING of KALOOKHEREE.

Whereas having come to the neighbourhood of the fort of Gwalior, you have requested that the four villages, namely, Burkhera, Borekheree, Kalookheree, and Burrote in pergunnah Pan Behar, which you have held from of old, and for which a sum of Rupees 825 is paid annually to the Circar, might be continued to you by the Circar under a Sunnud on the same terms as before : therefore the Circar has granted your request and given you this Sunnud continuing to you the villages which you have hitherto held. You shall continue to possess the above villages, and to pay every year to the Circar a sum of Rupees 825 from 1229 A. H. as you have hitherto done.

Dated 18th Shabun 1222 A.H.

This deed under the seal of Dowlut Rao Sindia was received from the Resident at Gwalior and transmitted by me to the Chief of Borekheree; it confirms an arrangement mediated by me for the payment by the Chief to Sindia's government of an annual tribute of Halee Rupees 825 on his lands of Borekheree, Kalookheree, Burkhera, and Burrote, four villages situated in the pergunnah of Pan Behar.

(Sd.) W. BORTHWICK,

Local Political Agent.

Local Agent's Office, Mehidpore, 22nd June 1826.

No. CLXXXII.

Translation of a Perwannah from Mulhar Rao Holkar to Bheekajee Narain, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Sombair.

During the time of anarchy Uchul Singh, Grassia of Nurwur, in pergunnah Oogein, used to collect from the villages situated in the above pergunnah an annual sum of Rupees 431 as grass tunkha for himself and his relations. Now through the mediation of Mr. Borthwick it has been settled that the said Grassia shall not levy a pice from the villages of the aforesaid pergunnah, and in lieu thereof an annual sum of Rupees 250 has been settled on him from the last year, to be paid from the cutcherry every year according to the memorandum. You are therefore hereby directed to pay every year to the said Grassia the aforesaid sum of Rupees 250 of the local currency from the pergunnah cutcherry and to obtain receipts for the same.

Dated 6th Zilhijja 1220 A.H.

Granted to Uchul Singh of Nurwur for grass tunkha on the district of Sombair from Mulhar Rao Holkar.

(Sd.) W. Borthwick,
Political Agent.

No. CLXXXIII.

Translation of a Perwannah from Mulhar Rao Holkar to Gopal Rao Krishna, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Kaita.

Lutchmun Sing, son of Uchul Sing, Grassia of Nurwur, represented to the Circar that he used to receive tunkha from the village of Bhutwanee in the aforesaid pergunnah which he does not now receive, and requested that an arrangement for the payment of the same might be made. From the enquiries which I have instituted, I have ascertained that when the tunkha of Kurrun Sing was settled Lutchmun Sing Grassia's tunkha was included in that of Kurrun Sing, who promised to pay the same to Lutchmun Sing, but that when payment was demanded Kurrun Sing denied his liability, whereupon Lutchmun Sing brought the circumstance to the notice of Captain Henley, who addressed a letter to the Circar on the subject. It having been settled that the said Grassia should not exact his tunkha from the people of the villages, but should receive a cash allowance from the mehal cutcherry; and that he should make arrangements for the prevention of thefts in the mehal; a sum of Rupees 60 per annum to be paid from 1879 Sumbut has

been settled on him. You are hereby directed to pay him every year, according to the instalments, the above sum of Rupees 60 of the local currency in lieu of his tunkha from the mehal cutcherry, and to take receipts for the same. The said Grassia shall act up to your orders.

Dated 12th Zilhijjee 1224 A.H.

Sanad granted by Mulhar Rao Holkar in favour of Lutchmun Sing of Nurwur for the payment of grass tunkha.

(Sd.) W. Borthwick,
Political Agent.

No. CLXXXIV.

Translation of a Putta (lease) granted by Sreemunt Baiza Bai Sindia to Lutchmun Sing Thakoor and Humeer Sing his son.

You have hitherto held on rent the following three villages situated in pergunnah Haveelee Oogein, *viz.*—

Mouza Nurwur	1
„ Goomree	1
„ Moochakheree	1
	3

The revenue now fixed to be paid for these villages is as follows:—

	Rs.
In 1886 Sumbut	4,200
„ 1887 „	4,200
„ 1888 „	4,200
„ 1889 „	4,200
„ 1890 „	4,200
„ 1891 „	5,000
„ 1892 „	5,500
„ 1893 „	6,000
„ 1894 „	6,500
„ 1895 „	7,000
Total	51,000

You shall pay, without any objection, to the Circar's treasury in the cutcherry the above sum of Rupees 51,000, according to the instalments fixed for each year. From 1896 Sumbut you shall pay every year the sum of Rupees 7,000 as the amount of revenue in the following three instalments, *viz.*—

On the full moon of Kartick.
" " Maugh.
" " Bysack.

You will pay to the zemindar Rupees 33 on account of "damee." No other cesses will be levied from you, but the Circar will take "bhet" from you.

Dated 10th Bysack Boodee 1887 Sumbut, corresponding with 23rd Shual 1230 A.H.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from WILLIAM BORTHWICK, to RAO LUTCHMUN SING, son of HUMEER SING, of NURWUR IN ELAKA OOGEIN.

I wrote to Raojee Trimbuck in the Gwalior cantonment about your case, and I now send the lease which I have received for you. It is incumbent on you to improve the villages and to remain faithful in your allegiance to the Circar, as such a course will promote your welfare. If you neglect to improve the villages, you will suffer loss; therefore do not neglect to improve the villages, but act in such a way that the Circar may be satisfied with you, and no loss may fall upon you.

Dated 1st Jeit Soodee 1887 Sumbut.

(Sd.) W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

No. CLXXXV.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to the KAMAISDAR of MOUZA MUKSEE IN TALOOKA JHOKUR, on the part of BHAWEE.

Dewan Salim Sing who has from of old been in the receipt of a tunkha from the aforesaid village has represented to the Circar that instead of paying the money due to him you amuse him with evasive answers. Therefore the

Circar having fixed Rupees 75 as the annual sum to be paid him from the said village of Muksee from 1220 A.H. in three instalments, *viz.*—

In the month of Kartick
" " Maugh
" " Bysack

issues this perwannah to you directing that the above sum be paid every year to the aforesaid Dewan and receipts be taken for the same.

Dated 17th Rubbee-ul-Akhir 1221 A.H.

A similar perwannah for Rupees 150 on the village of Donta.

Also for Rupees 150 on the village of Charawud.

Precisely similar perwannahs were issued in favour of Rao Kurrun Sing of Burdia for the following sums :—

	Rs.
On Donta	100
On Muksee	100
On Charawud	100
	300

No. CLXXXVI.

Translation of a Sunnud granted by Mulhar Rao Holkar to Salim Sing Grassia.

Orders have been sent to the kamaisdars of pergunnahs Kaita and Turana respectively directing them to pay to you the annual tunkha of Rupees 1,400 settled on you from the aforesaid pergunnahs, through the mediation of Captain Henley, from 1876 Sumbut, *viz.*—

	Rs.
Pergunnah Turana	1,000
" Kaita	400
	1,400

You will receive the above sum of Rupees 1,400 from the mehal cutcherry in lieu of grass tunkha. Besides this, you should not take from the mehals, or from the villages of the pergunnah, or from the khasgee villages, any cesses such as bhet, &c. You will maintain peace and order in the mehals.

Dated 10th Jemmadee Akhir 1219 A.H.

No. CLXXXVII.

Translation of a Sunnud granted by Mulhar Rao Holkar to Salim Sing Thakoor.

You represented to the Circar at Indore that the two villages, Lalgurh or Maunpoora and Nagorarea in pergunnah Mehidpore, which you have held for a long time, were resumed last year, and assigned by the Circar for the construction of a religious institution called chettry at Bhanpoora; that the grass tunkha which you formerly used to receive from the villages was stopped, and it was settled through Captain Low on the part of General Malcolm that instead of taking money as grass dues from the villages, or oppressing the people by its exaction, you should receive the village of Kuchalia, and an annual cash allowance of Rupees 1,000 from the Circar's cutcherry; and that a letter was written to the kamaisdar of the mehal directing him to pay you Rupees 1,000 every year. You moreover stated that you continued to enjoy the village of Kuchalia and to receive the annual sum of Rupees 1,000 which had been fixed for you. You also made a request to Gerald Wellesley, Esq., that in order to enable you to obtain grass, fuel, &c., the aforesaid two villages might be farmed out to you in istumraree tenure, the revenues of which, after the deduction of Rupees 1,000 payable to you by the mehal cutcherry, were to be paid by you at any place where the Circar might direct. The above officer having brought your request to the notice of the Circar, and your request having been duly considered, it has been determined to farm to you the said two villages in istumraree tenure. A sum of Rupees 4,652 has been fixed as the rent of the two villages for two years, *viz.*, Rupees 2,251 for 1229 Fasli or 1876 Sumbut, and Rupees 2,401 for 1230 Fasli or 1877 Sumbut; you will without objection pay the rent at any place the Circar may direct, Rupees 1,251 in 1229 Fasli, and from 1230 Fasli Rupees 1,401 exclusive of Rupees 1,000 of the local currency, which is receivable by you from the Circar and which will be credited to you as a set-off against the above revenue. You will receive receipts for the money you pay.

Dated 16th Zeecaad 1220 A. H.

No. CLXXXVIII.

Translation of a Sunnud granted by Dowlut Rao Sindia to Salim Sing, Grassia of Lalgurh, 1220 Arbi.

Goberdhun Doss Jee, kamaisdar of pergunnah Barode and other mehals, has, with a view to prevent your creating disturbances in the mehals, farmed to you the two villages, mouza Soodhvas and mouza Dhabla Asna in pergunnah

Barode, besides the izaras. Accordingly, the Circar has determined to give you from the aforesaid year the two villages, *viz.*, mouza Soodhvas and mouza Dhabla Asna, and therefore grants you this Sunnud. You will continue to hold the above villages separately besides the izara. If you create disturbances in this and other mehals of the Circar, you shall forfeit the said villages.

Dated 1st Zilhej 1220 A. A.

This Sunnud was obtained by Salim Sing of Lalgurh through my mediation and is guaranteed by the British Government.

MHOW; (Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM,
The 10th November 1818.

Seal of ditto.

No. CLXXXIX.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to KRISHNAJEE BITTUL, KAMAISDAR of PERGUNNAH DEPALPORE.

Pertab Sing, Grassia of Peeplia, who used to receive a tunkha from the aforesaid pergunnah, instead of levying only what was usual, recently collected an enormous amount of money and oppressed the people of the villages. The matter having been enquired into it has been settled that the said Grassia shall not take a pice from the villages in the mehal; that he shall receive a cash allowance from the mehal cutcherry; and that he shall serve in the mehal when required by the mamlutdar to do so. Accordingly an annual sum of Rupees 211 has been fixed for the said Pertab Sing Grassia from 1877 Sumbut. You are hereby directed to collect money on account of tunkha from the villages, and to pay every year from 1877 Sumbut to the said Grassia the above sum of Rupees 211 in lieu of his tunkha from the mehal cutcherry, taking receipts from him for the same.

The said Grassia Pertab Sing will receive by instalments from the mehal cutcherry the amount fixed by the Circar in lieu of his tunkha, and he will be in attendance to do service in the aforesaid pergunnah when you direct him.

Dated 15th Rubbee-ul-Akhir 1221 A.A.

Sanad granted by His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar in favor of Pertab Sing of Peeplia for the payment of grass tunkha.

(Sd.) W. BORTHWICK.

No. CXC.

Translation of a Perwannah from Mulhar Rao Holkar to Govind Rao Chimnajee, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Mehidpore.

Pertab Sing, Grassia of Peeplia, having waited upon me represented that he used to receive a tunkha from the aforesaid pergunnah, and that in consequence of his having collected, since the breaking out of the disturbances, money from the villages in excess of his tunkha it was stopped. He has prayed that an arrangement may be made to restore to him his tunkha, and has agreed to take any amount which may be fixed for him; that he will not create any disturbance; and that he will serve in the mehal, adopt such measures as will prevent the commission of thefts, and be in attendance when sent for by the kamaisdar. The above having been taken into consideration, it has been settled that the said Grassia shall receive a fixed allowance in lieu of his tunkha from the cutcherry of the pergunnah; that he shall not collect anything from the villages on account of bhet, etc.; and that he shall serve in the mehal. Accordingly an annual sum of Rupees 125 has been settled on him from last year, Sun 1220. You are therefore directed to pay the aforesaid sum of Rupees 125 from the mehal cutcherry to the said Pertab Sing of Peeplia in lieu of grass tunkha, according to the custom adopted with other Grassias, and to take receipts from him for the same.

Dated 25th Shabun 1221 A.A.

Sanad granted by His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar in favor of Pertab Sing of Peeplia for the payment of grass tunkha.

(Sd.) W. Borthwick.

No. CXCI.

Translation of a Perwannah from Mulhar Rao Holkar to Bheekajee Narain, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Savair.

Pertab Sing, Grassia of mouza Peeplia in pergunnah Oogein, received an annual sum of Rupees 100 from the aforesaid pergunnah as grass tunkha since the breaking out of the disturbances. Now it has been settled through the mediation of Captain Borthwick that the said Grassia shall not levy a pice from the villages; that he shall protect the villages; and receive every year a sum of Rupees 60 which has been fixed for him from last year. You are therefore directed not to allow the said Grassia to collect money from the

villages on account of his tunkha, but to pay him every year, from the last, the aforesaid sum of Rupees 60 from the cutcherry of the pergunnah, and to take receipts from him for the same.

Dated 6th Zilhej 1220 A.H.

Sunnud from Maharajah Sree Mulhar Rao Holkar to Pertab Sing Thakoor of Peeplia for grass tunkha from the district of Sombair.

(Sd.) W. BORTHWICK,
Commanding Holkar's Horse, Political Agent.

No. CXCII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to KRISHNAJEE BITTUL, KAMAISDAR of PERGUNNAH DEPALPORE.

Whereas Nahar Sing Grassia has hitherto exacted an enormous amount of money from the aforesaid pergunnah on account of his tunkha, and thereby greatly oppressed the people of the villages; and whereas it has been settled that he shall not oppress the people of the villages, and collect anything therefrom, but shall receive a cash allowance from the mehal cutcherry; and that he shall serve the Circar in the pergunnah and keep peace there; and whereas an annual sum of Rupees 146 of the local currency has, through the mediation of General Malcolm, been settled on him from Sun 1228 in lieu of the above tunkha: therefore you are hereby directed to pay to the said Grassia the above sum of Rupees 146 every year from the cutcherry of the pergunnah, and to take receipts from him for the same.

Dated 15th Ramzan 1220 A.A.

Order from His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar for the payment of grass tunkha to Nahar Sing of Ajrawud.

(Sd.) W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

No. CXCIII.

TRANSLATION of a letter from MAJOR F. H. SANDYS, POLITICAL AGENT, to GUMAN SING, THAKOOR of DHOLATIA.

You presented to me a petition stating that your uncle, Pirthee Sing, had died, and that you would support Gyana Bai, the widow of the deceased,

and praying that as he left no children, and as a provision had been made for his maintenance out of your tunkha, the deceased's allowance might be given to you. Gyana Bai also presented a petition mentioning that she appointed her nephew, named Sumtajee, as successor to the said tunkha of the deceased. With a view to ascertain the circumstances set forth by the plaintiff and defendant, as well as to know which of the parties had, according to the custom of the family, a right to the allowance abovementioned, the vakeel of the Nana Sahib was ordered to send a report on the subject. The said vakeel addressed a letter to the Nana Sahib, who, having made the necessary enquiries, returned, by a letter, the papers connected with the case with a *kyasnamah*, from which it appeared that the claim of the defendant Gyana Bai is unfounded, and that yours is just and fully proved. With reference to the kyasnamah, it is decided that you shall receive every year the tunkha of Rupees 470 enjoyed by the deceased Pirthee Sing. Gyana is since dead, and her claim to the tunkha, to which she had appointed her nephew as successor, was not based on just grounds; but as she adopted Sumtajee, you should make such a provision for his support as may be deemed necessary.

Dated Mehidpore, 11th July 1843, corresponding with 1st Srawan Bidi 1900 Sumbat.

(Sd.) F. H. Sandys,
Political Agent.

No. CXCIV.

Translation of a Perwannah from Mulhar Rao Holkar to Gobind Rao Cheemnajee, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Mehidpore.

Dheerut Sing, son of Huree Sing of Dholatia in Pergunnah Oogein, having waited upon the Circar, represented that he is in the receipt of a tunkha from the aforesaid pergunnah; and that after the disturbances he took from the pergunnah any amount of money whether it was equal to or less than the sum he was entitled to; and prayed that as arrangements have been made for the payment of tunkhas to all others, a similar arrangement might be made for the payment of his tunkha, adding that he would accept whatever sum might be fixed for him; and that he would not collect anything from the villages in the shape of bhet, &c., and that he would also perform the duties required by the kamaisdar and adopt such measures as will prevent the commission of thefts. The said Dheerut Sing further declared that he would forfeit the amount of money which might be fixed for him if he should fail to do the above. Accordingly an annual sum of Rupees 400 of the mehal currency having been settled on him from 1220 A.H. in the pergunnah, you

are hereby directed to pay from the aforesaid year to the said Dheerut Sing, Grassia of Dholatia, the above sum of Rupees 400 every year from the pergunnah cutcherry; to see that he does what he has promised to do; and to take receipts from him for the money you pay him.

Dated 2nd Shabun 1220 A.H.

This Sunnud for grass tunkha to the amount of Rupees 400 was granted to Nathooram, the Thakoor of Dholatia, by His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar.

(Sd.) W. Borthwick,
Political Agent.

No. CXCV.

Translation of a Perwannah from Mulhar Rao Holkar to Krishnajee Bittul, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Depalpore.

Dheerut Sing of Dholatia has been in the receipt of a grass tunkha from the villages of the aforesaid pergunnah, and he, instead of taking the amount which he was entitled to, collected, since the breaking out of the disturbances, money more or less than his tunkha from the villages. Now the Grassia agreeing to take in lieu of his tunkha a cash allowance from the mehal cutcherry, to serve there, and not to collect anything separately from the villages, the Circar has fixed for him from 1876 Sumbut an annual sum of Rupees 201 in lieu of his tunkha, and hereby directs you to pay from the mehal cutcherry to the Grassia of Dholatia the said sum of Rupees 201 every year from 1876 Sumbut. Tell him to do service in the mehal. Take receipts from him for the money you pay him.

Dated 29th Mohurrum 1220 A.H.

This Sunnud has been given by His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar to Dheerut Sing, Grassia Chief, late Thakoor of Dholatia, for the payment of Rupees 201 annually at the cutcherry of Depalpore, being the amount of grass tunkha, to which Dheerut Sing is entitled from the district.

(Sd.) W. Borthwick, *Political Agent,*
Commg. Holkar's Horse and Superintending Grassia Payments.

No. CXCVI.

Translation of a Perwannah from Mulhar Rao Holkar to Krishnajee Bittul, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Depalpore.

Sawunt Sing Grassia was in the receipt of tunkha from the aforesaid pergunnah, and used to oppress the people of the villages. It having been now settled through General Malcolm that the said Grassia shall not separately collect anything from the villages but shall receive a cash allowance from the mehal cutcherry, serve in the pergunnah, and keep peace in the mehal, an annual sum of Rupees 832-8 has been fixed from 1228 Fusli for the said Grassia Sawunt Sing in lieu of his tunkha. You are hereby directed to pay the above sum of Rupees 832-8 to the said Grassia every year from the pergunnah cutcherry, and to take receipts from him for the same.

Dated 15th Rujjub 1220 A. A.

No. CXCVII.

Translation of a Sunnud granted by Mulhar Rao Holkar to Kurrun Sing, Grassia, 1219 A.A.

A tunkha having been fixed for you in pergunnahs Kaita and Turana, I have sent orders to the kamaisdars of the above pergunnahs respectively, directing them to pay you the same from the two mehals from the aforesaid year. Before 1876 Sumbut, the yearly sum of Rupees 1,200 was settled on you through the mediation of Captain Henley, *viz.*—

	Rs.
Pergunnah Turana	700
„ Kaita	500
Total .	1,200

The above sum of Rupees 1,200 you shall receive from the mehal cutcherries of the two pergunnahs aforesaid on account of grass, but you will not levy a pice on account of "bhet," &c., from the pergunnahs, villages, khasgee villages, &c. You will keep peace in the mehal.

Dated 10th Jemmadee-ul-Akhir 1219 A.A.

No. CXCVIII.

Translation of a Sunnud granted to Rao Newul Sing Choohan of Burdia by Mulhar Rao Holkar through Bapoojee Krishen of Pergunnah Soondersee.

You have from of old been in the receipt of tunkha from the two villages of Mukroree and Peeplia; and your servants Goberdhun Sing and Kolla Sing Bergoojur formerly collected tunkha and bhet therefrom. Now a sum of Rupees 125 payable in three instalments, *viz.*—

		Rs.
In the month of	Kartick	40
„	Maugh	45
„	Bysack	40
	Total . .	125

has been settled on you from the year 1227 or 1877 Sumbut in lieu of tunkha and bhet through General Malcolm. Accordingly you shall receive from the cutcherry the above amount yearly, and not oppress the people of the mehal. You will adopt such measures as may prevent the Bergoojur from committing mischief; should he forcibly levy anything, a deduction will be made from the money settled on you.

Dated 6th Shabun 1220 A.H.

No. CXCIX.

Translation of a Perwannah from Lutchmun Rao Abajee, Kamaisdar of Pergunnah Augur, dated 3rd Bhadur Soodee 1906 Sumbut, corresponding with 1st Shual 1257 Fusli.

Be it known to the mookuddums and the farmers of the villages of the abovenamed pergunnah that Rao Newul Sing and his son Guj Sing of Burdia represented that he has from of old been in the receipt of "bhet" from the grass villages of the aforesaid pergunnah, but that the inhabitants of some of those villages opposed the levying of the same, and they have prayed that these inhabitants may be directed to pay the bhet according to the established usage. An inquiry having been made of the local zemindars on the subject, this perwannah is issued directing the people of the grass villages to pay without fail directly to the said Rao the usual bhet of Rupees two a year.

No. CC.

Translation of an Engagement by Thakoor Luchmun Sing of Sonekheira.

Whereas mouzah Baraila and a portion of mouzah Ranee Gaon, the latter consisting of 200 beegahs of mal lands and of 5 beegahs of aran lands, were granted by me 45 years ago for service to Thakoor Nahur Sing, the grandfather of Gopal Sing, Thakoor of Surwun; and

Whereas another portion of the said mouzah Ranee Gaon, consisting of 250 beegahs of mal lands, was given by me in time of Thakoor Khooman Sing, the father of the said Thakoor Gopal Sing; and

Whereas I received Rupees 500 of the Halee currency as a tanka for the said mouzah; and

Whereas a quarrel having taken place in these days with regard to the said portions of mouzah Ranee Gaon, I applied to Captain W. Borthwick on the subject, and he was pleased to settle that the said portions of the village should continue to remain in the possession of the said Thakoor Gopal Sing, and that I was to receive an additional tanka of Rupees 200 for the said portions of Ranee Gaon, making up a total tanka of Halee Rupees 700, or, at the premium rate of Rupees 12½ per cent., of a total sum of the Salum Shahee currency of Rupees seven hundred and eighty-seven, annas eight (S. S. Rs. 787-8).

I do hereby engage that I will receive annually the said tanka as per instalments fixed, and offer no objection to the said Thakoor Gopal Sing, and his heirs (nuslun bad nuslun, &c.), in perpetuity, enjoying the said mouzah and parts of the mouzah as above detailed. I give this as my engagement for record for future reference. Dated 12th August 1820, corresponding with 1st Zilkad 1235 Hijree.

Confirmed by me this 21st day of August A.D. 1820.

(Sd.) John Malcolm, *Major-Genl.*

No. CCI.

Translation of Agreement written by Thakur Sheo Singh Doria, Zemindar of Mandawal, to Thakur Gopal Singh, Rathor of Sarwan.

My grandfather Nathu Ram bestowed in Sambat 1844 on your grandfather Nahr Sing for service the village of Sukutkhairi, Tuppa, Punth Piploda Mundawal territory, and it was stipulated that a tunkha of Rupees 501

should be paid for the village. A dispute arose about that village between you and me and it was decided by Captain William Borthwick that in addition to the tunkha the following sums should be paid, *viz.*—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For service	300	0	0
For Dami Bhet	125	0	
For taxes, such as thread, skin, etc.	100	0	0
For Nuzzerana to be paid on account of the village to Sirkar on the occasions of marriages and other ceremonies	35	0	0
	560	0	0
Add to the above on account of Tunkha	501	0	0
Total S. S Rs. .	1,061	0	0

I will take S. S. Rupees 1,061 annually and will have no other claim whatever on you on account of this village. Both you and I will act according to this agreement. If either of us dispute this agreement he should not be listened to in any court and may God punish him. Continue to hold the village from us from generation to generation together with its Chowthai.

Payments to be made as follows:—

	Rs.
Bhadu Sudi-Poonum	353
Mah „ „	353
Chait „ „	355
TOTAL .	1,061

Dated Bhadu Sudi, 14th Sumbat 1880.

Written by Thakur Sheo Sing Doria, Zemindar of Mandawal. The above is correct and has been written by my free will.

Ratlam, the 9th September 1825.

THIS ENGAGEMENT has been substituted for one of similar tenure except that the village of Kheree which by former stipulation was held on condition of military force, the payment of Rupees 500 annually, it is here stipulated that the condition of Military service shall be dispensed with and the pecuniary condition upon which the village of Kheree has hitherto been held shall

be increased to the annual payment of Rupees one thousand and sixty-one Shalum Sai currency under the following heads :—

	Rs.
Tanka	501
In lieu of service	300
Zemindari dues	100
Nazrana	35*

The compromise of service for the increased pecuniary condition was the point at issue between the parties which through my mediation has thus been adjusted.

(Sd.) WILLIAM BORTHWICK,
Local Agent, Political Department.

No. CCII.

TRANSLATION of a PARWANA to DARJAN SINGH of BHOJAKHERI.

Understanding that the village of Sidra .Pergannah Gangrar has been held by you since times of old, that under the administration of Captain Mehrab Khan you used to give a present of one horse, every second year, and that at Captain William Borthwick's suggestion who disapproved of the taking of the present, it was stipulated that the Thakur of Bhojakheri should pay on account of his village Rupees 100 annually of Indore and Ujjain currency by two instalments of Rupees 50 each, the first to be paid on Pus Sudi Punum and the second at the time of rabi harvest on Chait Sudi Punum. You are directed to pay the instalments regularly to the Kota State which will make no further demands.

If however there should be remissness on your part in the payment of the abovementioned amount, you shall be dispossessed of the village.

Dated 18th August 1820.

Sanad granting on Istimrar tenure of 100 Ujjain Rupees per annum to Durjan Singh, Thakur of Bhojakheri, Pergana Alote, the village of Sidra in the District of Gangrar.

(Sd.) WM. BORTHWICK,
Assistant to Major-General Sir John Malcolm.

* The item of Rs. 125 for Dami Bhet has apparently been omitted here.

No. CCIII.

TRANSLATION of a PARWANA from ALEXANDER MACDONALD to RAWAT KARAN SINGH regarding grant of village of BHATKHARI.

You took a part in the mischief committed by the people of Amad. Therefore the following villages have been taken from you in Khalsa :—

Dantoli with its fort.
Mokampura.
Khaimpura.
Gopalpura.
Pokharda.

The above villages have been taken by Maharaja Holkar in Khalsa and the village of Bhatkheri has been graciously granted to you in jagir. Live there in peace. Never join in any sedition and be on good terms with the Sirkar. You will not come to trouble. Be easy. Dated 30th October 1821 or Kartik Sudi 5th S. 1888.

(Sd.) A. MACDONALD.

No. CCIV.

TRANSLATION of a PARWANA regarding the grant of the villages of SAJAWATA, LALAKHARA and PIPLIA in Pargana of Jaora by NAWAB GUFFUR KHAN to THAKUR RAGHANATH SINGH, under the guarantee of G. Wellesley, Esquire, dated 17th May 1823.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Kanoongoes, Zemindars, and cultivators of Pargana Jaora that whereas the villages of Sajawata, Lalakhara and Piplia of Pargana Jaora have been granted by way of Istamrar tanka to Thakur Raghanath Singh with the consent of Gerald Wellesley, Esqr., on the Thakur's agreeing to pay an annual sum of Rupees 3,303 Sha-alum-sye (half of which is Rupees 1,651-8-0) from the commencement of the Kharif of 1230 Fasli; the inhabitants of the above villages are hereby required to pay obedience and their rents to the Thakur. The Thakur on his part should by his good management bring the land under plough and cultivation, increase the prosperity of the villagers, and should not suffer the villages to be depopulated. He should pay the aforesaid tanka annually into the Sirkar's Treasury according to the following instalments without excuse or default

owing to any unforeseen event. On conditions of personal attendance, payment of rent, fidelity and performance of duty, these villages have been granted as tanka. These conditions should be duly fulfilled without fail as required.

Details.	Rs.
Mouza Shajawata	1,001
,, Lalakhara	1,001
,, Piplia	1,301
	3,303

	Rs.	a.	p.
Two instalments in the Kharif harvest	1,651	8	0
Two instalments in the Rabi harvest	1,651	8	0

Dated 2nd Ramzan 1238 Hijri, corresponding to 14th May 1823 A.D. and 4th Baisakh Sudi 1880 Sumut.

Seal of Nawab Abdul Guffur Khan settled under my mediation and guarantee.

INDORE, *17th May 1823.*

(Sd.) GERALD WELLESLEY, *Resident.*
Seal of ditto.

TRANSLATION of a YADDAST (Memorandum) from NAWAB GUFFUR KHAN of Jaora to THAKUR RAGHANATH SINGH under the guarantee of Gd. Wellesley, Esquire, Resident, dated 17th May 1823.

You will be allowed to retain possession of your private cultivated land situated in the Jaora Kusba which on enquiry may be found to be yours; further you will continue to receive hereafter the dami on account of Zemindari rights and the amount from the Sayer Chabutra of the Jaora Kusba which you have hitherto enjoyed.

Therefore these few lines have been written down by way of agreement.

Dated 2nd Ramzan 1238 Hijri, corresponding to 14th May 1823 and 4th Baisakh Sudi 1880 Sumut.

Seal of Nawab Guffur Khan settled under my mediation and guarantee.

INDORE, *17th May 1823.*

(Sd.) GERALD WELLESLEY, *Resident.*
Seal of ditto.

No. CCV.

TRANSLATION of a PARWANA regarding the grant of the villages of BAHADARPURA, KHOJAN KHERA and ERNIAGOOJAR in JAORA PERGANA by NAWAB GUFFOOR KHAN to THAKUR DOWLUT SINGH under the guarantee of GERALD WELLESLEY, Esq., Resident, dated 19th May 1823.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars and cultivators of Pergana Jaora, Mahal Jagiri Sircar, that whereas the villages of Bahadarpura, Khojan Khera and Erniagoojar of Jaora Pergana have been granted by way of Istamrar tanka to Thakur Dowlut Singh with the consent of Gerald Wellesley, Esq., on the Thakurs agreeing to pay an annual sum of Rs. 3,603 salimsye—half of which is Rs. 1,801-8-0—from the commencement of the Kharif of 1230 Fusli, the inhabitants of the above villages are hereby required to pay obedience and their rents to the Thakur. The Thakur on his part should by his good management bring the land under plough and cultivation, increase the prosperity of the villages, and should not suffer the villages to be depopulated. He should pay the above stipulated tanka annually into the Sircar Treasury according to the undermentioned instalments without excuse or default owing to any unforeseen events. In consideration of personal attendance, payment of rent, fidelity and due performance of duty these villages have been granted as tanka. These conditions should be duly fulfilled without fail as required—

Details.	Rs.	a.	p.
Mauza Bahadarpura	1,001	0	0
„ Khojankhera	1,001	0	0
„ Erniagoojar	1,601	0	0
	3,603	0	0
Two instalments in the kharif harvest	1,801	8	0
Two instalments in the rabi harvest	1,801	8	0

Dated 2nd of Ramzan 1238 Hijri, corresponding to 14th May 1823 A.D., and 4th Baisakh Sudi Sambat 1880.

Seal of Nawab Guffoor Khan settled under my mediation and guarantee.

INDORE,
The 19th May 1823.

(Sd.) G. WELLESLEY, *Resident.*
Seal of ditto.

TRANSLATION of a YADDASHT (MEMORANDUM) from NAWAB GUFFOOR KHAN to THAKUR DOWLUT SINGH, under the guarantee of GERALD WELLESLEY, Esq., dated 14th May 1823.

You will continue to receive hereafter the dami of zemindari and the amount from the Sayer Chabutra of Jaora Kusba which you have hitherto enjoyed. Therefore these few lines have been written down by way of agreement.

Dated 2nd of Ramzan 1238 Hijri, corresponding to the 14th May 1823 A.D., and 4th Baisakh Sudi Samat 1880.

Seal of Nawab Abdul Guffoor Khan settled under my mediation and guarantee.

INDORE,
The 19th May 1823.

(Sd.) G. WELLESLEY, *Resident.*
Seal of ditto.

No. CCVI.

TRANSLATION of a PARWANA regarding the grant of the villages of UPARWARA, PATAKHERI and CHANDANKHARI in Jaora Pergana by NAWAB GUFFUR KHAN to THAKUR ZALIM SINGH under the guarantee of G. Wellesley, Esquire, Resident, dated 17th May 1823.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Kanoongoes, zemindars and cultivators of pergana Jaora-Jagiri Sirkar, that the villages of Uparwara, Patakheri and Chandankhari in Jaora Pergana have been granted with the consent of G. Wellesley, Esquire, to Thakur Zalim Sing, by way of Istamrar tanka, from the commencement of the Kharif of Fasli year 1230 in consideration of payment of Rupees 3,603 Sha-alum Sai—the half of which is Rupees 1,801-8-0— as agreed to by the Thakur, being annually made to the Durbar. The inhabitants of the villages are therefore required to pay obedience and their rents to the Thakur. The Thakur should by his good management bring the land under plough and cultivation and increase the prosperity of his cultivators and should not suffer the villages to be depopulated and should pay annually the stipulated rent into the Sirkar Treasury as tanka according to the following instalments, without excuse or evasion on account of failure of crops.

On condition of paying the above sum to the Sirkar, giving personal attendance and fidelity in due performance of duty, the above villages have

been granted by way of tanka. No deviation should be made from this, what is enjoined should be done.

Details.	Rs.	a.	p.
Mouza Uparwara	1,001	0	0
„ Patakheri	1,001	0	0
„ Chandankhari	1,601	0	0
	3,603	0	0
Two instalments in the Kharif harvest . . .	1,801	8	0
Two instalments in the Rabi harvest . . .	1,801	8	0

Dated 2nd of Ramzan, 1238 Hijri, corresponding to 14th May 1823 A.D. and 4th Baisakh Sudi 1880, Sumat.

Seal of NAWAB ABDUL GUFFUR KHAN.

Settled under my mediation and guarantee.

INDORE,
The 17th May 1823.

(Sd.) G. WELLESLEY, *Rt.*
Seal of do.

TRANSLATION of a YADDAST (MEMORANDUM) from NAWAB GUFFUR KHAN to THAKUR ZALIM SINGH under the guarantee of G. Wellesley, ESQUIRE, Resident, dated 17th May 1823.

You will continue to receive hereafter the Dami of Zemindari and the amount from the Sayer Chabutra of Jaora Kasba which you have hitherto enjoyed. Therefore these few lines have been written down by way of agreement.

Dated 2nd Ramzan 1238 Hijri, corresponding to 14th May 1823 A.D. and 4th Baisakh Sudi Sumat 1880.

Seal of NAWAB ABDUL GUFFUR KHAN.

Settled under my mediation and guarantee.

INDORE,
The 17th May 1823.

(Sd.) G. WELLESLEY, *Rt.*
Seal of do.

No. CCVII.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD from NAWAB GHUFFOOR KHAN granting the village of BELONDA in SUNJIT PERGANA of JAORA to HAKEEM MEER ZAFFURALLY, dated 1st Shaban 1233 Hijri.

Be it known to the Amils, Mutsuddies, Kanoongoes, Chowdries, Mukadams and cultivators, present and future, of the Sunjit Pergana of Rampura Soubah Malwa, that the village of Belonda, together with its revenue and customs dues, has been granted rent free to Hakeem Meer Zaffurally from the commencement of the kharif of Fasli 1225 for his support, and it shall continue in his possession from generation to generation, undisturbed. It is required that the possession of the village should be given to the Agent of the said Hakeem, considering the grant as rent free. The village should not be harassed with demands for forced labor (begar), bhet, etc., nor should renewed sanad be called for. Carry out these instructions without fail.

TRANSLATION of a PROCLAMATION from CAPTAIN BORTHWICK regarding the grant by NAWAB GHUFFOOR KHAN, of the village of BELONDA in SUNJIT PERGANA to HAKEEM MEER ZAFFURALLY, dated 11th January 1819, corresponding with 17th Rabi-ul-awal 1234 Hijri.

Whereas Nawab Abdul Ghuffoor Khan has out of his estate, which is guaranteed by the British Government, granted free of rent the village of Belonda to Syud Zaffurally for his support on account of the services rendered by him, whereas the above village is situated on the road and is frequented by travellers and on this account is put to the inconvenience of providing labor, firewood, etc., which interferes with the prosperity of the village and its inhabitants, and whereas the said Hakeem is a well-wisher of the British Government, it is notified that no servant of the British Government or any other person passing the village should demand forced labour, firewood, etc., otherwise on a complaint being made to any British officer, such person will be considered an offender.

(Sd.) W. BORTHWICK,
Commanding Detachment.

This is to certify that being called upon by both parties to mediate a settlement of a dispute between the Nawab Ghuffur Khan and Hakim Mir Zuffur Ally, I agreed to do so on the ground of my consideration for the

character of the Nawab and the public services rendered by the Hakim to Holkar's as well as the British Government, and the following is the settlement to which I have given my consent as according with the wishes of both and appearing to me under all circumstances just and reasonable.

The Hakim Zuffur Ally is at liberty to depart from the service of the Nawab Ghuffur Khan and to live in Hindustan, his native country. He has consented to give up to the Nawab the Sanad he has in his possession for an annual pension to him and his heirs for ever of fifteen hundred Rupees, but retains the sanad or grant (to him and his heirs for ever) conferred upon him by the Nawab Ghuffur Khan as a reward for his services of the village of Belonda in the District of Sunjit which is given for the support of him, the said Mir Zuffur Ally, and his descendants. In witness of my having mediated this agreement I have given one copy of this certificate to the Nawab Ghuffur Khan and another to the Hakim Mir Zuffur Ally.

(Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM,
M. G.

No. CCVIII.

TRANSLATION of a grant of the village of SIDRI in BARAODA PERGANA, and WELLS with ZARAT in the village of BARAODA, etc., by NAWAB GHUFFUR KHAN to THAKUR LAL and his RELATIVES, the original of which bears the seal of G. WELLESLEY, ESQ., RESIDENT, dated 22nd November 1824 A.D.

To the Choudries, Kanoongoes, Zemindars and agriculturists of the Pergana of Baraoda of the Mahal in jagir of His Highness the Nawab, be it known:—

That the village of Sidri of the pergana of Baraoda and the wells and adjoining land watered by them (Zarat) of Baraoda, etc., that have been held from old times according to the details below, by the advice of the Bara Sahab, are granted by His Highness for the annual payment of Salam Sahai Rupees 630, the half of which is S. Rupees 315 as tribute on the above village and wells with their Zarat as detailed below, in perpetuity on the agreement of Thakur Lal and his relatives according to the detail below, beginning from the kharif season in the year 1231 Fasli; it therefore behoves the zemindars and agriculturists of the village named to remain with the Thakur and pay their lawful rent, and it behoves Thakur Lal and his relatives so to manage the above village, wells and their Zarat as to increase the revenue and make the cultivators prosperous and not to allow any one in the village to be ruined, and to pay the fixed tribute year by year by instalments, as stated

below, without any objection, or on account of bad season, and without deduction, into the Treasury; and be it known that the village and wells are given in perpetuity on the stipulation of punctual payment of tribute, loyalty, and readiness in all things, and that nothing in the slightest degree should be omitted, but the above warning should be acted upon.

S. Rupees 630, tribute annually: Thakur Lall on account of tribute, Rupees 400 as follows:—

Village of Sidri in the Pargana of Baraoda, 1 village, wells and their Zarat; in the village of Baraoda, 3 wells, namely, 2 complete wells, one known as Maluk Chandas, the other known as Khairati Talaswala; share of well known as Panghutia, 3 shares khalsa, the fourth share to the Thakur.

Thakur Lal's relatives' share of tribute for wells and their Zarat Rupees 230 annually, namely, 10 wells for each Rupees 20, total Rupees 200.

On account of share in other wells, Rupees 30.

Detail of 10 wells, Rupees 200.

In Baraoda 8 wells, Rupees 160.

Brij Lall Chatar Singh, 2 wells, namely, 1 well and one Dhinkli.

Sirdar Bulla	1 well.
Dhanji	1 „
Magniram	1 „
Kewalram Mayaram	1 „
Kalianji Magniram	1 „
Maluk Chand Ram Chand	1 „

In other villages 2 wells, Rs. 40, namely,—

In Baraoda in name of Bhimaji	1 well.
In Pacheria in name of Magniram and Punna	1 „

Detail of Rupees 30.

In Baraoda Rs 16-11, in the name of Bhuraji Pipliwala 1 well, half khalsa, half to him, Rs. 10.

In the name of Dalaji 1 well, 2 shares khalsa, one share to him, Rs. 6-11.

In Burkhaira, in the name of Brijlal Chatar Singh, 1 well, 1 share khalsa, 2 shares to him, Rs. 13-5.

Detail of instalments of tribute—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
At kharif season	315	0	0
First instalment	157	8	0
Second „	157	8	0
At rabi season	315	0	0
First instalment	157	8	0
Second „	157	8	0

Written on 30th Mah Rabi-ul-Awal S. 1240 Hijri, corresponding with 22nd November 1824 A.D.

No. CCIX.

(In the Court of) His Highness Nawab Ghous Mahommad Khan, Bahadur Shankal-i-Jung.

(Signature in English. W. Borthwick, *P. A.*)

Seal of Nawab Ghous Mahommad Khan.

Seen.

Patta (in Persian) of Istamrar Jagir in the name of Thakur Gopal Singh.

The village of Sadakheri in the Baraoda tâlka of the Jaora State has been granted by the Sarkar in Istamrar from generation to generation from the beginning of the Fasli year 1247, corresponding with Sammat 1896, on payment without (any other) expenses of Rupees three thousand five hundred and one of the Salam Shahi currency, the half of which is Rupees one thousand seven hundred and fifty and annas eight of the same currency. The Bhet, Begar Kahi Kabari of the State, Wazan Kashi, Khunt, Bir and Bughat (dues) of the Thakur will be current according to the usage of the Istamrar villages of the pargana. You should, on Sahukar's security every year, pay into the State Treasury the amount fixed in this Patta (instalments noted below) and do not make any excuse or evasion, and by good treatment keep the ryots contented and do not oppress them. And in case of delay in payment of the instalments fixed, a party of ten sowars will be deputed (to realize the amount), and when the whole year's amount remains unpaid, it will rest with the Sarkar to continue the village :—

Details.

Rupees 3,501 Salam Shahi—

	Rs.	a.	p.
On 1st Katak Sudi	875	4	0
On 1st Pos Sudi	875	4	0
On 1st Phagun Sudi	875	4	0
On 1st Baisakh Sudi	875	4	0

Dated 24th Safar 1246 Fasli Jeth Badi 11th Sammat 1896.

No. CCX.

Parwana countersigned by Sir Robert Hamilton, Resident, Indore, on 10th April 1845, and bearing the Residency seal, from the Nawab, dated 21st of March 1845, corresponding with 13th Phagun Sudi Sammat 1901, and the month of Rabi-ul-Awal Fasli 1252, informing the Chaudhri, Kanoongoe, Zemindars and cultivators of the parganah that the Sirkar had granted the village to Thakur Gopal Singh on the terms given above from the commencement of the Fasli year 1252, corresponding with Sammat 1901.

No. CCXI.

COPY of a GRANT of the villages of KURWAKARY and MELOOKARY by NAWAB GUFFOOR KHAN to CHUNDUN SING THAKOOR. ZEMINDAR PROPRIETOR of TAUL, the original of which bears the signature of G. WELLESLEY, ESQ., Resident, received 22nd August 1821.

Be it known to all the chowdries, canoongoes, zemindars and cultivators of the pergunnah of Taul in the jaghire of the Nawab, that the villages of Kurwakary and Melookary in the pergunnah of Taul are given in istumrar to Chandan Sing Thakoor according to agreement for the annual rent of one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven Halee Rupees commencing from the Fuslee Khureef (autumnal harvest) of the Fuslee year 1229; it is therefore hereby required that all the husbandmen of the above villages shall yield obedience and pay their just rents to him, and that he shall be attentive to the cultivation of the soil and the prosperity of the people, and that he shall not commit any extortions upon any of the ryots, and further that he shall pay without failure or reference to any contingent whatever, at the periods agreed upon, the amount of his rent to the Sirkar, and that he shall not in the slightest degree fail in all due attendance, respect, faithfulness, and the performance of all orders, as the before-mentioned villages are given upon these terms through the kindness of the Sirkar in the shape of tunkha.

Kurwakary	Rupees	1,236 0 0
Melookary	„	501 0 0
Sicca Halee Rupees		1,737 0 0
1st payment Fuslee Khureef	Rupees	868 8 0
2nd „ Rubee	„	868 8 0

Dated the 20th Zecant Hegira 1236, 9th of the full moon in Bandoo Sumbut 1878, corresponding with the Fuslee year 1229 and the 19th August, A. D. 1821.

COPY of an ENGAGEMENT upon the part of THAKOOR CHUNDUN SING on account of tunkha for two villages held by him in istumrar, the rent of which he agrees to pay, the original of which bears the signature of G. WELLESLEY, ESQ., received the 22nd August, A.D. 1821.

Having received from the Sirkar from the autumnal harvest Fuslee Khureef of 1229 the villages of Kurwakary at the value of Rupees 1,700 to be held in istumrar at my own voluntary solicitation, I do hereby agree to be attentive to the prosperity of the ryots and the cultivation of the land and not to commit any exactions on the people, and to pay my rent regularly without shifting or duplicity or reference to any contingent occurrence, and to yield all due obedience, respect, and attendance to the Sirkar and the orders that I may receive; and I further acknowledge to have received through the kindness and favour of the Sirkar the above villages by way of tunkha, and this paper is written and authenticated as my acceptance of the terms herein specified.

Kurwakary	Rupees	1,236 0 0
Melookary	„	501 0 0
Halee Rupees		1,737 0 0
1st payment Fuslee Khureef	Rupees	868 8 0
2nd „ Rubee	„	868 8 0

Dated the 20th of the month Zecant 1236 Hegira, corresponding to the 7th of the full moon in Bandoo 1873 Sumbut, corresponding with the Fuslee year 1229 and to the 19th August A.D. 1821.

No. CCXII.

TRANSLATION of a PERSIAN MEMORANDUM from NAWAB GAFFUR KHAN of Jaora to G. WELLESLEY, ESQ., RESIDENT, INDORE dated 11th of Ramjan 1237, Hijri, corresponding to Jaith Sudi 13th Summat year 1879.

Settled through my mediation.

(Sd.) GD. WELLESLEY,
Resident.

The 7th June 1822.

Seal of Nawab Gaffur Khan.

To Thakur Chandan Singh, inhabitant of Pergunnah Tal.

That as the following arrangement has been arrived at before the Resident regarding the case of the dami, etc., in all three items for the last three years its details are as below:—

The zemindari dami and kanoongoee have been fixed from Rupees 1,000 to 700 Salim Shahi for the last three years from Sammat 1876 to Sammat 1878, and for the future these will be fixed according as is ascertained after enquiry:—

The zemindari dami @ Rs. 6 Salim Shahi per cent.

The kanoongoee @ Rs. 3 Salim Shahi per cent.

To be hereafter fixed at a fair rate after enquiry.

The income of the Sayer Chabutra of the town of Tal at ¼ Salim Shahi Rupees 750 in a lump sum fixed from Sammat year 1878 to be continued in future in the same manner.

For lands cultivated with the Thakur's own ploughs in the town and elsewhere, the rent of which both is under attachment for Sammat 1877, two-thirds of it to be given to the Thakur and one-third to be taken by the State as rent, and in future this will be settled after due enquiry.

(V).—BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

The Bhopawar Agency was constituted on its present footing in the year 1882 by separating the duties of the Political Agent, Bhopawar, from those of the Commandant of the Malwa Bhil Corps who till then had held the dual charge. At the same time the Deputy Bhil Agency at Manpur was abolished, and the charge was included in that of the Political Agent in Bhopawar at Sirdarpur; and the staff of officers of the Malwa Bhil Corps was revised. Beside Dhar,* the Agency now includes Jhabua and ten other Guaranteed Estates or Thakurates, and also ten guaranteed Bhumiats, all of which are described below.

From the year 1882 to the year 1891 the arrangements described above remained unchanged. In the latter year, however, the earlier system, by which the Commandant of the Malwa Bhil Corps held the dual charge, was temporarily resumed. The charges were afterwards again separated.

The Agency also includes the charge of a small tract of British territory, *viz.*, MANPUR,† surrounded by the possessions of Native States, and the direct administration of the pargana of BAGOD, which belongs to the two States of Dewas. Some districts belonging to Sindhia and Holkar also come within its limits, and the Political Agent's supervision extends to them.

None of the guaranteed estates in this Agency receive any allowance from, or pay any tribute to, the British Government.

1 DHAR.

The Puar family was one of the most distinguished in the early Mahratta history. Anand Rao Puar is usually considered as the founder of the principality of Dhar, which, with some adjacent districts, and the right to

* NOTE.—In the 1876 edition of the Treaties the account of the Dhar State was included in the section relating to the Western Malwa Agency. It has now been transferred to the chapter upon the Bhopawar Agency, in which Agency the State of Dhar had been for many years included.

† Manpur had a population of 5,342 when the census of 1891 was taken, and the population of Bagod was then 5,886. The area of Manpur is 70 square miles, and that of Bagod about 75 square miles.

receive the tribute payable by certain Rajput Chiefs, was assigned to him by the first Baji Rao Peshwa. Anand Rao died in 1749 and was succeeded by his son Jaswant Rao Puar, who was slain in the defeat of the Mahrattas at Panipat. To him succeeded his infant son Khandi Rao Puar, who was followed by his son Anand Rao Puar. He died in 1807 and was succeeded by his posthumous son Ramchandar Rao Puar, on whose mother, Mina Bai, the administration temporarily devolved. Ramchandar died early, but Mina Bai, with the consent of the neighbouring Chiefs, adopted her sister's son under the name of Ramchandar Puar.

For twenty years before the British conquest of Malwa, the Dhar State was subjected to a continued series of spoliations chiefly at the hands of Sindhia and Holkar, and was preserved from destruction only by the talent and courage of Mina Bai. By the treaty concluded on the 10th January 1819 (No. CCXIII) Dhar was taken under the protection of, and was bound to act in subordinate co-operation with, the British Government; several districts which it had lost were recovered and restored to it; its tributary rights over the Rajput States of Banswara and Dungarpur were ceded to the British Government; and it was arranged that the British Government should hold the Bairsia pargana for five years to liquidate a loan of Rupees 2,50,000 which the Government agreed to make to the Dhar State.

In 1821, by an additional Engagement (No. CCXIV), Dhar ceded the pargana of Bairsia and the tribute of Ali Mohan to the British for an annual payment of Rupees 1,10,000. In 1831 the pargana was restored to Dhar, as the collections from it were less than the sum paid for it by about half a lakh of rupees; but as the Dhar authorities could not manage the district owing to its isolated position and separation from the rest of their territories, it was again taken under British management in 1835, on the understanding that the surplus revenues, after meeting all expenditure, should be paid to Dhar. The payments continued to be made till 1860 when they were stopped as a punishment for the rebellion of the Dhar State in 1857 and the pargana of Bairsia was made over to Bhopal as a reward for the services of the Sikandar Begam of Bhopal during the mutinies (*see* Bhopal).

In 1828 the pargana of Nimanpur Makrar in Nimar was made over in perpetuity to the management of the British Government (No. CCXV), on condition that the surplus revenue, after payment of all expenses of administration, should be annually paid to the Dhar State. It was, however, restored to Dhar in 1830.

Besides the engagements mediated by the British Government between Dhar and its feudatories, an Agreement (No. CCXVI) was mediated in 1821 between Holkar and the Dhar State. Both States brought forward claims for lands near Bijaur and Dipalpur, and as it was impossible to ascertain the boundary correctly, it was agreed that the lands should be left neutral for the purpose of pasturing cattle. This settlement is still in force (1892).

Ramchandar Puar was succeeded by his adopted son Jaswant Rao Puar, who died in 1857 and was succeeded by his half-brother Anand Rao Puar, then 13 years of age. The Dhar State rebelled in 1857 and was in consequence confiscated. It was subsequently restored to Raja Anand Rao Puar, with exception of the Bairsia pargana, as narrated above, but was retained under British management till the Chief should attain the age of 18 years, or until he should become competent to manage his own affairs. The administration of the State was entrusted to the Chief in October 1864.

In 1862 a Sanad (note to No. LXIV) was granted by the Government of India conceding to the Chiefs of Dhar the right of adoption.

In 1869 the Raja of Dhar expressed a wish to adopt an heir. He was informed that Government would sanction any adoption of a qualified person which he might make in accordance with Hindu law and the customs of his race, but the adoption once made could not be set aside so as to allow him to adopt another heir. Government, however, had no objection, in the event of a legitimate son being born to the Raja, to recognize his succession in preference to that of any heir whom the Raja might have adopted.

In 1877, on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, the title of Maharaja was conferred upon His Highness as a personal distinction, and he was also appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. In 1883 the further decoration of Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire was conferred upon him.

In 1864 the Maharaja of Dhar engaged (No. CCXVII) to cede to the British Government, with sovereign rights, such land as may be required for the construction of a railway through his State, and to exempt all through traffic from transit duties. He further abolished all transit duties in the State on the 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress.

Capital sentences passed by the Chief require the confirmation of the British Government before they are carried out, but he can pass sentences of life imprisonment without confirmation.

In 1886 the Government of India ackowledged the jurisdiction (civil and criminal) of the Maharaja of Dhar over the guaranteed Thakurs within his State in all cases where such jurisdiction could be fairly proved to have become an established prescriptive right by reason of its long continuance.

The Maharani, the only wife of the Chief, died in January 1890, and the Maharaja then expressed a wish to adopt his nephew, Udaji Rao Puar, younger son of the Chief's half brother Sambaji Rao Puar Appa Sahib of Malthan. This was sanctioned by Government. The Maharaja married again in 1890.

The area of the Dhar State is 1,739·68 square miles, and the population by the census of 1891 is 167,504. The revenue is about eight lakhs of rupees. Dhar pays an annual contribution of Rupees 7,656-0-4 towards the maintenance of the Malwa Bhil Corps, the payment of a sum of Rupees 12,000 having been capitalized by the Darbar in 1880 by the surrender of Government Promissory Notes aggregating Rupees 3,00,000. The Chief receives a salute of 15 guns.

The military force of the Dhar State, including irregulars, consisted in 1890 of 5 field guns, 3 of which are classed as serviceable, 18 artillery-men, 367 cavalry, and 1,249 infantry.

No. CCXIII.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, RAJAH OF DHAR, his heirs and successors, concluded on the part of the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY by BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM, K.C.B. and K.L.S., POLITICAL AGENT for the MOST NOBLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL, and BAPOO RAGO NAUT on the part of RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, RAJAH of DHAR, the said BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM being invested with full power and authority by the MOST NOBLE FRANCIS MARQUIS of HASTINGS, K.G., one of HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL, appointed by the EAST INDIA COMPANY to direct and control their affairs in the EAST INDIES, and the said BAPOO RAGONAUT being invested with like power and authority from RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, RAJAH of DHAR.—1819.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual peace, friendship, and unity of interests between the British Government and Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar, his heirs and successors, and the friends and enemies of the one State shall be the friends and enemies of the other.

ARTICLE 2.

Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar, agrees to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to have no intercourse or alliance, private or public, with any other State, but secretly and openly to be the friend and ally of the British Government; and at all times when that Government shall require, the Rajah of Dhar shall furnish troops (infantry and horse) in proportion to his ability.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government agrees to protect the State of Dhar and its dependencies, *viz.*, Budnawur, Bairsea, Kooksee, Derhampore, Sooltanabad, Bulkiar, Naulcha, Loaree, and Khurwarrah, in the province of Jowut and Lallghur Doongla, and to secure them and the tribute of Allee to Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government agrees to make Jeswunt Sing Rajah of Allee restore the pergunnah of Kooksee and tribute of Allee to Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar; and further to aid the said Rajah of Dhar in all his legitimate claims upon the Rajput Chiefs of Budnawur.

ARTICLE 5.

Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar, agrees upon the part of himself, his heirs and successors, to make over to the British Government, in lieu of the expense it may incur by protecting his country, all his tributary rights in the principalities of Banswarra and Doongurpore.

ARTICLE 6.

The British Government agrees to restore to Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar, the province of Bairsea, lately conquered from the Pindarees, upon the following stipulations, *viz.*, that the British Government retain possession of the aforesaid pergunnah, for a term of five years, commencing from the 29th day of March, A.D. 1819, corresponding to the month of Chyte Soodee Pratipada 1876 Sumbut Bickramajeet, and to 29th day of the month of Jemmadee-ul-Awul 1234 Hegira, for the purpose of liquidating a loan of two lakhs and fifty thousand Hallee Rupees (H. Rupees 2,50,000) to be made by the British Government to the State of Dhar; upon the expiration of the above term on the 29th of March A.D. 1824, corresponding to the 29th of Jemmadee-ul-Awul, 1239 Hegira, all the gain or loss occurring from the possession of the pergunnah to belong exclusively to the British Government, who is to have the option of continuing to hold the pergunnah from the Dhar government, or to let it to any other State, as it may deem expedient, it being distinctly understood that Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar, his heirs and successors, are to have no claim to exercise authority in the said pergunnah, which is to be confined to the management of the British Government, who will pay to the Dhar State the revenue and produce of the aforesaid pergunnah.

This Treaty, consisting of six Articles, has this day been settled by Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S., Political Agent for the Most Noble the Governor General, on the part of the Honourable the English East India Company, and Bapoo Ragonaut on the part of Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar, his heirs and successors; Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S., has delivered one copy thereof in English, Persian, and Hindi, signed and sealed by himself to the said Bapoo Ragonaut, from whom he has received a counterpart of the same, bearing his seal and signature, and confirmed by that of Ramchunder Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar.

Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S., engages that a copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the Most Noble the Governor-General, in every respect a counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be

delivered to Bapoo Ragonaut within the space of two months from this date, upon which the one now executed shall be returned.

Done at Budnawur, this 10th day of January, A.D. 1819, corresponding to the 12th of the month Rubbee-ul-Awul 1234 Hegira, and to Poos Soodee Chowdas Sumbut 1875, Bickramajeet.

The Company's Seal.	(Sd.)	HASTINGS.	Governor-General's Small Seal.
	„	G. DOWDESWELL.	
	„	JAS. STEWART.	
	„	J. ADAM.	

Ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, this 13th day of March, A.D. 1819.

(Sd.) C. T. METCALFE,
Secretary.

No. CCXIV.

ENGAGEMENT between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and RAJAH RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, of Dhar, as follows:—1821.

ARTICLE 1.

Rajah Ramchunder Rao Puar consents to cede in perpetuity to the Honourable Company the district of Bairsea and the tribute of Allee Mohun.

ARTICLE 2.

The Honourable Company stipulates, in consideration of these two cessions, to pay annually to Rajah Ramchunder Rao Puar, his heirs and successors, the sum of one lakh and ten thousand Rupees of the Indore or Oogein currency.

ARTICLE 3.

Whereas it was agreed by the 6th Article of the Treaty concluded between the Honourable Company and the State of Dhar on the 10th January, A.D. 1819 (12th of Rubbee-ul-Awul 1234 Hegira, and 14th Poos Soodee 1875 Sumbut), that the district of Bairsea should, in compensation of a loan from the British Government to Dhar of two lakhs and fifty thousand rupees, remain in possession of the British Government for a period of five years, *viz.*, from the 27th March, A.D. 1819 (29th Jemmadee-oos-sanee, 1234 Hegira,

and the 15th Chyte Soodee 1876 Sumbut), till the 27th March, A.D. 1824 (29th Jemmadee-ul-Awul 1239 Hegira and 15th Chyte Soodee ending 1880 Sumbut), it is to be understood that the arrangement remains undisturbed by any term of the present engagement, and accordingly the payment by the British Government to Dhar of one lakh and ten thousand Rupees will not commence till after the expiration of the five years aforesaid, that is, till the year 1881 Sumbut.

ARTICLE 4.

But, as the two cessions aforesaid are virtually made to the British Government from the date of this engagement, the British Government agrees, that from the date it commences to exercise the rights acquired by the cession of the Allee (Mohun) tribute, it will pay to Dhar at the rate of ten thousand Rupees per annum of Indore or Oogein currency till the 27th day of March 1824.

ARTICLE 5.

The annual amount of one lakh and ten thousand Rupees of Indore or Oogein currency, to be paid by the British Government to Dhar, will be liquidated by two equal instalments of fifty-five thousand Rupees each, *viz.*, one in the month of Koowar and the other in the month of Chyte of each Hindoo year. Those for the first year corresponding with August, A.D. 1824, and February, A.D. 1825.

Done at Dhar, this 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1821, corresponding with the 22nd Rubbee-ul-Awul, 1237 Hegira, and the 9th Buddee Marghsir, 1878 Sumbut Bickramajeet.

(Sd.) N. ALVES,
2nd Assistant, on deputation.

Seal. Seal of Rajah Ramchunder Rao.

Company's Seal. .. (Sd.) HASTINGS.
„ JAS. STUART.
„ JOHN FENDALL.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council at Fort William this 26th day of January 1822.

(Sd.) GEO. SWINTON,
Secretary.

No. CCXV.

Engagement regarding Pergunnah Nimanpur Makrar.

Letter from Ramchandar Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar, to Gerald Wellesley, Esq.

After the usual complimentary introduction.—The mehals comprised in my jaghire of Nimanpur Makrar being situated at a great distance from Dhar, I have made them over in perpetuity to the charge of the Honourable Company's Government for the purpose of having them well managed and improved in cultivation. The pergunnah will accordingly be carefully attended to and improved, and after deducting from the annual collections the expenses of sebundee, the salaries of the revenue officers, and the dues of the zemindars, according to former usage, the balance will be regularly remitted every year to the Dhar Government.

Written on the 17th Rabi-us-sani 1236 Fasli Shuru-san tisa Ishrin Maya-tain-o-alif (1229.)

Letter in reply from Gerald Wellesley, Esq., to Ramchandar Rao Puar, Rajah of Dhar, dated 3rd November 1828.

After the usual compliments.—I have had the pleasure to receive the Sunnud you transmitted of the pergunnah of Nimanpur Makrar, and I am extremely happy to hear of your good health. I beg you will rest assured that the pergunnah will be improved to the utmost possible extent, and the balance of its revenues, after deducting the expenses, will be remitted to your government. Continue until we meet to let me have the pleasure of hearing of your welfare.

No. CCXVI.

Translation of an Engagement executed between Holkar and Dhar in regard to Mouza Bijore in Pergunnah Dhar and Mouza Sungrode in Pergunnah Depalpore in Indore, in the time of General Malcolm. Dated 19th Shual 1236, A.H., corresponding with 20th July 1821.

For many years there has been a dispute between the zemindars of mouza Bijore in pergunnah Dhar and Mouza Sugrod in pergunnah Depalpore regard-

ing lands situated on the boundaries of these two villages. As no agreement could be come to, Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar and Raja Ramchunder Rao Puar of Dhar referred the case for decision to Major General Sir John Malcolm who deputed Captain Dangerfield to the boundaries of the villages to enquire into the merits of the case. Captain Dangerfield, having surveyed the disputed lands, submitted a report to General Malcolm, who finally decided that both parties should at all times respect the boundaries fixed and agreed to by the disputants in the time of the late Ahilia Bai and raise no objection thereto; and that both parties should agree to the measurement made by Captain Dangerfield and recorded in the Government office. For their guidance this deed recording the boundary settlement made by the Bai Sahiba is written. The lands lying between the bank of the Chumbul and the point which the Bai Sahiba has marked by sugar mill stones have, after due enquiries, been reserved as grazing land for the cattle of the aforesaid two villages. Neither of the contending parties will ever in future raise any dispute in respect to the boundaries of the above lands, or bring forward any claim thereto. The cattle of both villages shall graze without let or hindrance on those lands. No person shall be permitted to cultivate the above grazing lands. The Bijore people will cultivate the remaining land and none of the contending parties shall interfere with such cultivation. The lands of the village of Sugrod having been measured under the superintendence of Janardan Trimbak Amil of mouza Sugrod in pergunnah Depalpore, Sundar Ramaji, karkoon of Holkar, Beniram in the employment of the Puar Circar, and the patail and patwari of Bijore in pergunnah Dhar the boundaries thereof have been defined as follows :—

The eastern boundary extends to the bank of the Chumbul and the western boundary to the mosque. Boundary pillars have been erected on the east, west, north and south. The lands which lie between the mosque and the boundary pillars measure 804 beegahs. The lands which formed the subject of dispute, and which have been reserved as pasturage for cattle and will ever continue so, stretch eastward to the pillars erected on the boundary of Bijore in pergunnah Dhar; westward to the pillars erected on the boundary of the arable lands of mouza Bijore in pergunnah Dhar; southwards to the pillars erected on the boundary of Sheogarh in pergunnah Depalpore ; and northward to the pillars erected on the boundary of mouza Shahada in pergunnah Depalpore. The above terms define the boundaries which have been fixed.

This engagement has been executed by the contending parties.

Endorsed in English.

Exchanged through me on the 1st of August 1821.

(Sd.) Gd. Wellesley,

Resident.

No. CCXVII.

TRANSLATION of a KHUREETA from the RAJAH of DHAR to CAPTAIN P. W. BANNERMAN, ASSISTANT AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL for CENTRAL INDIA, and OFFICIATING SUPERINTENDENT, DHAR.—1864.

After the usual greeting.—Your letter with correspondence regarding the cession of land for railway purposes has been received by me, and recognizing the benefits the Dhar State will derive from being traversed by a railway, I am willing to cede the land required for any such railway approved and sanctioned by the British Government on the following terms :—

1st.—All lands required for the railway, its stations and works, shall be ceded, free of charge, in perpetuity, with its sovereign authority to the British Government.

Such compensation as it may be necessary to award to private individuals for lands so taken up will be given by the Dhar State.

2nd.—All residents within the railway limits, whether subjects of the British Government or of the Dhar State, shall be under the jurisdiction of the railway officers and Government authorities.

3rd.—All disputes between the officers and dependants of the railway and the subjects of the Dhar State outside the railway limits shall be heard and settled by the officer in political charge of the Dhar State.

4th.—The disposal of cases of criminals of the Dhar State who may go within the railway limits shall be settled according to the rules observed generally in such cases.

5th.—All "through" traffic to be free from transit or other duties. Goods under transport by rail, breaking bulk *en route* through the Dhar State, to be liable to the ordinary duties leviable on such, unless a special tariff be hereafter fixed for traffic of the latter nature.

6th.—The above engagement is binding on me and my successors.

Dhar, 6th April 1864.

(IIA)—GUARANTEED CHIEFS IN THE BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

1. JHABUA.

Jhabua was the principal guaranteed Chiefship under the Bhil Agency as formerly constituted, and was originally tributary to Holkar. The family are Rathor Rajputs, and are descended from one of the former Rajas of Jodhpur.

The finest districts of this State were wrested from it by Holkar, but it is remarkable that Holkar left to its rulers the right to collect in these districts the chauth, or one-fourth of the revenues, which the Mahrattas exacted as a rule from the countries which they conquered. There are about twenty families of rank in this State, who pay Rupees 15,000 a year as tribute to Holkar, and Rupees 25,000 to their own Chief. In lieu of the tribute of Rupees 35,000 which Holkar formerly claimed from this State, lands were assigned to him through the mediation of the British Government, but no written engagement was made. In 1821, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country and the imbecility of the Raja, Bhim Singh, the Raja was required to abdicate in favour of his son Partab Singh. The arrangements for the administration of the country were made through the mediation and under the guarantee (No. CCXVIII) of the British Government. At a later period the State was for some years taken under the direct superintendence of the British Government.

In 1865 the Chief of Jhabua having permitted the mutilation of a person confined under suspicion of theft was fined Rupees 10,000, and required to settle a pension of Rupees 15 per mensem on the injured man, this pension being under the guarantee of the British Government. The Chief's mother was banished from Jhabua for a year, and the Kamdar and others were expelled from the State. As a further mark of the abhorrence with which Government regarded the conduct of the Chief, his salute was discontinued, but was restored at the expiration of a year from the date of its discontinuance, in consequence of the administration having been favourably reported on.

Before 1870 the States of Jhabua and Indore exercised a joint jurisdiction in the towns of Thandla and Pitlawad and in some of the neighbouring villages. The sayar or customs dues were also conjointly collected. As this arrangement caused frequent and vexatious disputes between the two Darbars, an exchange of lands and villages was brought about in 1871, by which Pitlawad remained with the Indore State and Thandla with Jhabua. All

sayar duties are now collected by the latter State, which pays annually to Indore the sum of Salim Shahi Rupees 7,172 as compensation for the share formerly accruing to Indore. A further sum of Rupees 1,400 is also paid to Indore to equalize the revenues of some of the transferred villages.

The present Raja, Gopal Singh, did good service during the mutiny of 1857, in consideration of which he is allowed to exercise limited criminal powers within his State. All heinous offences are reported by the Darbar to the Political Agent in Bhopawar, who ordinarily tries murders and other cases of exceptional importance in his own Court, but has a discretionary power of making over to the Darbar for trial such cases as may seem advisable. The proceedings of the Darbar in such cases are subject to revision by the Political Agent. All sentences of death require confirmation by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Transit dues on cotton have long been abolished in the State, and recently in commemoration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress in 1887, all transit duties have been remitted.

The Chief agreed in 1864 (No. CCXIX) to cede in full sovereignty such lands as may be required for a railway through his territories and to abolish all transit dues on through traffic. In 1891 the Chief agreed to cede, free of cost and with full sovereignty, all the land required for the Ratlam-Godhra Railway which passes through his State.

The State pays Rupees 1,474-3-2 towards the cost of the Malwa Bhil Corps. It makes no other payment to, and receives none from, the British Government.

The gross revenues of Jhabua amount to about Rupees 1,28,000. The area is 1,336·48 square miles, and the population according to the census of 1891 is 119,787, of whom the majority are Bhils.

The military force, including irregulars, consisted in 1890 of 2 serviceable guns, 6 gunners, 64 horsemen, and 253 infantry. The Raja receives a salute of 11 guns.

2. ALI-RAJPUR.*

When the British power was established in Malwa this State was under the control of an adventurer named Musafir Makrani. Partab Singh, the Chief of Ali-Rajpur, had died, leaving a nephew, Kesari Singh,

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 10 of Schedule No. I and No. 2 of Schedule No. III.

who endeavoured to supplant Partab Singh's posthumous son, Jaswant Singh. Kesari Singh was driven out by Musafir, who was the only Makrani leader allowed by the British Government to settle in Malwa. He had long been manager of Ali-Rajpur and made himself useful in expelling his countrymen and other foreigners, and was therefore recognised as Manager of the State during the minority of Jaswant Singh. An Engagement (No. CCXX) was mediated in 1818 between him and the Dhar Government, by which, in lieu of tribute alleged to have formerly been Rupees 20,000, the sayar duties in Ali-Rajpur were made over to Dhar.

The sayar duties, however, were not only unproductive, but the collection of them by Dhar officials led to disputes. To remedy these difficulties, the first arrangement effected was an agreement on the part of the Dhar State to pay a sum of Rupees 1,200 a year to Ali-Rajpur in commutation of all claims of individuals on the sayar duties. By this settlement, all pretext for interference on the part of the officials of Ali-Rajpur was obviated. Disputes, however, still continued. For this reason, and with a view of promoting facilities of commerce with Guzarat, the British Government procured from Dhar the cession of the tribute of Ali-Rajpur at the time when Dhar made over Bairsia to British management,* and agreed to pay Dhar the sum of Rupees 10,000 a year in lieu of the tribute claimed by Dhar from Ali-Rajpur.

The sum collected from the Ali-Rajpur State by the British Government is Rupees 11,000 a year, of which Rupees 10,000 are paid to Dhar, and the remaining Rupees 1,000, subsequently reduced to Rupees 250, are paid as a contribution to a police fund. The tribute having been alienated from Dhar, all supremacy of that State as regards Ali-Rajpur ceased.

Jaswant Singh died on 17th March 1862, leaving a will by which he divided the State between his two sons. It was a question whether this partition should be admitted. The neighbouring Chiefs were consulted by the Political Agent, and it was at last decided by the British Government that the will should be set aside, and that Gangadeo, the elder son, should be recognized as heir to the Chiefship, subject to a provision in land for his younger brother. On the succession of Gangadeo a dress of honour was conferred on him by the British Government and a nazarana of Rupees 1,500 was taken.

The incompetency of Gangadeo and the anarchy which had prevailed since he was entrusted with power compelled the British Government in 1869

* See Dhar.

to depose him and take the State under management. Muhammad Najaf Khan was appointed Superintendent, and Rupdeo, the Chief's younger brother, was associated with him in the administration in view to his being properly trained for the duties which would ultimately devolve upon him as Chief. The allowance of the deposed Chief was fixed at Rupees 1,000 per mensem. The presence of Kazi Abdur Rauf, the former Minister, was considered objectionable, and he was directed to leave the country. To assist in liquidating the various pressing claims on the State, the debts of which amounted to about Rupees 1,40,000, a loan of Rupees 20,000, repayable in two years, was granted.

Gangadeo, whose excesses had rendered him imbecile for several months previous to his death, died in March 1871. His younger brother Rupdeo was recognized as his successor, but it was decided to make no change in the management of affairs under which the State had been freed from debt until the Chief should prove himself capable of administering the State. Rana Rupdeo was entrusted tentatively with the management of affairs in 1873 on the understanding that his continuance in power would depend on the manner in which he carried on the administration. He died on 29th October 1881 without male issue.

As the privilege of adoption had not been granted to the deceased Chief the State might have been treated as an escheat to Government. It was, however, decided to forego the right, and to appoint a successor to the gadi. After carefully investigating the qualifications and claims of several persons, including the Chiefs of Dharampur and the Thakurs of Mayagaon and Phulwal, the choice of Government fell upon Bijai Singh, the Thakur of Sondwa, whose family was an off-shoot of the direct line of the Ali-Rajpur Chiefs, and whose claims were warmly supported by the Ranis and the most influential persons in the State. He was then a minor, being educated at the Daly College, Indore.

The succession of Bijai Singh was, however, displeasing to Jit Singh, Thakur of Phulwal, who in the time of the previous Chief had, on account of his wealth and influence, ranked above the Sondwa Thakur. Owing to the lax administration of the Diwan, Rai Bahadur Venkat Ram, and more particularly by reason of his interference with the hereditary customs of the Bhil Patels and Tarwis, the Bhil population had for some time been in a discontented state. Thakur Jit Singh taking advantage of this induced the Bhil and Bhilala leaders, Bhawan and Chitu, to join him in a rising in which many Makranis,

headed by Dad Muhammad, joined, as well as a number of Vilayatis from Guzarat and Khandesh. The malcontents plundered the towns of Nanpur, Bhabra, and Chaktalla and threatened Ali-Rajpur; but on the arrival of the Malwa Bhil Corps, they dispersed, and Dad Muhammad, the Makrani leader, was shot in a skirmish.

Eventually the leaders Chitu and Bhawan were captured and brought to justice. Thakur Jit Singh escaped into Guzarat, where he soon after died, and his estate was forfeited and lapsed to the State. When the rising had been put down, the claims of all concerned were examined, and the hereditary rights of the Bhil Patels and Tarwis were restored. Thakur Jawan Singh, of Jhaknaoda, in Jhabua, was appointed Superintendent of Ali-Rajpur. He received the title of Rao Bahadur in 1890.

Bijai Singh remained at the Raj Kumar College, Indore, till 1888, when he returned to Ali-Rajpur, the administration remaining as before with Thakur Jawan Singh. In July 1890 Government sanctioned the tentative administration by the Rana of the parganas of Nanpur and Katali, but before he could be invested with these limited powers he died on the 16th August 1890. The elder Rani gave birth to a daughter on the 2nd September 1890.

Partab Singh, of Sondwa, cousin of the late Chief, was selected in 1891 by the Government of India to succeed him. At the same time it was intimated that as there were no heirs, direct or adopted, the State had again become liable to be treated as an escheat, as when the late Rana Bijai Singh was selected; and that Partab Singh succeeded in virtue of his selection by the Government of India, and not as a consequence of any relationship, natural or artificial, to the late Chief. A claim to the Chiefship which was advanced by the Dharampur family on this occasion was rejected. As a matter of grace, and out of consideration for the financial embarrassments of the State, the Government of India consented to waive the payment of nazarana on this succession. Partab Singh was formally installed in March 1892. During his minority the State is managed by a Kamdar under the supervision of the Political Agent.

Transit duties on cotton were abolished some years ago by the Chief of Ali-Rajpur. On the occasion of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress in 1887 all transit duties throughout the State were remitted. In 1864 the Chief engaged (No. CCXXI) to give with full jurisdiction any lands which might be required for the construction of a railway.

The State of Ali-Rajpur, like Jhabua, contributes Rupees 1,474-3-2 per annum towards the cost of the Malwa Bhil Corps. This was arranged in 1868.

The area of Ali-Rajpur is 836 square miles; the population in 1891 was 70,091; the revenue is about Rupees 85,000. The military force, including irregulars, consisted in 1890 of five guns classed as serviceable, 11 horsemen, and 169 infantry. The Chief receives a salute of 9 guns.

3. BARWANI.

The Ranas of this State are Sisodiya Rajputs of the Udaipur family who separated from the parent stock about the fourteenth century. From the beginning of the last century the power of the Ranas of Barwani gradually declined; their country, originally of considerable extent and situated between the Narbada and the Tapti, was devastated by the Mahrattas, and at length only a strip of the Satpura range, 80 miles in length, with the lowlands on either side, remained to them. They did not, however, become tributary to any of the Malwa Chiefs. Mohan Singh was Rana at the time of Sir John Malcolm's settlement of Malwa. He was succeeded by his son Jaswant Singh.

In 1861, owing to the incapacity of Rana Jaswant Singh, the State was taken under British management and remained so until 1873, when it was restored to the Rana on the understanding that his continuance in power would depend on his ability to administer his State rightly. On the death of Jaswant Singh he was succeeded by his younger brother, Indrajit Singh, the administration of the State remaining in the hands of the Diwan, Muhammad Najaf Khan. In 1883 Rana Indrajit Singh, in order to test his capacity for ruling, was put in charge of the Anjar pargana of his State. The experiment proving fairly successful, he was recommended for further powers, and in January 1886 full administrative authority in his State was conceded to him on the distinct understanding that the measure was tentative, and that, should it fail, it would be necessary to revert to the former arrangement. The Chief has not been uniformly successful in the administration of his affairs, and the advisability of limiting his powers has recently been under consideration (1892).

Muhammad Najaf Khan was succeeded as Diwan by Sham Narayan and the latter by Munshi Chandi Parshad. On the latter's retirement in 1890 Madhu Rao Puar was appointed Diwan at the Rana's request.

A claim was preferred by Maharaja Holkar in 1868 to sovereignty over the village of Datwara, situated in the heart of Barwani, on the ground of possession at the time of Sir John Malcolm's settlement. This was disproved

by the evidence, which showed that the village had been granted by the Chief of Barwani in 1771 as a service jagir to Naro Ganeshji, Diwan of Ahalya Bai of Indore, and that for some years after 1812 the Barwani State having resumed the jagir received the revenues of the village. There was no evidence to show how the village passed from the successors of the Diwan to the Maharaja of Indore; but as the grant to the Diwan did not include sovereignty, and the Maharaja failed to show that he held it on a different tenure, Government pronounced his claim to be untenable.

In 1886 the right of Maharaja Holkar to collect excise revenue in the village of Datwara was disputed by the Barwani State, and it was decided that as the status of the Maharaja in that village was simply that of a jagirdar, he, in common with other jagirdars, had no title to the excise revenue of Datwara.

Barwani pays no tribute to, and receives no allowances from, the British Government. It pays Hali Rupees 4,000 per annum (Government Rupees 3,931-3-3) towards the cost of the Malwa Bhil Corps. This was settled in 1865.

The area of Barwani is 1,362·25 square miles, with a population of 80,266 (census of 1891), including 47,867 Bhils. The revenues amount to Rupees 2,00,000. In 1890 there were 17 cavalry, 225 infantry, and 3 guns classed as serviceable in Barwani. The Rana receives a salute of 9 guns.

4. JOBAT.

The Jobat family are Rathor Rajputs, being an offshoot of the Ali-Rajpur family. The late Chief, Rana Ranjit Singh, died in 1874, when the succession of his son, Sarup Singh, a minor, was recognised by the Government of India. During the minority the estate remained under management, and it was intended to place the young Chief in charge of it as soon as he showed himself qualified. But it has not yet (1892) been found possible to invest him with full powers.

An Agreement (No. CCXXII) was made in 1864 by Rana Ranjit Singh to cede such land as might be required for a railway passing through his territories. All transit duties, including those on cotton, have been abolished in the estate. Nazarana is taken on succession.

The area of Jobat is 132·32 square miles; the revenue is Rupees 17,000, of which Rupees 11,000 are derived from the land; the population in 1891 was 15,047, of whom 10,983 were Bhils. The estate maintains 5 horsemen and 44 footmen.

5. KATHIWARA.

On the death of Thakur Zorawar Singh in 1865 he was succeeded by his brother Bahadur Singh, with the consent of the Government of India.

Kathiwara yields about Rupees 4,000 a year. The population in 1891 was 3,571, almost entirely Bhil. The area is 68 square miles.

6. MATHWAR.

On the death of the Thakur of Mathwar in 1865 Government recognised the succession of his infant son Ranjit Singh, and entrusted the management of the estate temporarily to the Ali-Rajpur Darbar as desired by the deceased Thakur.

On the deposition of Gangadeo, Chief of Ali-Rajpur, in 1869, the care of Mathwar was entrusted to the Superintendent Muhammad Najaf Khan, who was then in charge of Ali-Rajpur. The young Thakur Ranjit Singh was entrusted with the full charge of his estate in May 1883. The elder of the two widows of the late Thakur was murdered by the younger, for which the latter was executed with three others, accomplices in the crime.

The revenue of Mathwar is about Rupees 4,000. The population in 1891 was 2,991, almost entirely Bhils. This area is 140 square miles.

7. RATANMAL.

On the death of the late Thakur Abhe Singh in June 1878 he was succeeded by his son Dhirap Singh, a minor. The estate has been placed under the management of a Kamdar until such time as Dhirap Singh can be entrusted with its administration.

In 1891 the population was 1,212, nearly all Bhils. The Thakur's income is about Rupees 1,500 a year.

8. MULTHAN.*

Thakur Sawai Singh died in 1849, and was succeeded by his son Dalpab Singh. The Thakur pays to the Dhar State Hali Rupees 18,044 under a Settlement (No. CCXXIII) made in 1818. The payment is made direct to the Dhar State, and is not subject to any deductions. The Thakur holds no villages except those mentioned in his sanad. He makes his reports of crime to the Darbar.

The population of Multhan is 10,635 according to the census of 1891, and the revenue about 60,000 Rupees a year.

9. KACHHI BARODA.†

On 14th December 1818, a Settlement (No. CCXXIV) was made by Sir John Malcolm with Bhagwant Singh of Kachhi Baroda, by which the Thakur received sixteen villages, subject to an annual payment of Rupees 9,459 to Dhar, and engaged to be responsible for the peace of the villages. The Thakur died in 1856 without direct heirs. The matter was not reported to the Government of India, but under instructions from Sir R. Hamilton, then Agent to the Governor-General at Indore, the Dhar State was informed that as the Thakurat had become vacant, the guarantee of the British Government was at an end. The widow of Bhagwant Singh, however, adopted Dalel Singh and the adoption was confirmed by the Dhar State.

When the case came under the notice of Government in 1864, it was decided that the abolition of the guarantee was contrary to the policy and previous practice of the British Government. The guarantee was therefore restored. The relations of Dalel Singh to the Dhar State are precisely the same as those of the Chief of Multhan.

The population of Kachhi Baroda, according to the census of 1891, is 4,979, and the annual income is estimated at about Rupees 30,000.

10. BHAISOLA OR DOTRIA.‡

Under a Settlement (No. CCXXV) made in 1818, Thakur Chandra Singh engaged to pay annually Rupees 2,501 to Dhar. Chandra Singh was suc-

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 1 of Schedule No. III.

† Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 9 of Schedule No. I.

‡ Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 8 of Schedule No. I.

ceeded in 1839 by his brother Hamir Singh, and he, in 1842, by his adopted nephew Bhim Singh. The latter died in 1892, and was succeeded by his minor son Unkar Singh. The relations of this Thakurate to Dhar are the same as those of Multhan.

The population in 1891 was 3,039, and the income is about Rupees 12,000 a year.

11. BAKHTGARH.*

The relations of the Thakur of Bakhtgarh to Dhar are the same as those of the Thakur of Multhan. He pays annually Hali Rupees 16,502 under a Settlement (No. CCXXVI) made in 1818. In 1819 a dispute between the Thakurs of Bakhtgarh and Kachhi Baroda was settled (No. CCXXVII) through British mediation, by which the claims of the Bakhtgarh Thakur on the villages of Dhangikheri and Dudwal were recognised. That portion of the engagement which relates to these two villages is still in force, but the former part of the engagement, regarding the Mandloi dues, is said to have been modified by Sir Claud Wade in 1842. This question was re-opened in 1889.

In 1853 the late Thakur, Bhagwant Singh, succeeded his elder brother Sawai Singh, who was the son and successor of Pirthi Singh, the Chief with whom the settlement was originally made. Bhagwant Singh had been accorded permission to adopt an heir on the understanding that if he should have a son he would pay his adopted son Rupees 400 per annum for his maintenance. Bhagwant Singh died in 1869 without having adopted an heir, and left the selection to his widow. Her choice with the consent of the Dhar Darbar fell on Partab Singh, and was confirmed by the British Government. In accordance with the wishes of the late Thakur the estate was managed under British supervision until 1882, when, on Partab Singh attaining his majority, he was placed in full charge of the estate.

Partab Singh died in 1892, having adopted Sardar Singh of the Bhambori family, to which Pertab Singh also belonged; and the succession of Sardar Singh was sanctioned by the Government of India.

The population of Bakhtgarh was 10,826 in 1891, and the annual income is about Rupees 60,000.

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 7 of Schedule No. I and Nos. 18 and 45 of Schedule No. III.

No. CCXVIII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT between BHIM SING, RAJAH of JHABUA, and KUAR PERTAB SING, bearing the signature of CAPTAIN PRINGLE, and countersigned by G. WELLESLEY, ESQ., Resident.—1821.

The following settlement was concluded between the Maharaja Bheem Sing and the Kuar Pertab Sing at Jhabooa on the 22nd August 1821, *viz.*, that the Maharaja Bheem Sing shall make over to his son Pertab Sing the charge of the concerns of the country, together with sayer duties and pergunnahs and executive authority according to the following detail:—

The talooka of Jhabooa.
" " Thandla.
" " Rajla.
" " Pitlawud.
Kalia Pital.
Bhet Umraos, or the contributions of the nobles.

As aforesaid, the whole of the talookas, including Bhet Umraos, is made over to Kuar Sahib as well as Sebundees, Mutasaddees, servants, &c.

The Maharaja retains in personal charge three talookas over and above the village of Kardawud of which he is to receive possession at the expiration of twelve months,—the talooka of Ranapoor, talooka of Kanas, talooka of Bhagor; the kamdar of these villages to be nominated by the Rajah and to be under his control and obey his orders. The Kuar to attend to the Rajah's desires with respect to the talookas reserved by the Rajah and not to exercise direct authority in the Rajah's talookas. The Kuar is not to raise questions with regard to villages given to Paswanjee and Bapoo Lachhmun, Motijee, Salim Sing, &c. The above to be adhered to, and any neglect on either the Rajah or the Kuar's side will be known to the Circar (meaning British Government) who will make on the occasion what arrangements it deems most proper. The above is conclusive.

Signed by RAJA BHEEM SING
and
KUAR PERTAB SING.
(Sd.) J. PRINGLE,
Bt. Captain.

(Confirmed.)
(Sd.) GERALD WELLESLEY,
Resident.

INDORE,
The 27th September 1821.

No. CCXIX.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT entered into by MAHARAJ SREE GOPAUL SING, of JHABUA, dated 21st April 1864, No. 11.

1.—All such land as may be necessary for the railroad, workshops, buildings, and bungalows, &c., will be given gratis.

2.—The British Government to exercise full sovereignty over such lands as may be given for the railroad and the buildings thereof.

3.—Any manner of dispute arising between the people connected with the railway and the subjects of the Darbar to be decided before the Political Officer.

4.—All persons residing within the railway limits, whether subjects of the British Government or of the Darbar, to be under the jurisdiction of the railway or Government officials.

5.—Should any loss accrue to any person by the construction of the railway within the Darbar territory, either by the destruction of any building or the occupation of any land, or by any other means within railway limits, the Darbar will be answerable for it.

6.—All through traffic by the rail will be free of duty, but goods arriving at the railway through the Darbar territory or leaving the railway within the Darbar territory will be liable to payment of duty to the Darbar.

The above engagement of six Articles will be binding on my successors from generation to generation.

(Sd.) GOPAUL SING,
Maharaj, Darbar Jhabua.

No. CCXX.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT entered into by MOSAFIR, JEMADAR of MEKRANEES, with the HONOURABLE COMPANY —1818.

I, Mosafir, Jemadar of Mekranees, engage that I will not, as long as I am at Rajpore in the service of the Rajah of Allee, keep with me, in my service, more than 50 Mekranee sepahees; that Bhabra shall be given up to Kesree Sing; and that in exchange for the fixed sum of Rupees 20,000 tribute to Dhar, the exact amount of the taxes of the Raj of Allee as collected by me shall be given up to the Government of Dhar; that the charge of keeping the road through the Raj of Allee free from the danger of plunderers belongs to

me; and that without the orders of the Honourable Company, I will on no account maintain any intercourse with other Rajahs.

I have therefore subscribed to the above Articles of Agreement in order that it may remain binding for the future.

Written on the 9th of Suffur of the year 1234 of the Hijra, corresponding with 8th December, A.D. 1818.

Sealed by MOSAFIR.

No. CCXXI.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from MAHARANA GUNGADEOJEE, CHIEF of ALI RAJPORE, to MAJOR CUMMING, BHEEL AGENT, dated 28th April 1864, No. 162.

Your letter No. 291, dated 10th March last, calling for an engagement of six Articles in connection with the proposed extension of the railway from Baroda to Indore being received, the following is the substance thereof:—

1.—Any extent of land required for the railway workshops, bungalows, &c., will be given by the Darbar free of all charge in the same manner as has been given by the British Government.

2.—The British Government will have full jurisdiction over all lands which may be necessary for the railway and its buildings.

3.—Any disputes occurring between persons connected with the railway and the subjects of the Darbar shall be decided by the Political Officer.

4.—All persons residing within the railway limits, whether they be subjects of the Darbar or of the British Government, shall be under the jurisdiction of the railway or British Government officers.

5.—The Darbar is answerable for any losses caused by any house, land, or other property falling within the limits of the railroad in the Darbar territory.

6.—All through traffic by the railroad will not be liable to duty, but goods arriving at the railroad through the Darbar territory or leaving the railroad within the Darbar territory will be liable to a fixed tariff to be hereafter fixed by you.

The above six Articles will be binding on my successors from generation to generation.

Sealed by the Chief himself.

(Sd.) W. G. CUMMING,
Bheel Agent and Political Assistant.

No. CCXXII.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from RANA RANJIT SING, Chief of Jobut, and his mother MAJEE SAHEB GUNGA SAROOP SREE JEET KUAR BAH, to MAJOR CUMMING, Bheel Agent, dated Chet Sudi 10th, Sambat 1920 (16th April 1864), No. 89.

Your letter No. 396 has been received desiring that the terms of the second Article of the engagement which ceded "full authority" should be changed into one giving "full sovereignty," and that the condition of the engagement being binding on the succeeding generations might be added.

In accordance therewith the following six Articles, with answers, are appended :—

1. It is proper that as much land as is required for the railway, workshops, houses, &c., be given free of all charge in the same manner as is given by the British Government.

Answer.—Any demand on this point consistent with the dimensions of our estate will meet with compliance.

2. The British Government to have full sovereignty over all lands required for the railway and its buildings, such condition being already agreed to by the Maharajahs Guicowar, Rewah, &c

Answer.—We also agree to this condition in compliance with your wish that we should do so.

3. You have written that any disputes arising between persons connected with the railway and those belonging to the Durbar territory should be decided before the Political Officer.

Answer.—This is correct.

4. You have written that all persons residing within the limits of the railway, whether subjects of the British Government or of the Darbar, will be amenable to the jurisdiction of the railway officer or to that of the British Government.

Answer.—This is correct.

5. The Darbar would profit much by *the extension* of the railroad into its territory, therefore should any one suffer loss owing to his house, land, &c., coming within railway limits, the Durbar should make it good.

Answer.—This is correct.

6. You say that through traffic by rail in the State limits will be free of duty, but the State will levy dues on goods imported into or exported from the State by Railway.

Answer.—Yes, but it would be better if a tariff for each article be fixed. You say that you will address me on the subject, and I beg that when doing so, you will take my State and its resources into consideration, and do as you think best.

No. CCXXIII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed by SEWAI SING JEE of Talooka Mooltan in Pergunnah Budnawur to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR—1818.

The amount of revenue on my talooka has been settled through the mediation of Major-General Sir John Malcolm.

The following are the villages held by me from of old:—

Mouza	Mooltan	1
,,	Jwass	1
,,	Silodia	1
,,	Rithoria	1
,,	Derkha	1
,,	Chundwara Bozurg	1
,,	Begundabaka	1
,,	Talgura	1
,,	Kheta Julud	1
,,	Ralayat	1
,,	Curunpoora	1
,,	Jar Kheri	1
,,	Nar Kheri	1
,,	Zabree	1
,,	Bordee	1
,,	Dolana	1
,,	Karoda	1
,,	Samloa	1
,,	Calola	1
,,	Chungara	1
,,	Chawun Bozurg	1
,,	Leelee Kheree	1
,,	Julud Sanjar	1
,,	Saudla	1
,,	Bhoour	1
,,	Kheema Kheree	1
,,	Roopa Kheri	1
,,	Bheempoora	1
,,	Borda	1
		29

The above 29 villages having been settled with me, the following amount of revenue is fixed to be paid, *viz.*—

Net tribute	Halee Rupees	18,163
„ „ Khasgee	„	781
...		18,944
Deduct—on account of charges	„	900
Net amount payable Rupees		18,044

I will pay every year to the Cirkar the sum of Halee Rupees 18,044; in default of payment I will give up the villages to the Cirkar.

Should my relatives do any mischief in any of the Cirkar villages, I will be held responsible. I will act fairly in paying the tribute.

I will not join the Kotreewala Rangars. All the documents connected with the cultivated lands of the villages shall be shown to the Cirkar. I will execute the usual orders of the Cirkar with regard to "Far-farmash" (demand for articles) as I have hitherto done. I will not give refuge in the villages to any enemy of the Cirkar. If there be any farmed villages in the talooka, I will relinquish them.

(Sd.) SEWAI SING.

Revenue to be paid in the following instalments, *viz.*—

On the 1st Kartik Sudi	Rupees	2,257
„ 10th Pus Sudi	„	6,766
„ 15th Chait Sudi	„	4,511
„ 15th Bysakh Sudi	„	4,510
	Rupees	18,044

I will give a security for the regular payment of the revenue according to the instalments.

Dated 1st Pus Badi 1875 Sambat.

This engagement between Bapoo Raghunath, Dewan of the Rajah of Dhar, and Sewai Sing, Rajah of Mooltan, in the pergunnah of Badnawar, was concluded through my mediation at Amjhera on the 14th December 1818.

(Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier General.

No. CCXXIV.

TRANSLATION of the KUBOOLYUT given by BHUGWUNT SING of KACHEE BARODA to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR SAHIB, dated DHAR, 1818.

I, Bhugwunt Sing of Kachee Baroda, hereby state that the amount of tunkha on account of my old villages has been settled through Sir John Malcolm.

The villages are as follows :—

1	Kachee Baroda.	9	Brought forward.
1	Mouza Dhamnia.		
1	„ Galowda.	1	Mouza Kunkraj.
1	„ Bamanda Boozrook.	1	„ Chyn Khoord.
1	„ Seetia.	1	„ Gopul Kheree.
1	„ Kishonpoora.	1	„ Wurgaree.
1	„ Mya Kheree.	1	„ Kullianpoora.
1	„ Bhoyia Kheree.	1	„ Kuttodia Boozrook.
1	„ Khyrwass.	1	„ Bhyrwarra.
9	villages. Carried over 9.	16	Total villages sixteen.

The tribute to be paid on the above 16 villages amounts to Rupees 9,080 and on account of khasgee Rupees 379, total Rupees 9,459.

I agree to pay the above Rupees nine thousand four hundred and fifty-nine annually without demur, and in the event of my failing to do so, I will make over these villages until the amount of tunkha is liquidated; I hold myself responsible for any matters of dispute there may arise between any of Circar's villages and myself or relatives. I will regularly pay the tunkha and will not mix myself up in any matters of dispute with the other Kangras or Koledeewalas; I will receive my jeeratee land after the due presentation of the documents, and will furnish "fur funnasas" (trifling Government dues, such as wood, grass) as heretofore; I will allow no one who has incurred the displeasure of the State to live in my elaka, and I will surrender the villages that are held by me in izafah.

The instalments of the annual payments to be made are as follows :—

1st	Kartick Soodee	Rupees	1,181
10th	Poos Soodee	„	3,551
15th	Cheyt Soodee	„	2,365
15th	Bysack Soodee	„	2,362
		Total Rupees	9,459

For the payment of this tunkha I will give soucar's security yearly.

Dated Poos Soodee 1st, Summut 1875.

(Sd.) BHUGWUNT SING.

This engagement between Bapoo Rughoonath, Dewan of the Rajah of Dhar, and Bhugwunt Sing, Rajah of Kachee Baroda, in the pergunnah of Budnawur, was concluded under my mediation at Amjherra on the 14th December 1818.

(Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM, *Brigadier-General.*

Agreed to by Dewan Bapoo Rughoonath.

No. CCXXV.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT by CHUNDER SING of Talookas Baisola and Dhotra to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, dated 14th Boodee of Poos 1875.

Whereas the following nine villages which I have held from of old, *viz.*, Baisola, Solanee, Cheerakhanum, Samlakhero, Bukhtpoora, Dhotra Parasoodha with its paras Theethee, Khurdo and Tajpoora, have been assessed through Sir John Malcolm with the progressive rent as follows:—

For the Sumbut year		1875	.	.	.	.	.	Rupees 1,701
„	„	1876	.	.	.	.	.	„ 2,001
„	„	1877	.	.	.	.	.	„ 2,201
„	„	1878	.	.	.	.	.	„ 2,501

to be punctually paid in four instalments, *viz.*—

On	1st Soodee of	Kartick	2	annas portion of the revenue.	
„	10th Soodee of	Poos	6	„	„ „
„	15th Soodee of	Cheyt	4	„	„ „
„	15th Soodee of	Bysack	4	„	„ „
		Rupee	1		

and the last mentioned sum of Rupees 2,501 has been fixed as the full amount of revenue to be paid every year from 1878 Sumbut: therefore I will without objection continue to discharge the revenue and pay other usual dues of the Circar as I have hitherto done. I will not, by intrigue with any individual, fail to pay the said revenue. I will make over to the Circar the dead cows and buffaloes, etc., and if the hides fall short of the fixed quantity, I will make over to the Circar the rent of the villages of Solain and Baisola, and I will make good any deficiency in the fixed sum. If there is an excess, I will take it.

After expiration of four years I will give a banker as security for my punctual payment of the revenue. I will pay without fail every year from 1878 Sumbut the sum of Rupees 2,501, being the full amount of revenue, and I will take the Khoont and Naka dues as usual.

This engagement between Bapoo Rughoonath on the part of the Rajah of Dhar and Chunder Sing, Thakoor of Dhotra, was concluded through my mediation at Mooltan on the 28th of December 1818.

(Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM, *Brigadier-General.*

No. CCXXVI.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed by MUNDLOI PIRTHEE SING JEE of PITGHURA BUKHTGURH in Pergunnah BUDNAWUR, to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR.

The revenue on my talooka has been settled through the mediation of Major-General Sir John Malcolm.

The following are the villages of the talooka :—

Mouza Pitghura, &c.		3
,, Pitghura	1	
Pigralo	1	
Chamoora Kheree	1	
Mouza Runga Kheree	1	
,, Bengnoda	1	
,, Ootabudah	1	
,, Sugunthulee	1	
,, Doodwal	1	
,, Chow Khord	1	
,, Anmoda	1	
,, Chundwara	1	
,, Goondee Khera	1	
,, Chyenpoora	1	
,, Burwada	1	
,, Dangee Kheree	1	
,, Deerwara	1	
,, Beer	1	
,, Chow Bozurg	1	
,, Juload	1	
,, Dewana	1	
,, Thana Kheree	1	
,, Kutlabuda	1	
,, Khajoora	1	
,, Baloda Bukal	1	
,, Peepla	1	
,, Bullgara	1	
,, Bagur	1	
,, Bhaat Bamunda	1	
,, Sagumree Bozurg	1	
,, Peepul Khota	1	
,, Harmuck	1	
,, Kurora	1	
	32	

Besides the above 32 villages the following villages are inam :—

Mouza Bamunsookh	1
Buroday Khord	1
Punchuck Wasa	1
	3

The total number of inam villages is three.

The above 35 villages having been settled with me, the following amount of revenue has been fixed :—

On 32 villages	Halee Rupees	15,794
Khasgee villages	„	708
	Halee Rupees	16,502

I will pay every year the sum of Rupees 16,502, being the amount of revenue. In default of the payment I will give up the villages to the Circar. Besides this, should my relations object to the making over of the villages to the Circar, I will be held responsible for such objection, and in giving them up I will act fairly. I will not join the Kotriwala Rangars. All the documents connected with the cultivated lands of the villages shall be shown to the Circar. I will execute the usual orders of the Circar as I have hitherto done. I will not give refuge in the villages to any enemy of the Circar. If there be any farmed villages in the talooka, I will relinquish them, but I will hold possession of such villages as appertain to my zemindaree.

(Sd.) Mundloi Pirthee Sing.

Dated 1st Poos Boodee 1875 Sumbut.

Revenue to be paid in the following instalments :—

On 1st Kartick Soodee	Rupees	2,064-0
„ 10th Poos Soodee	„	6,187-8
„ 15th Cheyt Soodee	„	4,125-0
„ 15th Bysack Soodee	„	4,125-8
	Rupees	16,502-0

I will pay the above sum of Rupees 16,502 according to stipulation.

No. CCXXVII.

Settlement between the Thakoors of Bukhtgurh and Kachee Baroda.

Whereas there has been a dispute between the Rajah Bhugwunt Sing of Kachee Baroda and the Thakoor Pirthee Sing of Bukhtgurh Mundloi of Budua-

wur relative to his zemindaree rights and the village of Dhangee Kheree and the produce of some cultivated land at the village of Doodwall, the Rajah Bhugwunt Sing not having paid the dues for the space of forty years and continuing not to pay them, and having a jaghire grant of the village of Dhangee Kheree on which a tunkha of ₹375 annually was established in favour of Mundloi, and which he (the Rajah Bhugwunt Sing) paid according to the *burbust* or annual usage of assessment of the pergunnah, I have on enquiry found that according to this method of proceeding the dispute will never be terminated; and therefore to settle the difference, the Rajah Bhugwunt Sing of Kachee Baroda shall pay a tunkha for the village of Dhangeekheree from the beginning of the year Sumbut 1875, which shall be fixed at Oogein ₹694 annually including mall abwaub and extra charges, and shall pay Oogein ₹250 yearly on account of the produce of the 250 beegahs of cultivated ground of the village of Doodwall; total Oogein ₹944 shall be paid annually by the aforesaid Rajah to the aforesaid Mundloi and no excuse or evasion shall be made. If the aforesaid Rajah or his heirs shall make any evasion or raise difficulties in paying the sum on account of the village and the produce of the cultivated ground to the Mundloi or his issue, from that time the village and the portion of ground shall be taken out of the hands of the Rajah and given to the Mundloi, and the Rajah shall have no further claim upon the village or the ground.

Dated 15th October 1819, corresponding with 24th of Zilhij 1234 Hijree or 11th Kartick Boodee Summut 1876.

This agreement was concluded through my mediation this 11th October 1819.

(Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM, *Brigadier-General.*

(IIB) GUARANTEED BHUMIAS IN THE BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

There are altogether ten guaranteed Bhumias (alluvial proprietors) in this Agency.

1. KALI BAORI.

Two engagements were mediated by Sir John Malcolm between this Bhumia and the Dhar State. By the one mediated in 1821 (No. CCXXVIII), the Bhumia receives Hali Rupees 1,377 as well as Rupees 123 zamindari from the pargana of Dharampuri, in return for which he undertakes to guard the pargana and to be answerable for robberies. By the other (No. CCXXIX) he pays Hali Rupees 501 yearly in perpetuity to the Kamasdar of Dharampuri in consideration of which he holds six villages, and is answerable for the prevention of robberies.

The payments are made direct by and to the Dhar State without deductions.

Since 1845, the Chief has received annually Rupees 150 from Sindhia for the district of Bakaner (No. CCXXX), and is answerable for robberies in 17 villages. The payment is made direct from Bakaner without deductions. He also holds the village of Kherwa in inam.

The present Bhumia, Sher Singh, is third in descent from Sawant Singh for whom the original engagements were mediated by Sir John Malcolm. Sher Singh succeeded his father, Tej Singh, in 1874. Being a minor, the estate was under the management of the British authorities until 1890, when Sher Singh was placed in charge of it.

The population was 2,669 in 1891, and the annual income is about Rupees 6,000.

2. RAJGARH.*

By a Sanad (No. CCXXXI) concluded in 1819 the Bhumia relinquished 10 out of 12 villages in the Dharampuri Pargana, which had been leased to him

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 3 of Schedule No. III.

two years previously, and retained possession of the remaining two villages of Chandawar and Bhawania on a yearly payment of Rupees 302, and an agreement to keep the roads free from thieves, and to be answerable for all robberies.

But shortly after the conclusion of this engagement the Chief entered into a new arrangement with Dhar (No. CCXXXII), without the knowledge of the British Government, for only one of the villages on a payment of Rupees 101. The guarantee is held still to extend to that portion of the original agreement that is still in force under the subsequent modified agreement.

By another Engagement (No. CCXXXIII) mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1821 the Bhumia receives Rupees 500 from the Dharampuri Kachahri in addition to Rupees 58 from the zamindars. In return he is held answerable for all robberies in the pargana.

In 1846 Sir R. Hamilton mediated for the Bhumia a confirmation of his hakks in Hasilpur (*vide* Engagement No. CCXXXIV) under which he now receives Rupees 50 yearly from that Kachahri, and has possession of 12 bighas of irrigated land in Sihod, together with other dues in that village.

In 1869 the claims of Holkar and Dhar to the villages of Rajgarh and Dhal, which had been in the undisputed possession of the Bhumia of Rajgarh since the settlement of Malwa, were investigated, and it was decided by Government that the Bhumia should enjoy the same authority as he had hitherto exercised in the villages in question, subject only to the control of the Political Agent, Bhopawar, and without any interference on the part of Indore or Dhar. A Sanad (No. CCXXXV) was granted to the Bhumia in 1871 confirming him in the possession of these villages.

The Bhumia was dispossessed of his villages held under the Indore Darbar (Hilabawar and Bhedlia with their hamlets) in 1860. The Indore Darbar had for many years contested his right to their possession, and it was only in 1887 that he was again put in possession of them on the same terms as he enjoyed from Dhar in the corresponding village of Jamanjheri.

The original tankhadars were Mohan Singh and his son Fateh Singh. Hathi Singh succeeded his father Fateh Singh, and Chain Singh, the present Bhumia, succeeded his brother Hathi Singh in 1864. He is ninth in descent from Tantaji who first settled in Rajgarh.

The population of the estate was 922 according to the census of 1891, and the income is estimated at 5,000 Rupees a year.

3. GARHI OR BHAISAKHO.*

By the mediation of Sir John Malcolm in 1819, Barjor Singh and Hathi Singh of Kothide were jointly granted by the Dhar Darbar six villages in the pargana of Dharampuri, *viz.*, Pipalda, Balwari, Lodhipura, Dudhi, Kailabao, and Bhodal. In return they were to be answerable for robberies committed by Bhils of their villages and were not to harbour robbers. Their claims on ten "paras" or hamlets were also recognised. Hathi Singh, however, relinquished his claim on the villages; three were given up to the Dhar State and the remaining three, Pipalda, Balwari and Lodhipura, were granted on lease to Barjor Singh (No. CCXXXVI). The guarantee is held still to extend to that portion of the original agreement which is in force by the terms of the subsequent modified agreement.

The late Bhumia, Nahar Singh, was fourth in descent from Jujhar Singh the first of the Rajgarh family who settled in Kothide. He was the son of Barjor Singh who was included in Sir John Malcolm's settlement, and succeeded his brother Lachhman Singh in 1864. He died at the close of 1890, and was succeeded by Raghunath Singh, whose succession was sanctioned by the Government of India in February 1892. At the same time the status of Garhi as a guaranteed Bhumiat was affirmed.

The gross revenue of the estate is about Rupees 3,000. The population, according to the census of 1891, is 824.

4. KOTHIDE.

The Bhumia of Kothide is descended in a direct line from the eldest son of Jujhar Singh, the ancestor of the Bhumia of Garhi or Bhaisakho (*vide supra*).

The present Bhumia, Moti Singh, is the grandson of Hathi Singh of Garhi, mentioned in Sir John Malcolm's settlement. A reference to the account of Garhi will show that Hathi Singh relinquished his claim on the villages which he held in Dharampuri. Moti Singh is now in possession of the hamlets of Kothide, Malipura, Ambughati, Jhirnia, Temria, and Bhaisakho. But the estate has been under the management of the Political Agent since 1876.

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 7 of Schedule No. III.

The population was 432 in 1891, and the annual income is about Rupees 1,400.

5. BHARUDPURA.*

Two engagements were mediated with the Dhar State by Sir John Malcolm on behalf of Manrup Singh, Bhumia of Bharudpura. By the first Engagement (No. CCXXXVII) he was to receive Rupees 500 annually from the Dharampuri pargana, and was answerable for all robberies between the Manand Karam rivers. The second Engagement (No. CCXXXVIII) grants six villages in pargana Dharampuri in perpetuity on an annual payment of Rupees 525, and one village on an annual payment of Rupees 201; but by a subsequent agreement between the Bhumia and the Dhar State, without the mediation of the British Government, the Chief pays now only Rupees 327 for three villages, the rest having been given up. The guarantee is held still to extend to that portion of the original settlement that is still in force by the terms of the subsequent modified engagement.

The Bhumia also holds the village of Kunripura in Mandu in perpetuity, paying Rupees 50 per annum, and in return holds himself responsible for all robberies in the village, and is liable to render military service (*vide* Engagement No. CCXXXIX).

The present Bhumia, Udai Singh, like the Kothide Bhumia, is also a descendant of Jujhar Singh of Garhi, and is the grandson of Manrup Singh for whom Sir John Malcolm mediated engagements. The gross income of the Bhumiat is Rupees 3,000. The population was 1,868 by the census of 1891. The estate on account of its indebtedness has been under the Political Agent's management since 1876.

6. CHIKTIABAR.†

The present Bhumia, Umed Singh, is a grandson of Manrup Singh of Bharudpura (*supra*), whose younger son Amar Singh was granted Chiktiabar and other lands by his brother Bishan Singh, under the mediation of Captain Sandys in 1839 (No. CCXL).

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 6 of Schedule No. III.

† NOTE.—This estate was not included in the edition of 1876. Of the four estates of Sillani, Changarh, Jamti, and Chhota Kasrawad which were then described, but are now omitted here, the first three are now under the administration of the Central Provinces Government. The last lapsed in 1867, and was made over to Holkar in 1868.

The revenue of the estate is about Rupees 825 a year, and the population was returned at 380 when the census of 1891 was taken. It has been under the Political Agent's management since 1876 as it was considerably in debt.

7. JAMNIA.*

The Bhumia of Jamnia is descended from Nadir Singh, the principal freebooter in the Western Vindhyas at the time of the settlement of Malwa.

Sir John Malcolm concluded an engagement with Nadir Singh, by which he was to receive from Holkar a tankha of Rupees 2,564, and to protect the country from Jam to Nalchha.

On Nadir's expulsion from Malwa, an engagement was made with his son, Bhiman Singh, on 8th May 1820 (No. CCXLI), guaranteeing to him from the Holkar State all the tankhas which his father received; and the Indore Darbar has furnished Parwanas (No. CCXLII), by which the Bhumia receives tankhas amounting to Rupees 2,505 from several districts. A lease (Nos. CCXLI and CCXLIII) of the village of Kheri is also held from Holkar at a rent of Rupees 701, from which an abatement of Rupees 150 is made for the protection of the Durjanpur pass. It has been decided by Government that the rights of the Bhumia of Jamnia in the village of Kheri, as secured by the mediation of Sir John Malcolm in 1820, were guaranteed in perpetuity.

Two engagements (No. CCXLI) were also mediated between Sindhia on the one hand and Nadir Singh and his son Bhiman Singh on the other. The first engagement granted in perpetuity to Nadir Singh four villages in Dikthan on payment of Rupees 251 annually. The second granted the village of Kanjrod to Bhiman Singh on payment of Rupees 401 a year.

An Engagement (No. CCXLIV and note to CCXXXVII) was also mediated between Bhiman Singh and the Dhar State, under which he received Rupees 65 from the Dharampuri district on condition of being responsible for robberies. He also received (No. CCXLI) the village of Dabir in Dharampuri on a quit-rent of Rupees 150.

In 1868 an enquiry was made into the claims of Sindhia, Holkar, and Dhar to some of the 47 hamlets or "paras" held by the Bhumia of Jamnia,

* Malcolm's "Malwa," Nos. 4 and 5 of Schedule No. II and Nos. 15, 16, and 22 of Schedule No. III.

independently of the lands guaranteed to him by Sir John Malcolm, and over which Nadir Singh and his successors had exercised a *quasi*-independent jurisdiction ever since the settlement of Malwa. Looking to the length of time which had elapsed and to the inconclusive and doubtful nature of much of the documentary evidence that had been adduced in support of these claims, Government decided to maintain the existing arrangements and to continue to the Bhumia the exercise of jurisdiction within the 47 "paras," subject only to the control of the Political Agent and without interference on the part of the authorities of the adjoining States. A Sanad (No. CCXLV) was subsequently (in 1871) granted to the Bhumia confirming him in his possession of the 47 hamlets. An appeal against this decision was preferred by Holkar, but Government declined to re-open the case.

Bhiman Singh was succeeded by his son Moti Singh, and the latter by the present Bhumia, Hamir Singh, in 1863. The population of the estate according to the census returns of 1891 was 3,302, and the annual income is about Rupees 16,000.

8. MOTA BARKHERA.*

This Chief has relations both with Dhar and Sindhia which were settled by Sir John Malcolm in 1820. By the settlement with Dhar (No. CCXLVI) the Bhumia was to hold in the pargana of Dharampuri seven villages on a payment of Rupees 1,526 yearly; in the pargana of Nalchha three villages on a perpetual rent of Rupees 201; and in the pargana of Jahangirpur one village in perpetuity on payment of Rupees 61 annually. He was to be answerable for robberies within his limits, under penalty of forfeiting his villages. The Bhumia now pays Rs. 866 only for three villages in Dharampuri, four having been given back, and the payment having been reduced by agreement with the Dhar State without the knowledge or consent of the British Government. The guarantee, however, is held still to extend to that portion of the original settlement that is still in force under the subsequent modified engagement. The tankha is paid direct to Dhar without any deductions. The Bhumia furnishes reports of crime to the Dhar Darbar.

The original sanad of the settlement with Sindhia (Nos. CCXLVII and CCXLVIII) was given to the present Bhumia's father, Hate Singh. By this sanad the Bhumia is to hold certain villages in the Sagor pargana in perpetuity, paying a revenue of Hali Rupees 1,503, besides dues, which raise the amount of

* Malcolm's "Malwa," Nos. 8 and 14 of Schedule No. III.

his payments to Rupees 1,641. The tankha is paid direct without deductions. The Bhumia also holds (No. CCXLIX) in perpetuity five villages in Sindhia's pargana of Dikthan; for these villages he pays Rupees 1,403-8. Reports of crime are made direct to the Dikthan and Sagor authorities respectively.

The present Bhumia, Bharat Singh, is the grandson of Fateh Singh, who was the grandson of Bakht Singh, the fifth in descent from Tanaji, and the first of the family who came from Mandu and settled in Barkhera. He succeeded his father, Hate Singh.

In 1855 the estate was, on account of its indebtedness, placed under the superintendence of the British authorities, and remained so for three years. The gross revenue of the Bhumiat is now about Rupees 25,000, and the population was 5,302 in 1891.

Kathoria.—The family of Kathoria is a recent offshoot of the Mota Barkhera family.

The present Bhumia, Kishor Singh, was born about 1872, and is third in descent from Chain Singh, the younger brother of Fateh Singh of Mota Barkhera. The gross revenue of the State is Rs. 2,000.

In 1834, owing to disputes between Chain Singh and the son of Fateh Singh, a settlement (No. CCL) was effected by Captain Sandys, under which the village of Kathoria (one of the villages held from Dikthan by Mota Barkhera through Sir John Malcolm's mediation) was awarded to Chain Singh in return for an annual payment of Rs. 361-8-0 to Mota Barkhera. The Bhil "para" of Shikarpura (one of the fifteen "paras" held jointly from Dhar by Mota and Chhota Barkhera through Sir John Malcolm's mediation) was also awarded to Chain Singh, who became responsible for the yearly payment of Rs. 2 per plough to the Darbar, and also for the payment of zamindars' haks. Two hundred and fifty bighas of cultivated land in two villages of Mota Barkhera were also granted rent-free to the Bhumia and Rs. 14 yearly on account of bhet in seven villages.

9. CHHOTA BARKHERA.*

The original Settlement (No. CCLI) of Chhota Barkhera was effected by Sir John Malcolm in 1820. The Bhumia holds two villages in inam; and he was to have one village on payment of Hali Rupees 752 to commence after seven years. By mutual agreement between the Bhumia and the Dhar State

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 5 of Schedule No. III.

in 1822, without the knowledge of the British Government, the arrangement was altered, and Rupees 151 only are now paid for four villages, the others having been given up. In the original sanad the Bhumia was also made answerable, jointly with the Bhumia of Mota Barkhera under penalty of forfeiture of his villages, for robberies in fifteen villages. The guarantee is held still to extend to that portion of the original settlement that is still in force under the subsequent modified engagement. The Bhumia has no power to reduce the tankha. He furnishes reports of crime to Dhar.

The present Bhumia, Mogat Singh, is the great-grandson of Pirthi Singh, who was sixth in descent from Tanaji, the original settler in Barkhera. He succeeded in 1889, with the consent of the Government of India, on the death of his father Moti Singh.

The population of his holding was returned at 2,579 by the census of 1891, and his yearly income is estimated at about Rupees 5,000.

10. NIMKHERA.*

Under a Settlement (No. CCLII) effected by Sir John Malcolm, the Bhumia holds the village of Tirla in hereditary succession, paying annually Hali Rupees 500 tankha, and is answerable for all robberies between Dhar and Sultanpur under penalty of forfeiture of the village. His tribute is paid direct to Dhar, and no deductions are made from it. Criminal reports are also sent to the Dhar Darbar. The Bhumia further pays Rupees 60 as zamindari and dami bhet.

The original grantee was Sheo Singh, who was succeeded by his son Bhima Singh, and he by his adopted son Kanak Singh. In 1863 Government sanctioned the adoption by Kanak Singh of his cousin Daryao Singh as his successor in the event of failure of direct male heirs. Kanak Singh died in 1864 without issue, and Daryao Singh, the present Bhumia, accordingly succeeded to the tankha.

The Bhumias of Nimkhera are Bhilalas by descent, and their ancestors, according to tradition, originally came from Marwar. They hold the Hindola pargana by prescriptive right without payment.

The population of the holding was 5,569 at the census of 1891, and the revenue is said to be Rupees 18,000 a year.

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 4 of Schedule No. III.

No. CCXXVIII.

Kali Baori.

SANAD granted by RAM CHANDAR RAO PUAR, RAJA of DHAR, through his DEWAN BAPUJI RAGHUNATH PATEL SAWANT SING and his son PADAM SING of BARDIA, now residing in FATEHPURA, and approved by MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM.—1821.

Shri Shankar.

SHRIMANT RAJESHRI RAM CHANDAR PUAR SAHEBJI VIDMAN RAJESHRI BAPUJI RAGHUNATHJI.

SHRIMANTI RAJESHRI MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM, SAHEB BAHADURJI.

Seal.

Qararnamah Sirkarji rubru Huzurji taba Patel Sawant Sing wa Kuar Padam Sing Bardia, hal Fatehpura.

TRANSLATION.

Formerly you used to collect from the villages attached to Killa Mandu, in the Dharampuri Pargana, certain cesses, *viz.*, *Ghugri*, *Bhet*, *Rabta*, *Lagan-mandwa* and the other usual duties, and to levy directly from the Pargana and from traders Sayer duties in money at the Chowki of Baigauda and the Dol Chabutara on the high road. It has now been settled at Nalcha that a fixed amount will be paid to you through the Sirkar's kachery and you are no longer to levy duties from the people of the Pargana or from traders. Further, it is incumbent on you to come to an understanding with your relations, so that they may not complain to the Sirkar, and neither your own sepoys nor those of your relations are to go into the villages of the Pargana. You are to continue to receive the sum fixed by Government in lieu of cesses, and, with this exception, you have no other claim on the Pargana. If you make any claim, it will be considered void.

Detail of agreed payments.

Years.	Original fixed amount.	Annual increments.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1229 or 1878 Sambat.	300	...	300
1230 „ 1879 „	300	80	380
1231 „ 1880 „	380	80	460
1232 „ 1881 „	460	80	540
1233 „ 1882 „	540	80	620
1234 „ 1883 „	620	80	700
1235 „ 1884 „	700	80	780
1236 „ 1885 „	780	80	860
1237 „ 1886 „	860	80	940
1238 „ 1887 „	940	80	1,020
1239 „ 1888 „	1,020	80	1,100
1240 „ 1889 „	1,100	80	1,180
1241 „ 1890 „	1,180	80	1,260
1242 „ 1891 „	1,260	80	1,340
1243 „ 1892 „	1,340	37	1,377
1244 „ 1893 „	1,377	...	1,377
	13,157	1,077	14,234

The fixed amount of Rs. 1,377 is to be paid yearly. The aforesaid sum of Rs. 14,234 shall be paid according to the instalments fixed for each year. With this exception you have no other claims on the aforesaid Pargana situated between the Man and Karam rivers and the foot of Mandu. You shall attend to perform the service of the Sirkar, as you may be ordered, without making any excuses. Should there be any failure in your service you shall forfeit the aforesaid amounts. You shall protect the ryots of the Pargana and traders, &c., passing along the road. You shall be responsible that no thefts or robberies take place. If any theft or robbery occur, you will be answerable for it. You shall produce the robbers, or, if you fail to do so, you shall make good the loss out of your own means. In default thereof, the loss shall be made good out of the fixed amount payable to you. Any claim made by you in the matter will not be recognised. The Sirkar on its part will adhere to this agreement. The district into which stolen property shall be traced shall pay compensation.

(*N.B.*—This evidently refers only to robberies taking place between the Durbar's and the Bhumia's districts.)

	Rs.
The amount fixed according to the Rubkar of the Sahib is . .	1,500

From this is to be deducted the following amount payable by the zemindars out of Inami villages and villages granted as charitable bequests:—

	Rs.	A.	
Limola	30	0	
Khusrobad	22	0	
Khall Khurd	26	0	
Patlawad	22	8	
Jhakhwood	22	8	
			123
			1,377

Total one hundred and twenty-three Rupees, leaving Rs. 1,377 to be paid according to the following instalments :—

1st.—Sialu kist when the jowari is harvested.

2nd.—Unalu kist when the wheat is harvested.

Dated 11th of Jeth Sudi, Sambat 1878 (corresponding to 1821).

(Endorsement.)

Concluded and dated 11th of Ramzan, San Isanne Ashrin Mayatain wa alif

Seal.

Mediated and confirmed by me.

NALCHA,
12th June 1821.

Seal.

(Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM,
Major-General.

No. CCXXIX.

TRANSLATION of a LEASE executed by RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR through BUPCOJEE RUGHOONATH to SAWUNT SING POTAIL and his son PUDDUM SING of TEETEEPORE, Zillah Mandoo, and approved by GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

Six villages in pergunnah Dhurrumpooree are hereby let in farm to you for seven years from the year 1227 or Sumbut 1876 to the year 1233 or Sumbut 1882 inclusive. You shall pay without fail the revenue thereof every year according to the following statement :—

Villages.

1	Mouza	Rama Dhama.
1	„	Baleepore
1	„	Dhabula.
1	„	Hussunpore.
1	„	Abdullapore *alias* Kalee Bowree.
1	„	Ahmudpore *alias* Chitree.
6		

Detail of rental.

		Rs.
Progressive rent for two years, *i.e.*, 1227 or Sumbut 1876 and 1228 or Sumbut 1877	Rupees	2
For 1229 or Sumbut 1878	„	101
For 1230 or Sumbut 1879—		
Rent for the last year	101	
Augmented	100	
		201
For 1231 or Sumbut 1880—		
Rent for the last year	201	
Augmented	100	
		301
For 1232 or Sumbut 1881—		
Rent for the last year	301	
Augmented	100	
		401
For 1233 or Sumbut 1882—		
Rent for the last year	401	
Augmented	100	
		501
TOTAL		1,507

You shall pay the aforesaid sum of Hali Rupees 1,507 of Oogein or Indore currency according to the above statement. You shall continue to pay every year Rupees five hundred and one from 1233 or Sumbut 1882, and also the fixed cesses on account of the pergunnah. You shall pay separately the usual immunities of the zemindars and allow the people without fail to enjoy the produce of their cultivated lands. If you fail to do so your villages will be resumed by the Circar, and you will have no claim thereto. Do not give refuge to thieves. If any Bhil of your Paras commits theft you will be held responsible for it; you shall surrender him or else make good the loss. You shall serve the Circar with fidelity according to its orders and protect the road of the four places killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhar, and Dhurrumpooree. If any cattle of the people or any other property be stolen you will be held responsible for it.

List of your Bhil Paras.

1 Mouza Neeldah, Turvee Dheera.
1 „ Dhowlee Baori, Turvee Dhunna.
1 „ Khori Mauri, Turvee Mugla.
1 „ Ramgarh Pem-chand Deola.
1 „ Bheemanpore, Turvee Gotia.
1 „ Bahadurah, Turvee Ooda.

6

If any inhabitant of these six villages commit highway robbery, etc., you will be held responsible. You shall continue to pay to the Circar the revenue of these villages as heretofore; you shall make such arrangements as may prevent the Bhils of the zillahs of Mohunpore, Neemkhera, Oomurkooa, etc., from committing thefts, etc.; if otherwise, you will be held responsible. The Circar will take the revenue of your villages at Rs. 3 per plough in pergunna Jehangirpore, and will send a Karkoon in order to inspect the villages. Dowlut Sing, son of Ubhoy Sing, has no claim on the Circar; if he asserts his claim you will be answerable. You shall pay the revenue in the following three instalments, *viz.*:—

In the season of the Mucca crop	.	.	5	annas of the revenue.	
„ „ Jowar	.	.	6	„	„ „
„ „ Wheat and gram	.	.	5	„	„ „
Rupee			1		

Dated Camp,———Boodee of Maugh 1227 or Sumbut 1876.

Endorsement in Marathi.

This LEASE is executed by SAWUNT SING POTAIL and his son PUDDUM SING of TEETEEPORE, ZILLAH MANDOO, by RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, and approved by GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

The Circar will respect your possession of your farmed villages according to the foregoing statement; you shall continue to pay annually to the Circar Rupees 501, being the full amount of the revenue of your farmed villages in Pergunna Dhurrumpooree, and also the fixed cesses on account of that pergunna. You shall serve the Circar in killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhar, and Dhurrumpooree, and make such arrangements as may prevent the commission of highway robbery, theft, etc. If you fail to do so, your villages will be resumed by the Circar.

The revenue of the villages in your Elaka inhabited by the Bheels shall be realized as heretofore.

Dated 15th Rubbee-ul Awul 1220, corresponding with Poos 1227 or Sumbut 1876, or 1741 Sukubda.

(Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM, *Major-General*

No. CCXXX.

TRANSLATION of a REPORT from PUNCHAYETS, or Arbitrators, to CAPTAIN EVANS, Agent at Dhar, Camp at Dehee.

We, Dugro Sah, putwaree of Nanpore in elaka Rajpore; Jey Sing, Thakoor of elaka Jobut; Bapoojee Gungadhur, karkoon of Kooksee; and Balajee, putwaree of talooka Soosaree in pergunnah Chiculda, beg to report that the case connected with the claim of Kalee Bowree to the cesses, "bhet" and "ghoogree," receivable from the pergunnah of Bankaneer subject to the elaka of Sindia, having been referred to us by you, Kalee Bowree submitted to us a statement of the above claim, and the kamaisdar of Bankaneer also laid before us a statement respecting the "tuhnamah," or engagement written in 1851 Sumbut. After the perusal of these two statements, we the arbitrators have decided that the kamaisdar Bankaneer should pay yearly Rupees 150 to the Bhoomias, Puddum Sing and Ubhoy Sing of Kalee Bowree, on account of the cesses, "bhet" and "ghoogree," as well as of the money levied at the nakahs or chowkeys. It is also proper that the said Bhoomias should keep three men in attendance, and adopt such measures as may prevent the commission of thefts in the 17 villages situated in Bankaneer. If any robbery takes place in the above villages the said Bhoomias shall make good the loss. They shall have no claim whatever on the aforesaid pergunnah on account of the cesses, "bhet" and "ghoogree," or on account of the money realized at the nakahs or chowkeys. We have settled the matter as above, and it now rests with you to do anything further you choose.

Dated 13th March 1845=Falgoon Soodee 1901 Sumbut.

(Sd.) BAPOOJEE GUNGADHUR,
Karkoon of Mehal Kooksee.

" BALAJEE BENAIK,
Putwaree of Talooka Soosaree.

" THAKOOR JEY SING,

" PUTWAREE DUGRO SAH,
of Nanpore.

" DAMODUR UBUDHOOT,
Kamaisdar.

" POTAIL PUDDUM SING *and*

" OONKAR SING,
Bhoomias.

No. CCXXXI.

TRANSLATION of a DEED of RELINQUISHMENT executed to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR through BAPOOJEE RUGHOONATH by POTAIL MOHUN SING and his son FUTTEH SING of Rajgurh.

Whereas in 1876 Sumbut, I took from the Circar at the Mhow Cantonment a lease of the following villages of pergunnas Dhurrumpooree and Naulcha in izara and peshcushee tenure, *viz.*—

Mouza Chundabutt in Tuppah Tarapore	1
„ Gooljaree in Tuppah Tarapore	1
„ Kuchwana in Tuppah Dole	1
„ Oomra in Tuppah Tarapore	1
„ Runada in Tuppah Tarapore	1
„ Surjeepore in Tuppah Dole	1
„ Bhawanu in Tuppah Khoojava	1
„ Ekelra in Tuppah Khoojava	1
„ Koota in Tuppah Khoojava	1
„ Annopoora in Tuppah Khoojava	1
„ Semralee in Tuppah Dole	1
„ Jyetapore in Tuppah Khoojava	1
	12

But being unable to improve the above twelve villages for which I took a lease, and the time for which the progressive rent was due having expired, I have not been able to discharge the revenue. Therefore I represented the aforesaid circumstances to the cantonment at Naulcha, and I, of my own accord, relinquish the undermentioned villages:—

Schedule of Villages.

In Tuppah Tarapore	Mouza Gooljaree	
	„ Runada	1
	„ Oomra	1
		3
In Tuppah Khoojava	Mouza Ekelra Khord	1
	„ Jyetapore	1
	„ Khoota	1
	„ Annopoora	1
		4
In Tuppah Tohbul	Mouza Kuchwana	1
	„ Surjeepore	1
	„ Semralee	1
		3
		10

Of my own free will I give up the above ten villages, and I have no concern whatever with them. I retain in my possession on service tenure two villages, *viz.*, mouza Chundalbutt in Tuppah Tarapore and mouza Bhawanu in

Tuppah Khoojava, for which the following amount is payable to the Circar as peshcush, *viz.*—

	Rs.
Peshcush in return for inam on account of mouzah Chundabutt in Tuppah Tarapore	151
Peshcush in return for inam on account of mouza Bhawanu in Tuppah Khoojava	151
	302

I will pay every year the above sum of Halee Rupees 302 of the Indore or Oogein currency; I will in time give cesses on account of the aforesaid villages; I will pay the usual zemindar's dami bhet, etc., without objection. Should I make any objection the villages may be resumed, and I will have no claim on them. I will not give asylum to robbers. If any Bheel of my para commits a robbery, I will be held responsible for it; I will produce the robber, and in failure thereof I will make good the loss. I will with fidelity serve the Circar and execute its orders. I will make arrangements for the protection of the roads of killa Maudoo, Naulcha, Dhar, and Dhurrumpooree. If a theft be committed in any of the above places, or if cattle be stolen from the people, I will be held responsible for it.

The following are the three Bheel villages in my ilaka:—

Mouza	Jamunjeeree (Kaloo Turvee)	1
„	Bhedlia (Turvee Heera)	1
„	Hela Bawar (Mala Turvee)	1
		3

The Circar may send a karkoon for the purpose of inspecting the above three villages; I will without any objection pay revenue thereof to the Circar. I will adopt such measures as may prevent the Bheels of Mohunpore, Neemkhera, and Amarkooa from committing thefts; if they commit a theft I will be held responsible for it. If the villages of Jehangerpore be settled with me, the Circar may send a karkoon to inspect them, and I will pay Rupees 3 per every plough. I will pay the rent according to the following instalments, *viz.*—

5 Annas of revenue to be paid on the full moon of Kooar, or in the season of mucca crop.

6 Annas of revenue to be paid on the full moon of Magsar, or in the season of jowar crop.

5 Annas of revenue on the full moon of Fagoon, or in the season of wheat and gram crop.

1 Rupee.

I will of my own accord pay the aforesaid sum of Rupees 302 in three instalments.

(Sd.) POTAIL MOHUN SING
and his son FUTTEH SING of Rajgurh.

Dated Naulcha Cantonment, 11th Jeth Soodee, 1878 Sumbut.

(Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM, *Brigadier-General.*

No. CCXXXII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR through BAPOOJEE RUGHOONATH by POTAIL MOHUN SING of Rajgurh.

Whereas the Circar has granted and I have willingly accepted a lease of the peshcushi village of Bhowania Bozurg attached to the talook of Khoojava, therefore I engage to pay in perpetuity the sum of Rupees 101, being the amount of rent year after year from 1231. Besides this, I will respect the rights of hakdars, zamindars, and inamdars, and separately pay the usual cesses such as dami, bhet, etc., according to the practice (rates) of the pergunnah. If any robbery takes place in the villages of the pergunnah Dhurrumpooree, or on the roads thereof, or between the Maun and Karoom rivers and in the low lands of Mandoo, I will be held responsible for it, and will produce the robbers. In failure thereof I will make good the loss. I will serve the Circar with fidelity, and improve the village. After the village has been improved I will continue to give the usual cesses.

Dated 12th Jeth Badi 1880 Sumbut, San 1231, 26th of Ramjan.

(Sd.) POTAIL MOHUN SING
and his son FUTTEH SING of Rajgurh.

„ POTAIL SAWUNT SING
of Mouza Burwai.

„ MURLOE SUMBHOO SING,

„ KANGOE ROOPCHUND,
of Khoojava.

„ MURLOE BABRAJEE.

„ KULLYAN RAE CHOWDHEREE,
Canoongoe of Naulcha.

„ CHINTAMUN CHOWDHEREE,
Canoongoe of Naulcha.

„ HAVILDAR CHITTERJEE,
a dependent of Bheeman Sing.

No. CCXXXIII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed to RAMCHANDAR RAO PUAR through BAPUJI RAGHUNATH by PATEL MOHAN SING, and his son FATEH SING, of MOUZA RAJGARH—1821.

Whereas we used to levy from the people and traders of the Pargana of Dharampuri and *Taleti* (low lands) of Killa Mandu, etc., cesses, such as bhet, ghugri, cattle cess, and sayer dues, etc., on the general road including the village of Morghari; and whereas at Camp Nalcha the Sirkar has now determined to pay a fixed amount in lieu of the above cesses, we, of our own accord, agree to receive the fixed sum, which will be paid to us from the Sirkar's kachery. We will not take cesses from the people and other traders of the pargana, and we will satisfy the claims of our relations so that they will not complain to the Sirkar. Neither we nor the sepoys of our relations shall go into the pargana villages. We will continue to receive the amount fixed for us by the Sirkar; and we will have no claim to the export dues of the pargana. Any claim we may prefer on this account shall be considered null and void.

Detail of amount fixed to be paid year after year.

	Amount fixed.	Enhanced amount for populating the villages.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹
San 1229 or Sambat 1878 . .	110	...	110
„ 1230 „ 1879 . .	110	30	140
„ 1231 „ 1880 . .	140	30	170
„ 1232 „ 1881 . .	170	30	200
„ 1233 „ 1882 . .	200	30	230
„ 1234 „ 1883 . .	230	30	260
„ 1235 „ 1884 . .	260	30	290
„ 1236 „ 1885 . .	290	30	320
„ 1237 „ 1886 . .	320	30	350
„ 1238 „ 1887 . .	350	30	380
„ 1239 „ 1888 . .	380	30	410
„ 1240 „ 1889 . .	410	30	440
„ 1241 „ 1890 . .	440	30	470
„ 1242 „ 1891 . .	470	30	500
	3,880	390	4,270

We will take the above sum of Rupees four thousand two hundred and seventy according to the above statement and as fixed for each year. With this exception we shall have no demand on the villages of the pargana or between the rivers Maun and Karum, or in the *taleti* (low land) of Mandu. We shall always, without fail, attend on the Sirkar to perform service and execute its orders; in default, we will forfeit the aforesaid amounts. We will protect the roads as well as the traders and travellers passing through the pargana. We will adopt measures to prevent thefts being committed. In case of a theft or robbery taking place, we will be held responsible for it and pro-

duce the robbers, or in default we will make good the loss. Should we fail to do so the loss may be deducted from the aforesaid fixed payment, and we will raise no objection thereto.

We have, of our own free will, executed this deed.

The district into which stolen property shall be traced shall pay compensation. We will take the amount according to the following instalments:—

	R
Moiety to be paid at Jowar harvest.	
,, ,, ,, wheat ,,	
The sum fixed in the presence of the Sahib to be paid is . .	550
Deduct on account of Zamindar village Lumbala . . .	11
,, ,, ,, Kharsrakad . . .	10
,, ,, ,, Khal khurd . . .	15
On account of the Mandir (temple)—	
Jhakrut	9
Patlawad	13
	58
We will receive the balance due to us	500

Five hundred as fixed.

PATEL MOHAN SING,
and his son
FATEH SING of Rajgarh.

Dated 11th of Jeth Sudi Sambat 1878.

We agree to abide by above deed, but we will levy bhet and ghugri from the villages of my relations according to the established custom.

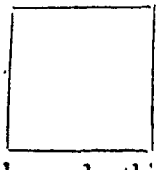
Mediated and confirmed by me.

(Sd.)- JOHN MALCOLM, *Major-General.*

No. CCXXXIV.

TRANSLATION of a PARWANA issued by HIS HIGHNESS TUKOJI RAO HOLKAR to RAKHMA HUZRI KAMASDAR of HASILPUR, DATED SUMA SABA ARBAIN, MAYATANI WA-ALIF.

SHRI MAHALSAKANT.



Fateh Sing Bhumia of Rajgarh possesses Tanka and other dues in the Pargana from old times, but he has not received them owing to his not having

given into the Sirkar an agreement promising to protect our pargana from theft, robbery and murder and other crimes. Now he has according to the Sirkar's orders given in the agreement through the Resident, and the document has been received with a kaifiat dated 5th September 1846. It has accordingly been settled that the Bhumia shall receive all arrears of his tanka and other dues as well as the tanka and other dues for every year in future. You are hereby directed that as the Bhumia has agreed to protect the pargana, you shall pay him the arrears of his tanka in cash and other dues in Sehode according to the old practice, and continue to do so for each year henceforth, taking his receipts for the same. You shall return this parwana to the Bhumia, keeping a copy for record, dated 8th September 1846.

MURATTIB SHUD.

Seal.

(Sd.) R. N. C. HAMILTON.

No. CCXXXV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to CHAIN SING, BHOOMIA of RAJGURH.

Whereas on enquiry it has been established to the satisfaction of the Government of India that the Bhoomia of Rajgurh is entitled by ancient right to possess the paras, villages, and a tract described below, and that since the settlement of Malwa in 1818, he alone has been held responsible for the security of life and property therein, free from the interference of any Native State; this Sunnud is granted to the said Bhoomia and his heirs, in recognition of these rights during good behaviour, subject only to the control of the Governor General's Agent for the time being.

Statement of the villages, paras, and lands.

Dhal. | Rajgurh.

(Sd.) H. D. DALY,

18th March 1871. *Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.*

No. CCXXXVI.

TRANSLATION of a DEED of RELINQUISHMENT executed by BURJORE SING, inhabitant of Bheysakho, and Potail to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR.

Whereas I and Hutteh Sing in the presence of the Mhow Station Office leased six villages attached to Dhurrumpooree, but being unable to cultivate them and to pay the revenue, Hutteh Singh gave up the said six villages and executed a separate deed of relinquishment; and whereas the Circar, when a Naulcha, having had regard to my humble petition which I submitted there was pleased to grant me a lease for three villages and to permit me to relinquish the following three villages, *viz.*—

Mouza Bhodul	1
„ Keyalabaul	1
„ Doodhee	1
	3

Wherefore I of my own accord relinquish the above three villages which I held in izarah tenure, and I have no concern whatever with them.

Dated 12th Jeyt Boodee 1880 Sumbut.

(Sd.) POTAIL BURJORE SING.

Witnesses:

(Sd.) POTAIL SAWUNT SING of Bulub.

„ MURLOE BABRAJEE.

„ MURLOE SUMBHOO SING of Kusba Khoojava.

„ KULLYAN RAE CHOWDHEREE, Kanungo and Patel of Naulcha.

„ CHINTAMUN CHOWDHEREE, Canoongoe and Potail of Naulcha.

No. CCXXXVII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR through BAPOOJEE RUGHOONATH by MUNDROOP SING POTAIL and his son BISHEN SING of Bhysak, now residing in Barudpoora.

I used to levy direct from the people of the villages and the low lands of killa Mandoo in pergunnah Dhurrumpooree cesses, such as bhet, ghoogree, etc.; but now the Circar has settled at Camp Naulcha to pay me a fixed amount in lieu of the above cesses from the cutcherry. I will not exact cesses from the people. I will satisfy the claims of my relations to the aforesaid cesses, so that they may have no cause to complain on the subject to the Circar. Neither I nor my relations shall send a sepoy into the villages of the pergunnah. I will continue to receive the amount fixed for me by the Circar, and I will not have any claim on the villages for the cesses in question. Any claim which I may make shall be considered null and void.

Statement of the amount fixed to be paid.

	Original fixed amount.	Enhanced amount.	Total.
	R	R	R
1229 or 1878 Sumbut . . .	100	...	100
1230 „ 1879 „ . . .	100	30	130
1231 „ 1880 „ . . .	130	30	160
1232 „ 1881 „ . . .	160	30	190
1233 „ 1882 „ . . .	190	30	220
1234 „ 1883 „ . . .	220	30	250
1235 „ 1884 „ . . .	250	30	280
1236 „ 1885 „ . . .	280	30	310
1237 „ 1886 „ . . .	310	30	340
1238 „ 1887 „ . . .	340	30	370
1239 „ 1888 „ . . .	370	30	400
1240 „ 1889 „ . . .	400	30	430
1241 „ 1890 „ . . .	430	20	450
	3,280	350	3,630

I will take the above sum of R3,630 according to the instalments fixed for each year. Other than the aforesaid amount I have no demand on the villages of the said pergunnah, or on low lands of Mandoo. I will serve the Circar and execute its orders without any objection. In default thereof I will forfeit the aforesaid amount. I will protect the roads, as well as the tradesmen and travellers passing through the pergunnah. I will adopt such measures

as may prevent thefts being committed. If a robbery takes place, I will be held responsible for it; I will produce the robber. In default thereof I will make good the loss. Should I fail to do so, a sum equal to the loss may be deducted from the money fixed to be paid to me in lieu of the cesses, and I will raise no objection thereto. I have of my own accord executed this deed. The person into whose territory any stolen property may be carried shall be held responsible for it.

	R	R
The sum fixed in the presence of the British officer, to be paid in lieu of the cesses is		500
Deduct on account of zemindaree and Dharmadao for Limbola	14	
Deduct on account of zemindaree of Khoosrobad . .	8	
„ „ „ „ Khalkhoord .	13	
„ „ „ „ Jhakrood . .	5	
„ „ „ „ Putlawad . . .	10	
	—	50
Balance .		450

shall be paid to me according to the undermentioned instalments:—

Moiety to be paid at Jawar harvest.

„ „ „ wheat harvest.

(Sd.) Potail Mandroop Sing
and his son Bishen Sing of Keneereepoora.

Dated Jeyt Soodee 11th Sumbut 1878.

With the exception of the cesses above, I shall levy Bhet, Ghoogree cesses, from the villages of my relations.

Mediated and confirmed by me.

(Sd.) John Malcolm, *Brigadier-General.*

12th February 1821.

A precisely similar engagement was made with Bheman Sing of Jamnia for Rupees 65 from Dhurrumpooree. *Vide* No. CCXLI.

Also with Mohun Sing and his son Futteh Sing of Rajgurh for Rupees 500. *Vide* No. CCXXXIII.

No. CCXXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, through the mediation of BAPOOJEE RAGHOONATH, by MANDROOP SING POTAIL and his son BISHEN SING of Keneereepoora.

Whereas I have of my own accord taken in farm seven villages, namely, six villages attached to killa Mandoo in pergunnah Dhurrumpooree, and one village situated in pergunnah Naulcha: therefore I engage to pay without any objection the amount of revenue thereof fixed for each year, for seven years, from 1227 or 1876 Sumbut to 1233 or 1882 Sumbut.

Schedule of Villages.

Six villages of pergunnah Dhurrumpooree	. . .	Rupees 1,724
Mouza Mehaygaon in Tuppah Tarapore	. . .	1
„ Chicktawur *alias* Bunkotah in Tuppah Tohbul		1
„ Koosmullah in Tuppah Tohbul	. . .	1
„ Sirsooda in Tuppah Khoojavah	. . .	1
„ Sunkotah in Tuppah Tohbul	. . .	1
„ Basonee in Tuppah Khoojavah	. . .	1
		6

Statement of Progressive Rent.

			R
Sun 1227 and 1228 Sumbut 1876-77	. .		...
„ 1229 Sumbut 1878	. . . .		101
		R	
„ 1230 Sumbut 1879—			
Original amount	. . . .	101	
Enhanced „	. . . .	171	
			272
„ 1231 Sumbut 1880—			
Original amount	. . . .	272	
Enhanced „	. . . .	103	
			375
„ 1232 Sumbut 1881—			
Original amount	. . . .	375	
Enhanced „	. . . .	76	
			451
„ 1233 Sumbut 1882—			
Original amount	. . . .	451	
Enhanced „	. . . .	74	
			525
Total	. . .		1,724

Statement of Rent in the Pergunnah Naulcha, Village Soonera, alias *Soonora Bozurg.*

			R
Sun 1227 Sumbut 1876			...
„ 1228 „ 1877			...
„ 1229 „ 1878			75
„ 1230 „ 1879—	R		
Original	75		
Enhanced	25		
			100
„ 1231 Sumbut 1880—			
Original	100		
Enhanced	51		
			151
„ 1232 Sumbut 1881—			
Original	151		
Enhanced	50		
			201
	Total		527
	Grand Total		2,251

I will pay the above sum of Rupees two thousand two hundred and fifty-one of the Ujjain or Indore currency according to the instalments fixed for each year. From 1233 to 1882 Sumbut I will continue to pay every year the sum of Rupees 726, *viz.*, Rupees 525 for Dhurrumpooree villages and Rupees 201 for Soonera Bozurg attached to Naulcha pergunnah; besides this I will pay the usual cesses. I will without any objection pay the dues of the zemindars and respect the rights of the cultivators. In failure thereof the Circar shall resume the villages and I will lay no claim thereto. I will not give refuge to the thieves. If a Bheel of my *para* commit a robbery, I will be held responsible for it, or I will produce the robber, and in default thereof I will make good the loss. I will with fidelity serve the Circar and execute its orders; I will protect the roads of killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhar, and Dhurrumpooree. If an robberies be committed in the above villages, or if any cattle be stolen from the people, I will be held responsible for it.

The following are the Bheel villages in my talooka:—

Mouza	Kaneereepoora	1
„	Jamnia	1
„	Ratee Talaie	1
„	Belapoora	1
„	Junie Bhaisakho	1
„	Amlipura	1
„	Paraspura	1
„	Lalgarh	1
„	Chokie	1
„	Bhandakho	1
„	Masidpura	1
„	Pharudpura	1
„	Bandhao Khurd	1
„	Ambapura	1
„	Bharkia	1
	Total	15

The Circar shall send a karkoon for the purpose of inspecting the above fifteen villages, the rent of which I will pay regularly without any objection. I will make such arrangements as may prevent the Bheels of Mohunpore zillah Neemkhera zillah Umarkua, etc., from committing thefts. If any robberies take place I will be held responsible for them. If the villages of Jehangerpore be farmed out to me, the Circar will have them inspected by a karkoon in order that I may pay the rent thereof at Rs. 3 per plough. The revenue will be paid according to the following instalments, *viz.*—

At Mucca harvest	5	annas of revenue.
„ Jawar „	6	„ „
„ Wheat „	5	„ „
Rupee	1	

I will pay the money in three instalments.

I have of my own accord executed this engagement.

(Sd.) Potail Mundroop Sing,
and his son Bishen Sing, of Keneereepoora.

Cantonment;
1st Maugh Boodee 1876 Sumbut. (Sd.) John Malcolm.

Translation of an Engagement executed to Ramchunder Rao Puar by Mundroop Sing, Potail of Zillah Bheesakhoor and Zillah Mandoo.

Whereas Mr. Dangerfield has been appointed by the British Government to make arrangements for the suppression of robberies and for the improvement of the country, I through his mediation execute this deed to the Circar and acknowledge that if any Bhoomias, Turvees, Bheels or Bhamurs of my district commit robberies on the roads or in the villages, or if they steal any cattle, I will be responsible. I will remain in obedience to the Circar and receive the usual cesses such as damee, bhet, ghoogree, etc., in accordance with the receipts which may be found among the records of the old zemindars. I will not take those extra cesses which the potails and putwarees were during the disturbances compelled to pay. I will show to the Circar all the old documents which may be found in my possession, and in accordance with them I will take all the cesses. I will serve the Circar with fidelity. If any Bheel of my district commits theft, I will produce the thief and the stolen property. If the thief refuses to obey me, I will bring the Circar to the spot and point out the thief. If a Bheel of any other place commits robbery elsewhere and comes into my talooka, I will not give him an asylum; I will apprehend him and make him over to the Circar. If I fail to account for a theft committed in the elaka, the usual cesses such as bhet, ghoogree, etc., receivable by me, may be resumed by the Circar. I will make no dispute on account of bhets, etc., for villages for which there may

be no receipts extant among the records. Being unable to improve the villages which I hold in farm and to pay the revenue thereof, I give them up to the Circar. The revenue of the peshcushee villages which have been settled with mè I will pay to the Circar through the zemindar. Should I object to pay the revenue, the Circar may resume peshcushee villages which I hold; I will of my own accord give them up to the Circar. Besides this the revenues which the Turvees have hitherto paid to the Circar shall also be discharged as usual.

List of the Turvee Villages.

Mouza	Kanreepuira Khoord	1
„	Jumnia, Turvee Manja	1
„	Ratee Talaee	1
„	Baleepore	1
„	Joonee Vesako	1
„	Amleepoora Kumleea	1
„	Musidpoora	1
„	Bharoodpoora	1
„	Budao Chota Bheeka Turvee	1
„	Ambapore Kesub	1
„	Bhurka Ramchandah	1
„	Chowkee	1
„	Lalgurh	1
„	Puruspoora	1
„	Bbandakho Achla	1
		15

If any Turvee of the above fifteen villages commit theft or robbery on the roads, I will be held responsible for it. I will pay to the Circar the actual amount of revenue which may be due from the Turvee villages.

Dated Naulcha, 2nd Jeit Soodee 1876.

I will serve the Circar and adopt such measures as may prevent thefts being committed. Should I fail to do so I forfeit the bhet, ghoogree, etc.

(Sd.) Potail Mundroop Sing,
Son of Dowlut Sing.

„ H. Dangerfield, *Captain.*

Translation of a Deed of Relinquishment executed by Mundroop Sing, Potail, to Ramchunder Rao Puar.

Whereas through the mediation of the Officer of the Mhow Station I took a lease for six villages of pergunnah Dhurrumpooree, but being unable to improve them and to pay the fixed amount of revenue thereof, I came over to Dhurrumpooree and made a representation of the above circumstances: there-

fore the Circar having had regard to my distressed condition has been pleased to grant me a lease for three villages and to permit me to give up three other villages.

The following are the three villages which I held in farm, *viz.*—

Mouza	Koosmulla in Tuppah Tohbul	1
„	Sulkota in Tuppah „	1
„	Baswee in Tuppah Khoojava	1

I of my own accord relinquish the aforesaid three villages, and I have no concern whatever with them.

Dated 10th Fagoon Boodee 1879 Sumbut.

(S.I.) POTAIL MUNDROOP SING.

Witnesses:

(Sd.) RAO RUTTUN SING,
of Durva.

(Sd.) POTAIL SAWUNT SING.

(Sd.) KOONWUR CHAEN SING,
Son of Mundroop Sing.

No. CCXXXIX.

TRANSLATION of a LEASE executed by JASHWANT RAO PUAR of DHAR through RAM CHUNDER RAO BAPUJI to PATEL BISHAN SING of BHARUDPURA.

Seal.

The village of Kunripura of Killa Mandu is hereby leased to you.

For San 1251.

Rental for last year	33
Enhanced	2
	35

For San 1252.

Rental for last year	35
Enhanced	5
	40

You shall pay Hali Rupees forty every year into the Sirkar's treasury. The boundaries of the village will be shown to you by the zamindar, and

accordingly you shall cultivate the land belonging to it. You shall have no concern with any other para and the killa (Mandu) except Kanripura. You shall pay the revenue as above and improve the village. You shall take measures to prevent robberies in the village limits. In case of a robbery occurring you shall trace and produce the robbers, failing which you shall make good the loss. If the killadar asks for assistance you shall attend with the Bhils of your village. You shall not distill liquor in the said village. You shall serve the Sirkar with fidelity. Besides this you shall pay the usual cesses according to practice prevailing in the pargana and pay Dami Bhet, Zirat Hak to the zamindars separately. You shall continue the grants in charity to the holders according to old practice. If you fail in paying the revenue or in the performance of service, the village will not remain with you

Dated 10th of Jamadil Akhar Suma Arbin Mayatani wa Alif Martu-Sood.

Seal.

Mediated by my direction with the Dhar State by Lieutenant H. E. Evans on the 9th July 1843.

(Sd.) C. M. WADE,
Resident.

No. CCXL.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT EXECUTED by BISHAN SING, PATEL, BHUMIA of MAUZA BHARUDPURA, to his brother AMAR SING.

I hereby, of my own free-will, agree to provide as follows for your clothing and diet expenses.

You shall enjoy the entire income of the village of Chiktiabar in the Dharampuri Pargana, and I will pay the Tanka to the Sirkar due on this village, and you shall have no concern with it.

I hereby cede to you rent-free the "Bari" (irrigated) land measuring 10 Bighas, at Maiagaon which you may cultivate.

You may take one rupee for every populated village as Bhet.

From Mouza Sirsodia	1
„ Maiagaon	1
	2

I am to give you on every Dasehra a turban and a scarf valued at ten rupees; and you shall pay me rupees two as Bhet.

I will pay to you five rupees per mensem, which I get from Sirkar Company (British Government) at Mandali.

The Naka Dues.

I will pay to you one-eighth of the share I get at the Kali Devi Naka.

I will pay you one-fourth of my share of the dues collected at the Ajnar paka.

The following cattle are given to you for the use of your family once for all. Bullocks 2 (two) head, cow 1 (one) head, milk buffalo 1 (one) head.

Total 4 (four) head.

I agree to give of my own accord what is stated above, and you may enjoy the same. You shall have no claims whatever to my estate. I have entered into this agreement of my own-free will. You shall perform the Raj (Dhar) service in accordance with custom.

Mili Maha Badi 14th, Sambat 1835. Dated 12th January, Monday, 1839.

Seal Seal

Witnesses.

(Sd) Rasaldar Bhiman Singji.
„ Jemadar Barjor Sing.
„ Patel Padam Sing.
„ Rattan Sing.

Witnesses.

Rasaldar Mahomed Hasan Khan.
Patel Futeh Sing, of Rajgarh.

(Sd.) F. H. Sandys,
Political Agent.

14th January 1839.

No. CCXLI.

Translation of an Engagement executed by Potail Bheeman Sing, son of Nadir Sing, of Pergunnah Jamnia, to the Circar.

Whereas my ancestor, Potail Nadir Sing, performed good services at Dhurrumpooree in Dhar, and the Circar being pleased with him conferred upon him in istimrari tenure mouzah Dabir in pergunnah Dhurrumpooree; and whereas the revenue on the above mouzah was fixed at Rs. 150 per annum in the presence of Captain Johnston: therefore I will pay every year

the said amount of Rs. 150 into the Circar's treasury at Dhurrumpooree and take receipts for the same; the Circar shall have no other demand on me. I will not at all interfere with the *dharmadae* (religious endowments) and *inam* lands of those who have held them from of old. If any robber or thief with stolen property takes refuge in my ilaka and the tracks are followed into my ilaka, I will be held responsible. In time of need I will, like other Bhoomias, be in attendance on the Circar and render service. If I fail to pay the revenue, the Circar will have a right to adopt coercive measures for the realization of the same. I have of my own accord entered into this engagement.

Dated 9th Bysack Boodee 1890 Sumbut.

Witnessed,

W. JOHNSTON,
Assistant to Resident.

Dated Indore, the 29th April 1833.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by SIR JOHN MALCOLM to BHEEMAN SING, son of NADIR SING, Bhoomia of Jamnia, dated the 8th May 1820.

Whereas Major-General Sir John Malcolm has settled with Maharaja Holkar at the station of Mhow, the case of Nadir Sing Potail's tunkha, and whereas Bheeman Sing, son of the said Nadir Sing, has been appointed in his father's place, the tunkha which was enjoyed by his father will be continued to Bheeman Sing without fail, provided he serves the British Government and maintains good behaviour, in which case the British Government guarantee the continuance of the tunkha to Bheeman Sing.

Dated 8th May 1820, corresponding with 24th of Rujjub, Sumbut 1235.

(Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM,
Major-General.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD from DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to NADIR SING, Potail of Jamnia, mediated by SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

Confirmed and guaranteed.

(Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM,
Major-General.

The following engagement of the lease of the villages of Kuneria, Salotia, Bahron Peeplia, and Khiree, in all four villages, in Pergunnah Dekthan of the Mandoo Circar in Soubah Malwa of Sindiah's territories, is granted from the year 1214 (A.D. 1806*), according to the terms of his kabuliat, to Bhoomia Nadir Singhjee, the same including the land revenue and all pergunnah cesses, dami, and kutotree, but exclusive of the bhet payable to amlas and zemindaree rights and bhets to Girassias and Bhoomias and having been drawn out according to the valuation of Nau Rao Mahrie, and under the superintendence of Mahipat Rao, Amil of the said pergunnah.

* 1804 according to the Table in the Central India Agency Office.

The villages are to be improved and the fixed instalments are to be paid into the treasury yearly and by seasons, and the ryots are not to be oppressed; all gains as well as losses to be borne by the Potail.

1214 to 1215 rent-free for two years.

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Additions.*	*Total.*
1216	201	0	201
1217	201	15	216
1218	216	15	231
1219	231	5	236
1220	236	15	251

and from the year 1221 (A.D. 1813†) it will be Istimrar for Rs. 251 (two hundred and fifty-one).

† 1811 according to the Table in the Central India Agency Office.

The above-mentioned "putta" (Agreement) for five years is for Rs. 251 in addition to which Amla's Bhet, Zemindaree, Bhoomia, and Grassia hucks have to be paid separately. Signed on the 18th Rubbee-ul-Akhur.

According to this Agreement the sum of Rupees 251 was settled for the four villages in 1229 (A.D. 1821)* before Rajehsree, and shall be taken accordingly. If there shall be any failure in paying the money, the villages shall be made "khalsa."

* 1819 according to the Tables in the Central India Agency Office.

Translation of a Sunnud to Potail Bheeman Sing, Bhoomia of Jamnia, regarding Koonjrode village in Dekthan Pergunnah.

Rajehsree Major-General Sir John Malcolm.	Sreemunt Dowlut Rao Sindia Sahibjee.

Lease to Potail Bheeman Sing, of Koonjrode in Dekthan Pergunnah, Circar Mandoo, Soubah Malwa, Sindia's territories, for five years from 1229 (A.D.

1821) to 1233 (A D. 1825) at the close of the rubbee harvest for Rupees 1,281. In this is included revenue, &c., Dami of the Pergunnah Kutotree, and Baptoo as well as Zemindar's bhets (Bhoomia and Grassias, hucks to be paid by the Potail), made before Rajehsreejee, according to the valuation and superintendence of Jhao Rao Mahrie, and the Agency of Madho Rao Mahrie, Amil of the above-mentioned pergunnah. Drawn out according to the Agreement made with Potail Bheeman Sing. You will improve the village and pay the money yearly at the appointed seasons into the treasury, and abstain from oppressing the inhabitants. Losses or gains to be borne by the Izardar. After five years it shall be perpetual; in default of payment, the village shall be resumed.

PARTICULARS OF LEASE.

	Total Revenue.	*Addition.*	*Total for the year.*
1229	136	0	136
1230	136	51	187
1231	187	51	238
1232	238	81	319
1233	319	82	401
	1,016	265	1,281

Dated Methi Jeit Soodhie 13th Peyrus 1229. Total for five years Rupees 1,281, including additions, to be paid yearly into the Treasury. Dated 29th Mahe Zeelhij Sun Jhide Ashreen Maotiu-valif Sumbut 1877 (Murattab Shud).

Seal.

Confirmed and guaranteed.

(Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM,
Major-General.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD from MAHARAJA MULHAR RAO HOLKAR, to BHEEMA SING POTAIL, BHOOMIA of Mouzah Jamnia.

This agreement was obtained through my mediation, and is guaranteed by me.

(Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM,
Major-General.

From the Circar of Raje Sree Mulhar Rao, to Bheeman Sing, Potail, Bhoomia of Mouzah Jamnia,—dated Sursan Ahde Ashreen Maotin-valif (1221).

You, having attended on His Highness at Indore, represented that, if the village of Kheree of the Hasilpore Pergunnah were leased to you on five years' istawa (progressive rent), you will bring the said village under cultivation and continue to pay to the Circar whatever may be fixed as the amount of the istawa (lease), deducting therefrom the sum of Rupees 150 per annum on account of the pay of six sepoys you maintain on the Ghat of Doorjanpoora under the orders of the Kamaisdar of Hasilpore.

In consideration of the said representation the said village, which is not now under cultivation, is at first,* from Sumbut 1878, settled to be given to you on istawa (progressive rent) for five years, the amounts of each year being fixed as below:—

* Some say it means "from the next year," Sambat 1878.

Sumbut 1878, corresponding with 1231.

The amount of former jumma	201
Increase	0
Total	201

Sumbut 1879, or 1232.

Amount of last year	201
Increase	60
Total	261

Sumbut 1880, corresponding with Sun 1233.

Amount of last year	261
Increase	90
Total	351

Sumbut 1881, or Sun 1234.

Amount of last year	351
Increase	135
Total	486

Sumbut 1882, or Sun 1235.

Amount of last year	486
Increase	215
Total	701

in all, for five years, Rupees 701 being fixed (including) increases. This letter is addressed, giving the izara of the said village to you; you will from year to year increase the cultivation of the village according to the terms of the istawa, or increase. You will deduct from the yearly jama of the village

the sum of Rupees 150 on account of the pay of the men you maintain on the Doorjunpoora Ghat, and continue to pay the balance to the Circar; and you will obey the Mamlutdar and populate and cultivate the village. Dated 5th Mohurrum (Mortub Shood).

No. CCXLII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to SUDARDEEN HAVILDAR, KAMAISDAR of PERGUNNAH HASILPORE, 1219 A.H.

The tunkha which Nadir Bheel used to receive directly from the villages of the above pergunnah has been stopped, and it has been settled that he will adopt measures to prevent thefts in the mehal, and also that if any thefts take place in the villages, or if any mischief be committed in the fields, he will be held responsible for the same. You are therefore directed to collect the money which the said Bheel used to receive as tunkha from each village of the mehal, and to pay him annually from the aforesaid year the sum of Rs. 357 of the local currency from the mehal cutcherry in the following two instalments, taking receipts from him for the same :—

On the full moon of Ughran	. . . . .	Rs.	178 8
„ „ Cheyt	. . . . .	„	178 8

Dated 20th Suffur 1219 A.H.

Precisely similar perwannah for the following sums :—

On Depalpore	. . . . .	Rs. 246
Sanwair	. . . . .	„ 25
Indore	. . . . .	„ 791
Baitma	. . . . .	„ 506
Maheisur	. . . . .	„ 518
Karahee and Akhirpoora	. . . . .	„ 62

No. CCXLIII.

TRANSLATION of a LEASE granted by TOOKAJEE RAO HOLKAR to BHEMAN SING, son of NADIR SING, Bhoomia, 1252 A.H. 1909 Sumbut, 1774 Sook.

Whereas you came over to Indore and requested that the village of

Khairee which you held in farm, but which was taken from you after the expiration of the lease, and has been under the direct management of the Circar for the last three years, might be farmed out to you in istimrari tenure. After a due consideration of your request the Circar has determined to take an engagement from you and to let to you the above village from the aforesaid year in istimrari tenure; a lease of it is therefore granted to you at a rent of Rs. 901 of the local currency, *i.e.*, Rs. 800, which you used to pay before, and Rs. 101 now added to it. You will improve the village, and in no way oppress the people, but, on the contrary, you will keep them satisfied. You will pay every year into the treasury the rent of the village farmed out to you in perpetual tenure according to the instalments, and send reports of all civil, criminal and political cases. If you fail to abide by the terms of your engagement, the village in question shall be taken back and placed under the management of the Circar.

Dated 29th Jemmadee-ul-Awul, corresponding with 21st March 1852.

No. CCXLIV.

Shrimant Rajeshri Ram Chandar Rao Puar Sahib through Rajeshri Bapuji Raghunathji.	Shrimant Rajeshri Major General Malcolm Sahibji Bahadurji.

Agreement between Sircar Rajeshri...and Patel Nadir Sing and his son Bhiman Sing Bhumia of Jamnia, made in the presence of.....

Hitherto you levied your Bhet dues direct from the villages in the Dharampuri Pargana, and in lieu thereof rendered services in that pargana, as well as along the foot of Mandu. The matter has recently been settled at Camp Nalcha, and I have willingly agreed to the settlement. I will receive the fixed sum which will be paid to me from the Sirkar's Kutchery, and I will not collect the dues direct from the villages. I will settle the matter with my brother and relations so that they shall not complain to the Sirkar.

Neither I nor the sepoys of my relations shall enter the pargana direct. I will receive the dues which have been fixed by the Hazur, and I have no claim to other dues except in the pargana between the Maun and Karum rivers and the low lands of Mandu. I will receive the aggregate sum fixed on account of export dues of the pargana and have no claim to any other dues. Any claim to other dues which I may prefer will be void.

The following amounts have been settled to be paid through the kutchery :—

Year.	*Sambat.*	*Fixed amount.*	*Progressive amount.*	*Total.*
San 1229	1878	5	...	5
„ 1230	1879	5	10	15
„ 1231	1880	15	10	25
„ 1232	1881	25	10	35
„ 1233	1882	35	10	45
„ 1234	1883	45	10	55
„ 1235	1884	55	10	65
		185	60	245

Total Rupees two hundred and forty-five, which I will receive according to the fixed annual instalments from San 1236 (Sambat 1885). I will receive Rupees 65 per annum and attend to render service to the Sirkar as directed without fail. Should I fail to do service, I will forfeit the aforesaid money. You will see that traders and travellers are protected from robbers, and that no thefts or robberies are committed in the pargana. If any theft or robbery takes place, you will be held answerable, and produce the culprits, failing which you will make good the loss. If you do not pay compensation, it will be deducted from the above amount. Any objection to this being made will not be listened to. The above amount will be paid by two instalments, *viz.*, half when the Jowar is harvested, and half when the wheat is collected.

Dated Jait Sudi, 11th Sambat 1878.

The above sum of Rs. 65 fixed in the presence of the Sahib, exclusive of the five villages belonging to zemindars, *viz.*, Limbola, Khusrobad, and Khall Khurd (Inami), Jhakrod and Pitlawad (*Dharmadao*), will be duly paid and this agreement adhered to.

Dated 17th of Ramzan, San Isanni-Asharim Mayatain-wa-alif.

Seal.

Mediated and confirmed by me,

(Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM, *Major General.*

No. CCXLV.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD granted to HAMIR SINGH Bhumia of Jamnia, by SIR HENRY DALY, Officiating Agent to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL for CENTRAL INDIA in 1871.

Whereas, on enquiry, the Government of India have ascertained that the Bhumia of Jamnia is entitled by prescriptive right to the possession of the

paras, villages and land, described below, and that since the settlement of Malwa in 1818, he alone has been held responsible for the security of life and property in those paras and villages, without any interference on the part of any Native State, his right to the possession of these paras is confirmed, and this sanad is granted to the said Bhumia and his heirs on condition that his behaviour continues to be good. He will be subject to the control of the Governor-General's Agent only.

Detail of paras and villages.

1. Muwas Jamnia.
2. Koria *otherwise* Kutoriapura.
3. Kotrapûra.
4. Ambapura.
5. Pirghatapura.
6. Ardhi Bhardipura.
7. Imlipura.
8. Baglia *otherwise* Dhuripura.
9. Bhura Kua.
10. Hirapura.
11. Tipkiapura.
12. Bhimgarh *otherwise* Kuripura.
13. Gondiamal *otherwise* Samarghati *otherwise* Gûlbiakimál.
14. Bhawar Kund *otherwise* Bhawarpura.
15. Bhairoghati.
16. Moripura.
17. Jhekria *otherwise* Jirapura.
18. Dudi Kora.
19. Banjari.
20. Pethara.
21. Gondipura *otherwise* Bhagipura.
22. Chawar Baori.
23. Gúgripura.
24. Prithipura *otherwise* Guljaripura.
25. Dhôrinárápura.
26. Hatwárá *otherwise* Kagrapura.
27. Guljhiri.
28. Chúná Bhati.
29. Indar Baori.
30. Bhúrí-ghati.
31. Chhota Jamnia.
32. Pardiamál.
33. Sûdliamálpûra *otherwise* Sudliapura.
34. Galawali Mowripura.
35. Júnápání.
36. Bagri *otherwise* Aseria-*ki*-mál.
37. Karondi Kuli *otherwise* Karondia.
38. Kakora Nali *otherwise* Saglakhali.
39. Morikirai *otherwise* Khejrapura.
40. Sálámál *otherwise* Salipura.
41. Alipura.
42. Falkiaghatpura.
43. Bayaghatipura.
44. Dûrgapura.
45. Bhanwah.
46. Satmowri *otherwise* Chhota Manipura.
47. Chip Khodra.

(Sd.) H. D. Daly,

Offg. Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

Dated Indore, 18th November 1871.

No. CCXLVI.

Translation of a Lease executed by Ramchund Rao Puar through Bapoojee Rughoonath to Futteh Sing, Potail, and his brother Chaen Sing, of Burkhera, Zillah Mandoo, and approved by General Sir John Malcolm.

Eleven villages in pergunnahs Dhurrumpooree and Jehangerpoor, are hereby let in farm to you for seven years from the year 1227, or Sumbut 1876,

to the year 1233 or Sumbut 1882, inclusive. You shall pay without fail the revenue thereof every year according to the following statement:—

Villages.

In Pergunnah Dhurrumpooree					Rupees	4,271
1	Mouza	Pagara	Tuppa	Dole.		
1	„	Surferabad	„	Dole.		
1	„	Sadikpore	„	Dole.		
1	„	Kankerda	„	Tarapore.		
1	„	Doongurgaon	„	„		
1	„	Shualda	„	Khoojawa.		
1	„	Loharee	„	Tarapore.		
7, *i.e.*,						
One peshcush village, mouzah Pagara Tuppa Dole					Rupees .	101
Six farmed villages					„	4,170
For two years, *i.e.*, 1227 and 1228 Sumbuts 1876-77						
Mouza Sorhabad . . .				Rupees .	80	
Mouza Sadikpore				„ .	70	
						150
For 1229 or Sumbut 1878					Rupees	261
For 1230 or Sumbut 1879—						
Rent for the last year . . .				Rupees .	261	
Augmented				„ .	254	
						515
For 1231 or Sumbut 1880—						
Rent for the last year . . .				Rupees .	515	
Augmented				„ .	276	
						791
For 1232 or Sumbut 1881—						
Rent for the last year . . .				Rupees .	791	
Augmented				„ .	237	
						1,028
For 1233 or Sumbut 1882—						
Rent for the last year . . .				Rupees .	1,028	
Augmented				.	397	
						1,425
						4,170
						4,271

Villages.

In Pergunnah Naulcha					Rupees	201
i.e., mokasee or rent-free villages,						
Mouzah Panala.						
Do. Mugseepoora. (*sic* Magazpura)						
Peshcushee village Mouzah Bagree for the year 1227 or Sumbut 1876					201	
In Pergunnah Jehangerpore mouza Surferabad from the year 1227 or Sumbut 1876					Rupees	61
						262
					TOTAL Rs. .	4,533

You shall pay the revenue to the amount of Rupees 4,533 of Oogein or Indore currency according to the above statement. You shall continue to pay every year from 1233 or Sumbut 1882 Rupees 1,526 on account of pergunnah Dhurrumpooree; Rupees 201 on account of the village in pergunnah Naulcha; and Rupees 61 on account of the village in pergunnah Jehangerpore, *i.e.*, the total amount of Rupees 1,788 besides the fixed cesses on account of the pergunnah. You shall pay separately the usual privileges of the zemindars, and allow the people without fail to enjoy the produce of their cultivated lands. If you fail to do so, your villages will be resumed by the Circar, and you will have no claim thereto.

Do not give refuge to thieves. If any Bheel of your para commits theft you will be held responsible for it. You shall surrender him or else make good the loss. You shall serve the Circar with fidelity according to its orders, and protect the roads of the four places, killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhar, and Dhurrumpooree. If any cattle or any other property be stolen you will be held responsible for it.

List of the villages in your elaka inhabited by the Bheels.

1	Mouza Sikarpoora, Turvee Soma.
1	„ Meghapoora, Turvee Kaloo.
1	„ Morda, Turvee Soojan.
1	„ Barkhera, Turvee Hattoo.
1	„ Patharee, Turvee Jessoo Bhoota.
1	„ Koonda, Turvee Maoji.
1	„ Kiraya, Turvee Bhimra.
1	„ Soorpurkothee, Turvee Kalia.
1	„ Kheriapore, Turvee Pemchand.
1	„ Golpoora, Turvee Soorta.
1	„ Amkho, Turvee Lakhma.
1	„ Mogragaon, Turvee Sundar.
1	„ Soorpoor Boozoorg, Turvee Beerbhan.
1	„ Koorura, Turvee Ramchand.
1	„ Amria, Turvee Goolbia.
15	

If any inhabitant of these fifteen villages commit highway robbery, &c., you will be held responsible. The Circar will take the revenue of these villages as heretofore. You shall make such arrangements as may prevent the Bheels of the zillahs of Mohunpore, Nimkhera, Oomarkoon, &c., from committing thefts, &c. You shall pay the revenue in the following three instalments, *viz.*—

In the season of the	Mucca crop	of the revenue	5 annas.	
„ „	Jowar	„ „	6	„
„ „	Wheat and gram		5	„
		Total Rupees	1	

Dated Camp, 1st Boodee of Maugh 1227 or Sumbut 1876.

This LEASE is executed to FUTTEH SING, Potail, and his brother CHAEN SING of Barkhera, Pergunnah Naulcha, Zillah Mandoo, by RAMCHUND RAO PUAR, and approved by SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

The Circar will respect your possession of your farmed villages as well as peshcushee, tunkhabundee, and inamee villages according to the foregoing statement. You shall continue to pay annually to the Circar Rupees 1,788, *i.e.*, Rupees 1,526, on account of the villages in pergunnah Dhurrumpooree; Rupees 201 on account of the village in pergunnah Naulcha; and Rupees 61 on account of the village in pergunnah Jehangerpore, and also the cesses which may be fixed on account of the pergunnahs. You shall enjoy the produce of the inamee villages and serve the Circar in killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhar, and Dhurrumpooree. You shall make such arrangements as may prevent the commission of robbery, theft, &c., and protect the roads. If you fail to do so, your villages, inamee, tunkhabundee, etc., will be resumed by the Circar. The revenue of the villages inhabited by the Bheels in your ilaka shall be realized as heretofore.

Dated 15th Rubbee-ul-Awul 1220, corresponding with Poos 1227 or 1876 Sumbut or 1741 Sukubda.

(Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM,
Major-General.

The original Sunnud signed by Sir John Malcolm having become very old and much torn and defaced, the present copy was made by it at the Bhoomia's request and authenticated by me as a true copy.

(Sd.) H. A. EVANS,
Dated Dhar, 22nd November 1841. *Offg. Asst. Resdt., Indore.*

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed by FUTTEH SING, Potail, and his brother KOONWUR CHAEN SING of Barkhera, in Pergunnah Naulcha attached to the fort of Mandoo, to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, through BAPOOJEE RAGHOONATH.

Whereas the Circar has issued an order to make arrangements in killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhurrumpooree, Pergunnah Dhar, to prevent the predatory excursions of the Bheels: therefore I represented that, in consequence of my villages having been laid waste, I have no means of employing sebundees for

the purpose of checking the Bheels; and request that the Circar may be pleased to advance me such amount of money as may enable me to entertain 50 sebundees for six months. I also promise that after six months, when my villages shall have been improved, I will serve the Circar and pay the sebundees out of the income of the said villages, and if I fail to put a stop to the raids of the Bheels and Bhamas, I will refund from Bagree the amount paid to them in the six months. The sebundees shall locate at the thannahs of Naulcha and Dhurrumpooree. I will without any objection act up to the orders of the Circar's Karkoon at the thannah. I will neither employ nor dismiss a sebundee without report to the karkoon. I will draw pay according to the rules of the mehal. I will serve wherever and whenever the Circar may direct me. I will adopt measures to prevent the Bheels and Bhamas committing plunder; I will reside at the thannahs of Naulcha and Dhurrumpooree and serve the Circar. If I fail to put a stop to the robberies and plunders of the Bheels and Bhamas and to protect the roads, the Circar shall resume all the inam and peshcush villages which I hold. And as the Circar has got the village of Pagara in pergunnah Dhurrumpooree improved through a banker, I will give security for the amount of money which the said banker may have disbursed on account of the above village, and redeem in the course of two months, from 1st Maugh Boodee, the document which has been given to the banker for the purpose of its being returned to the Circar.

Dated 1st Maugh Boodee 1876 Sumbut.

(Sd.) POTAIL FUTTEH SING,

Brother of Koonwur Chaen Sing

of Barkhera.

Approved.

(Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR in the presence of BAPOOJEE RUGHOONATH by FUTTEH SING, Potail, and by his brother KOONWUR CHAEN SING of Barkhera, attached to Mandoo.

Whereas I have of my own accord taken in farm the villages situated in pergunnahs Dhurrumpooree, Naulcha, and Jehangerpore, I engage to pay without any objection every year for seven years, from 1227 or Sumbut 1876 to

1233 or Sumbut 1882, the fixed amount of revenue of the above villages as detailed below:—

Schedule of villages in Pergunnah Dhurrumpooree.

Mouza	Pagara in Tuppa	Dole	1
„	Surferabad „	„	1
„	Sadikpore „	„	1
„	Doongurgaon „	Tarapore	1
„	Shualda „	Khoojawa	1
„	Loharee „	Tarapore	1
„	Kankerda „	„	1
			7

Peshcushee Village.

Mouza Pagara in Tappa Dole			Rupees	101
	In 1227.			
Original amount	Rupees	75		
Enhanced amount	„	26		
	Rupees	101		
Izarah villages, 6			Rupees	4,170
	viz.			
From 1227 or 1876 Sumbut to 1228 or 1877 Sumbut, for 2 years			Rupees 150	
Mouza Surferabad in Tuppa Dole	Rupees	80		
Mouza Sadikpore in Tuppa Dole	„	70		
	Rupees	150		
In 1229 or 1878 Sumbut			Rupees 261	
In 1230 or 1879 Sumbut			„ 515	
Original amount	Rupees	261		
Enhanced amount	„	254		
	Rupees	515		
In 1231 or 1880 Sumbut			Rupees 791	
Original amount	Rupees	515		
Enhanced amount	„	276		
	Rupees	791		
In 1232 or 1881 Sumbut			Rupees 1,028	
Original amount	Rupees	791		
Enhanced amount	„	237		
	Rupees	1,028		
In 1233 or 1882 Sumbut			Rupees 1,425	
Original amount	Rupees	1,028		
Enhanced amount	„	397		
	Rupees	1,425		
			Total, Rupees	4,271
Carried over			Rupees	4,271

Peshcushe Village—continued.

Brought forward . . .			Rupees	4,271
Villages in Pergunnah Naulcha, *viz.* .			Rupees	201
Mokasee or rent-free villages, *viz.*—				
Mouza Panala.				
„ Mugseepoora.				
Peshcushee mouza Bagree . . .		Rupees 201		
In 1227 or 1876 Sumbut—				
Original amount . .	Rupees 151			
Enhanced amount . .	„ 50			
	Rupees 201			
Enhanced rent on mouza Sadárábád in Pergunnah Jehangerpore from 1227 or 1876			Rupees	61
		Grand total, Rupees		4,533

I will pay the above sum of Rupees 4,533 of the Indore or Oogein currency according to the instalments fixed for each year.

I will pay every year in perpetuity from 1233 or 1882 Sumbut the sum of Rupees 1,788, *viz.*, Rupees 1,526 for pergunnah Dhurrumpooree; Rupees 201 for villages in pergunnah Naulcha; and Rupees 61 for pergunnah Jehangerpore; I will respect the rights of the old zemindars and cultivators and pay the usual bhets, &c. I will discharge the above amount without fail, and in default thereof the Circar shall resume the villages: I will offer no objection to it. I will not give refuge in the villages to robbers. If the Bheels of my elaka commit any act of plunder, I will be held responsible for it. I will deliver up robbers, and if I fail to do so, I will make good the loss. I will execute the orders of the Circar with fidelity. I will protect the roads of killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhar, and Dhurrumpooree, and be answerable for any robbery on the roads as well as for any cattle which may be stolen from the people.

The following are the Bheel villages attached to my talooka, *viz.*—

Mouza	Sikarpoora, Turvee Soma	1
„	Meghapoora, Turvee Kaloo Saree	1
„	Morda, Turvee Soojan	1
„	Barkhera, Turvee Hatto	1
„	Patharee, Turvee Jessoo Bhoota	1
„	Koonda, Turvee Mooz	1
„	Kittya, Turvee Bhamra	1
„	Sorepore Khera, Turvee Kallan	1
„	Buttehyore, Turvee Pemchand	1
„	Golpoora, Turvee Soorta	1
„	Amkho, Turvee Lakhma	1
„	Mogragaon, Turvee Bheesoodar	1
„	Sorepore, Turvee Beerbhan	1
„	Koorura, Turvee Ramchand	1
„	Pathree, Turvee Jessoobhaora	1
		15

If any robberies take place on the roads of the above 15 villages, I will be held responsible. For the said villages I will pay to the Circar such an amount of revenue as is usually collected therefrom. Besides this I will adopt measures to check the Bheels of zillah Mohunpore, zillah Nimkhera, Oomurpoora, and other places, and I will be answerable for any robberies which may be committed there.

At the mucca crop five-sixteenths of the revenue shall be paid.

At the jowar crop six-sixteenths of the revenue shall be paid.

At the wheat and gram crop five-sixteenths of the revenue shall be paid.

I will pay revenue in three instalments.

Dated 1st Maugh Boodee 1876 Sumbut or 1227.

(Sd.) POTAIL FUTTEH SINGH,
Son of Chaen Sing of Barkhera.

Approved.

(Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM.

TRANSLATION of a Deed of Relinquishment executed by POTAIL FUTTEH SING and his brother CHAEN SING of BARKHERA, to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR.

Whereas in the presence of the British officer at Mhow I took a lease for seven villages attached to Dhurrumpooree, but being unable to cultivate them and to pay the fixed revenue thereof, I proceeded to Dhurrumpooree and humbly represented the above circumstances to the Circar, who, in consideration of my case, was pleased to grant me a lease for three villages and to permit me to relinquish the following four villages, *viz.*—

Mouza	Donger Gaon	1
„	Semla	1
„	Looharee	1
„	Sahapoora *alias* Kakarda	1
		4

Therefore I of my own accord relinquish the above four villages which I held in farm, and I have no concern whatever with them.

Dated 10th Falgoon Boodee 1879 Sumbut.

(Sd.) FUTTEH SING.

Witnesses:

(Sd.) RAWAT RATAN SING of Dorwa.

„ KOONWUR CHAEN SING JEE.

„ POTAIL SAWOOT SING JEE.

„ MADROOP SING.

No. CCXLVII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT between FUTTEH SING and CHYNE SING, Bhoomiah of Mota Barkhera, and MOHON RAMJI KAMAISDAR on the part of the managers and zemindars of Sagore, dated 22nd day of Jamadil Sani, Sun 1227,* or Fuslee year 1877, granting as Ijara the villages of Bagdoon, Mundlowda, and Mangrole in Pergunna Sagore, Sirkar Mandoo, muzafat Suba of Malwa on the terms mentioned below :—

* A.D. 1820.

You shall pay from Fuslee year 1228 to 1231 the sum of Rupees (3,948-8) three thousand nine hundred and forty-eight and annas eight only on account of revenue, including the pergunnah babtees (dues), damee, katotree, &c. Bhet on account of amla, zemindars, and grassiahs, &c., are also to be paid by you separately. You are hereby appointed to hold the izara with the consent of the potails and mukatee. You are to improve the villages, &c., and pay a fixed sum, according to the instalments noted below. Also you will keep the ryots contented. All losses in the cultivation will be borne by you. Any unforeseen calamity will be duly considered, and remission will be made according to the Ameen's recommendation.

Years.	Instalments.	Jumma.			Annual increase.			Total.		
		R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
Sun 1228	. . . .	538	8	0	0	0	0	538	8	0
„ 1229	. . . .	538	8	0	240	0	0	778	8	0
„ 1230	. . . .	778	8	0	350	0	0	1,128	8	0
„ 1231	. . . .	1,128	8	0	374	8	0	1,503	0	0
		2,984	0	0	964	8	0	3,948	8	0

The payments should be made as above. From and after Sun 1232 the above villages to be held in perpetuity, and service to be rendered faithfully.

Dated 22nd of Jamadil Sani Sun 1227 Sumbut 1877.

Endorsed in English.

This Agreement between the Bhoomiah Futteh Sing and Chyne Sing on the one part, and the managers and zemindars of the pergunnah of Sagore on the other, has been mediated by me, and I have engaged it shall be faithfully observed by both parties.

(Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM,
Major-General.

No. CCXLVIII.

TRANSLATION of a ROOBOKAREE issued by CAPTAIN EVANS, Agent at Dhar, on the 16th September 1847.

Gobind Rao Karkoon and Mugun Lall Kanoongoe presented to me a petition on the part of the kamaisdar of Sagore, stating that Bhoomia Hutteh Sing of Barkhera holds three villages situated in the aforesaid pergunnah and praying that, besides the sum of Rupees 1,503, which has been laid down in the lease and engagement as the amount of rent for the above three villages, the said Bhoomia might be directed to pay the cesses or bhets due to amlahs, zemindars, furnavees, grassias, &c., as mentioned in the decision. With the petition they submitted a memorandum of the cesses for Rupees 144, *viz.*, Rupees 72 on account of the bhet of the troops; Rupees 18 on account of the bhet of mehal kamaisdar; Rupees 48 on account of the bhet of zemindar; and Rupees 6 on account of the bhet of furnavees; and mentioned that out of the above amount of Rupees 144 a sum of Rupees 72 only was paid yearly during the last four years, and that the remainder was due. The said Gobind Rao Karkoon and Mugun Lall Kanoongoe were then asked to state why no petition was made before this, as the decision in question was passed four years ago, and to give proofs that they received the cesses according to the memorandum. They said in reply that they used to take cesses, "bahtee," &c., from the aforesaid Bhoomia, and the local arbitrators having told them not to levy cesses, they wrote to their employer at Lashkar on the subject, but not having received any answer from him they were unable to act up to the decision. They also mention that they now, having received orders from the Lashkar to take cesses according to the decision, have waited upon me. In order to prove that they received the cesses yearly, according to the memorandum, for 16 years from the date of the lease to the date of the aforesaid decision, they submitted statements for that period. It appears that the bhet was paid every year. The said Bhoomia in answer asserted that, besides the rent laid down in the lease, he paid the sum of Rupees 72 on account of "bhets" due to amlahs, zemindars, and furnavees, from the date of the said decision to 1903 Sumbut. He further alleged that before the date of the above decision, the kamaisdar used to take by force from him yearly Rupees 100 on account of "babtee kirkol," &c.; Rupees 197 on account of "doanni;" Rupees 54 on account of "amlah bhet," &c.; and Rupees 1,503 on account of rent, &c., after deduction of a trifling amount of "chuhoot" and "siropah." The Bhoomia also said that, with the exception of "zemindaree" and "furnavees bhets," all other cesses are paid.

The fact that the cesses, "amlah bhet," &c., were paid to the kamaisdar of Sagore has, in my opinion, been established by usage, and is borne out in documents. Hutteh Sing holds no paper in support of his assertion. He acknowledged to have paid the bhet. No proof was given to show that the statements submitted by the kamaisdar were false.

It is therefore ordered that the said Bhoomia be directed to pay yearly into the cutcherry at Sagore Rupees 72 on account of amlah bhet as well as the

cesses or bhets due to zemindar, furnavees, grassia, &c, according to the established usage of the pergunnah, and that a copy of this be given to the plaintiff and defendant respectively.

Statement of amlah bhets or cesses.

Lushkur Bhet	Rupees	54
Bhet due to Rao Sahib	„	6
Bhet due to kamaisdar on account of his conveyance	„	3
Bhet due to kamaisdar on the occasion of Dusserah	„	3
Duftur bhet due to the mehal karkoon	„	6
	Rupees	72
Bhet due to zemindar, chowdheree, and kanoongoe	Rupees	48
Bhet due to furnavees	„	6
Grass bhet	„	12
	Rupees	66

(Copy.)

(Sd.) H. A. Evans.

No. CCXLIX.

Translation of a Roobokaree issued by Captain Evans, Agent at Dhar, on the 7th January 1846.

Hutteh Sing, Bhoomia of Burkhera, represented to me that he holds five villages in pergunnah Dekthan in istumraree tenure; and that the kamaisdar realized from him, as rent of those villages, a sum more than mentioned in the lease and engagement; and prayed that the kamaisdar might be directed to collect from him such an amount of rent as is laid down in the engagement. The said Bhoomia having been desired by me to produce the perpetual lease of the five villages held by him said that the lease had been lost for years ago. With a view to make an enquiry into the matter the kamaisdar of Dekthan was ordered to produce the engagement executed by the said Bhoomia as well as the annual statements of rent collected from him.

Ballajee Punt Dewan, on the part of the aforesaid kamaisdar, submitted this day to the Court statements of rent realized from the said Bhoomia from 1244 to 1252 Fuslee. From these it appeared that from 1246 to 1252 Fuslee the said Bhoomia paid yearly, as rent for the above five villages, a sum of Rupees 1,403-8 inclusive of cesses such as "sarkaree babtee," "zemindaree bhet," "grass," "bhet farkhatee," bhet, &c. The statements also showed that in 1244 and 1245 the Bhoomia paid yearly a sum more than the above amount.

It is therefore ordered that the said Bhoomia pay into the treasury at Dekthan the same amount of money as he has hitherto done.

(True copy.)

(Sd.) A. G. R. MILDMAY,
Deputy Bheel Agent.

No. CCL.

TRANSLATION of a SETTLEMENT made by the undersigned five men regarding a dispute between HATEH SINGH and CHEN SINGH, BAKHERA.

A dispute having arisen between Hateh Singh and Chen Singh of Bakher, the latter petitioned to the Sirkar in order to be provided for, and the following men were appointed as Panch for settling the matter :—

1. Rao Dowlat Singh of Mandhatta
1. Rao Partab Singh of Bagod.
1. Thakur Chatra Singh of Sailani.
1. Patel Bhim Singh of Jamnia.,

Mohmad Husen, Rasaldar, to act as President.

We, the aforesaid Panch, have made the following settlement for the maintenance of Chen Singh.

Hateh Singh is to make over to Chen Singh—

1. The village of Kathoria, Pargana Dikthan.

Chen Singh to enjoy the surplus revenues of the village after paying Rupees 361-8-0 on account of tankha into the Dikthan Kacheri, as well as Dharmadao, Rozindar and Zamindar's rights, and bhet according to custom. He shall continue the Zirats to the Bhaibands according to practice.

1. The village of Shikarpura in pargana Naulcha.—Chen Singh is to enjoy the surplus revenues of the village, after paying tankha due to Sirkar, as well as Hakdars, Rozindars, Dharmadao, and Zamindar's dues and bhet according to custom.

Also Zirat lands to be continued to Bhaibands as usual.

1. Zirat lands 100 (one hundred) bigahs at Mouzah Pagara in Dharampuri Pargana together with a well.

One hundred and three (103) bigahs of land at Mouzah Bagri, Pargana Naulcha, and ten bigahs of land and Duda Pitha's well.

1. Bhet in the following villages :—

	Rs.
Mouzah Bagri	2
„ Bagdum	2
„ Pagara	2
„ Biloda	2
„ Mandlowda	2
„ Mangrol	2
„ Panala	2
TOTAL RUPEES	14

The Panch are of opinion that Hateh Singh should make over to Chen Singh the above-mentioned villages, Zirat and Bhet, etc., in perpetuity. Chen Singh is to render service to Hateh Singh.

Dated the 19th May 1834.

(Sd.) 1. THAKUR CHATRA SINGH, Garh Sailani.

„ 1. PATEL BHIMA SINGH, of Jamnia.

„ 1. RASALDAR MOHMAD HUSEN KHAN.

„ 1. RAO DOWLAT SINGH JI, Mandhatta.

„ 1. PARTAB SINGH JI, Bagod.

(True copy.)

(Sd.) H. A. EVANS,
Officiating Assistant in Nimar.

No. CCLI.

TRANSLATION of a LEASE executed by RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR, through BAPOOJEE RAGHOONATH to POTAIL PIRTHEE SING, and SAWUNT SING, and his cousin MOHUN SING of BURKHERA, PERGUNNAH NAULCHA, ZILLAH MANDOO, and approved by GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

The following four villages are hereby let in farm for seven years from the year 1227 or Sumbut 1876 to the year 1233 or Sumbut 1882 inclusive.

You shall pay, without fail, the revenue thereof every year according to the following statement :—

Mokhas villages, two, *viz.*—

1 Mouza Jeysingpoora *alias* Kagzipoora.
1 „ Lonera Khord.
—
2
—

Peshcushee village, one, *viz.*—

Mouza Sorepore Bozurg for the year 1228 or Sumbut 1877

Farmed villages, four, *viz.*—

1 Mouza Kherapoor.
1 „ Burkhera Bozurg.
1 „ Jeerapoora.
1 „ Amurpoora.
—
4
—

Let in farm for the aggregate amount of Rupees 2,261.

Detailed statement of the amount of revenue fixed for each year :—

Progressive rent for two years, *i.e.*, for the year 1227 or Sumbut 1876 and 1228 or Sumbut 1877		Rupees	2
For 1229 or Sumbut 1878		„	151
„ 1230 „ 1879—			
Rent for the last year	„ 151		
Enhanced	„ 151		
			302
For 1231 or Sumbut 1880—			
Rent for the last year	Rupees 302		
Enhanced	„ 150		
			452
For 1232 or Sumbut 1881—			
Rent for the last year	„ 452		
Enhanced rent	„ 150		
			60
For 1233 or Sumbut 1882—			
Rent for the last year	„ 602		
Enhanced rent	„ 150		
			752
	Total, Rupees		2,261
And on account of Mouza Sorepore			101
		Rupees	2,362

You shall pay the above sum of Rupees 2,362 of Oogein or Indore currency according to the above statement. You shall continue to pay regularly every year from 1233 or Sumbut 1882 the sum of Rupees 853 besides the fixed cesses on account of the pergunnah. You shall pay separately the usual immunities of the zemindars, and allow the cultivators without fail to enjoy the produce of their cultivated lands. If you fail to do so, your villages will be resumed by the Circar, and you will have no claim at all. Do not give refuge to thieves. If any Bheel of your Paras commits robbery or theft, you will be held responsible for it. You shall surrender him or else make good the loss. You shall perform service to the Circar with fidelity according to its orders. You shall protect the roads of the four places—killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhar, and Dhurrumpooree. If any cattle or any other property be stolen, you will be held responsible for it.

List of your Bheel Paras.

1	Mouza	Sikarpoora, Turvee Soma.
1	„	Meghapoor, Turvee Kaloo Osaree.
1	„	Barkhera, Turvee Katto.
1	„	Sorepore Bozurg, Turvee Birvan Fatto and Kalee.
1	„	Sorepore Khoord Kothee, Turvee Kallan.
1	„	Amkho, Turvee Lakhma.
1	„	Konda, Turvee Maojee.
1	„	Amra, Turvee Goolba.
1	„	Kherapoor, Turvee Pemchand.
1	„	Mourdol, Turvee Soojan.
1	„	Mograbao, Turvee Soondar.
1	„	Kooruria, Turvee Ramchand.
1	„	Golpoora, Turvee Soorta.
1	„	Pathree, Turvee Jassoo.
1	„	Kiraya, Turvee Bheemra.
15		

If any inhabitant of these fifteen paras commit highway robbery, &c., you will be held responsible; you shall continue to pay the revenue of these villages in the same manner as you have hitherto done. Besides this you shall make such arrangements as may prevent the Bheels of the zillahs of Mohunpore, Nimkhera, Oomarkuan, &c., from committing thefts, &c. If otherwise, you will be held responsible.

You shall pay the revenue according to the following three instalments, *viz.*—

In the season of the		Mucca crop	5	annas of the	revenue.
„	„	Jowar	6	„	„
„	„	Wheat and gram	5	„	„
			Rupee 1		

Dated Camp, 1st Boodee of Maugh 1227 or Sumbut 1876.

Endorsement in Marathee.

To POTAIL PIRTHEE SING, and SAWUNT SING, and his cousin MOHUN SING of Barkhera, Pergunnah Naulcha, Zilla Mandoo.

The Circar will respect your possession of your villages, whether farmed, peshcushee, tunkhabundee, or inamee. You shall continue to pay annually to the Circar Rupees 853 on account of the peshcushee and farmed villages, also the cesses which may be fixed on account of the pergunnah. You shall enjoy the produce of the inamee villages and perform the following services to the Circar in killa Mandoo, Naulcha, Dhar, and Dhurrumpooree, *viz.*, you shall make such arrangements as may prevent the commission of robbery, theft, &c., and protect the roads. If you fail to do so, your villages, inamee, tunkhabundee, &c., will be resumed by the Circar. The revenue of Bheel Paras in your possession shall be realized as heretofore.

Dated 15th Rubbeegul-Awul Sama ashrin mayatani wu-alif, corresponding with Poos 1876 Sumbut or 1741 Sukabda, Sun 1227.

(Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM, *M.G.*

TRANSLATION of a Deed of Relinquishment executed to RAMCHUNDER RAO PUAR through the mediation of BAPOOJEE RAGHOONATH by PIRTHEE SING, Potail, and his son MOHUN SING, of Mouza Barkhera Khord.

Whereas through the mediation of General Sir Malcolm at the Mhow Station I took a lease for four villages of pergunnah Naulcha, but being unable to improve them and to pay the fixed amount of revenue thereof, I proceeded to Naulcha, represented all the circumstances, and gave up the villages to the Circar: I now declare that I have no claim whatever to the aforesaid villages, as I have of my own accord relinquished them. The Circar might improve them.

Schedule of Villages.

Mouza Kheriapura Gaon	1
„ Jeriapura	1
„ Amarpura	1
„ Barkhera Gaon	1
	4

I of my own accord relinquish all the aforesaid villages and execute this Deed.

Dated 11th Cheyt Boodee 1880 Sumbut or 1231.

Witnesses:

(Sd.) POTAIL PIRTHEE SING.

" KOONWUR SAWUNT SING.

" " HUTTEH SING.

" " MOHUN SING,
of Burkhera Khoord.

" SAH KALLA CHOWDHREE,
of Pergunnah Naulcha.

" CHINTAMAN CHOWDHREE,
and Kanoongoe of Pergunnah Naulcha.

" THAKOOR KANAK SING,
Dependant of Potail Mohun Sing of Rajgurh.

" JAMADAR SAIYAD HANIF.

No. CCLII.

TRANSLATION of an ISTAMRAR PATTA granting in perpetuity the village of TIRLA in DHAR on the part of RAMCHANDAR RAO PUAR, Chief of DHAR, to SHEO SING BHUMIA of NIMKHERA in the HINDOLA PARGANA.

The above-mentioned village has been continued to the Bhumia and his predecessors by the Kamasdar and the Dhar Government in accordance with the royal grants enjoyed by them from ancient date on the following conditions.

To protect the villages of the Dhar district from the borders of Sultanpur to the town of Dhar. None of the Bhils or robbers, &c., were to be permitted

to rob the villagers and the inhabitants of Dhar of their cattle and property. No travellers or merchants were to be subjected to any injury or molestation.

The predecessors of the Bhumia held this village on the above conditions and paid annually to the Dhar State a tanka amounting to Hali Rupees 350 or three hundred and fifty only.

The Bhumia having failed to observe the conditions above specified during the present anarchy, the ryots, merchants, and others suffered serious losses. The Dhar State in consequence confiscated the village of Tirla, and was put to great expenses on account of its management and repopulation and in erecting a fort and a wall.

As peace has now been restored to the country by the grace of God and the interference of the British Government, the Bhumia has been forced to fall back on the Dhar State. He requests that his ancestral village may be given back to him on the following conditions:

That he will protect the road between Sultanpur and Dhar. That the inhabitants of the intervening villages as well as travellers will be protected by him from injury. That he will put down the robberies committed by Bhils and others. That he will be responsible for and make good all losses that may be caused by Bhil robbers to travellers, traders, and ryots. That he will be always obedient to this Government, and will afford no shelter or refuge to robbers and malefactors. That he and his successors, generation after generation, will remain true to the above engagements. In default of which the Government is at liberty to confiscate the village.

In consideration of the services rendered to the State in former times by the Bhumia, it has been settled, through the mediation of Sir John Malcolm, that the village be restored to him on the above conditions in perpetuity, he paying to the Dhar State an annual sum of Rupees 500, Ujjain or Indore Currency as tanka.

The terms of the settlements are follows:—

The Bhumia is to pay into the Dhar Treasury the sum of	Rs.
Original amount	350
Additional cess	150
TOTAL	500 Hali

By the following instalments from Sumbut 1877; he is to observe the above conditions and to get the village populated.

Instalments.

	Rs.
1. Aghan Sudi Punam	151
2. Magh „ „	174
3. Bysak „ „	175
TOTAL	500

You are hereby directed to pay the above instalments regularly, and to discharge your duties faithfully and honestly.

Dated 26th June 1890 A.D., 24th Suban 1235 A.H.

Settled through my mediation.

(Sd.) JOHN MALCOLM,
Major-General.

APPENDIX.

Index for facilitating comparison of the Guaranteed Chiefs, etc., entered in the Schedules attached to Malcolm's Report on Malwa (History of Central India) with those given in this book.

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No.	Name of Chief, etc.	Agency under which they are entered in this Book.	Name of the State or Chief as given in this Book and No. under Agency.	Page.
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Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 195 F. D.—24-3-93—500.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 02 July, 2018